

**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTARY FOREIGN AID**

**Washington 25, D. C.
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SUMMARY MINUTES

of

Meeting held at Washington, D.C.
806 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
November 29, 1956 --- 10:45 a.m.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Charles P. Taft, Chairman
William L. Batt, Vice-Chairman
Margaret A. Hickey
J. Edgar Rhoads
Lessing J. Rosenwald
Elmore R. Torn

ICA:

Edwin H. Arnold, Deputy Director for Technical Services
Richard F. Cook, Assistant Deputy Director for Management
Herman Kleine, Acting Deputy Regional Director for African & European Operations
Karl Mathiasen, Yugoslavia Division, O/AFE (Afternoon session)
Alvin Roseman, Director, Office of Public Services, DD/S (Afternoon session)
Valerio Montanari, Regional Press Officer, M/PR (Afternoon session)
E. D. White, Associate Director, S/FOOD, DD/S (Afternoon session)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE:

J. T. Kendrick, Jr., Office of Eastern European Affairs (Afternoon session)
James Colbert, Office of Eastern European Affairs (Afternoon session)
Antonio J. Macone, International Resources Division (Afternoon session)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:

Martin D. Garber, Director, Food Distribution Division, Agricultural
Marketing Service
Howard P. Davis, Deputy Director, Food Distribution Division, Agricultural
Marketing Service
James A. Hutchins, Chief, Direct Distribution Branch, Agricultural
Marketing Service
Martin Smith, Program Coordinator, Foreign Agriculture Service
Richard Roberts, Deputy Asst. Administrator, Foreign Agriculture Service
(Afternoon session)

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WHITE HOUSE:

James M. Lambie, Jr., Special Assistant

VOLUNTARY FOREIGN AID STAFF:

William H. McCahon, Executive Director
George Rotunna, Special Assistant for Surplus Commodity Program
Florence deGonzalez, Program Officer
Joan E. Kain, Executive Assistant
Lucille Borschke, Administrative Assistant
Howell V. Williams, Social welfare Adviser, USOM Egypt

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE FOR HUNGARIAN REFUGEE RELIEF

Tracy S. Voorhees
William Donovan

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MEETING OF THE

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTARY FOREIGN AID

November 29, 1956
10:45 a.m. — Room 522, Maiatico Bldg.

I- OPENING REMARKS

Mr. Taft informed the members that this morning the President announced the appointment of Tracy S. Voorhees, former Under Secretary of the Army, to be his personal representative and coordinator for Hungarian refugee and relief work in the United States. Mr. Voorhees, in a telephone conversation with Mr. Taft before the meeting opened, requested to meet with the Committee about 3:30 p.m. today.

II- REPORT OF FIELD SURVEY

Mr. Hutchins, USDA, commented briefly on the recent survey of the Voluntary Agency programs that Mr. Rotunna and he made in France, Spain, Germany, Iran, Greece, Italy and Austria. They visited with Embassy, USOM, and Voluntary Agency officials in all these countries but spent most of their time in the field taking a first hand look at these programs. On the whole he was favorably impressed with the way the programs are being carried out, and was especially impressed with the dedication of the American people who are operating these programs for the voluntary agencies. Violations were found in every country, however, and so far as USDA is concerned, he felt the Agriculture people should make more trips of this kind and give more supervision to the distribution of the surplus commodities. A few of the program irregularities noted were charging the people a small sum for lunches at a soup kitchen where surplus commodities were being used; improper storage; commodities not properly marked as gifts of the US people; commodities not properly receipted for when distributed to individuals; and a tendency to hoard some commodities for future use by a few institutions.

Mr. Hutchins was disappointed in the amount of time being spent on the Title III program by the ICA Missions in these countries. The Missions do not have the staff to devote enough time to oversee these programs. There is diversion of authority in most countries with the Program Officer having responsibility for initiating the program planning, and the Controller responsible for end-use checks. He felt there should be more supervisory personnel in the US and also more abroad working with these programs. The Agricultural Attaches should also be brought into the programs to a larger degree.

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He was concerned with the lack of basic information the American representatives of the Voluntary Agencies have on the distinction between the Title II and Title III programs. He is recommending that the legislation be looked into carefully to see if perhaps these two Titles cannot be combined, he said. The people in foreign countries do not appreciate that there are two sets of rules governing one commodity coming from a common origin, and the legal people should look into the matter to see if anything can be done on this score.

Mr. Hutchins said the need in these countries is obvious, although to a lesser degree in some. The people become accustomed to receiving these commodities, and what is going to happen when the programs are cut off and when should the programs be cut off are problems which must be faced. He has submitted recommendations for correction of the irregularities and deficiencies he observed on this trip to the policy people in the Department of Agriculture, for their consideration. Later, after the Department's thinking on these recommendations has crystallized, perhaps the VFAC can be of help in bringing about some of these changes, he said.

In answer to Miss Hickey's inquiry as to how the Committee might be of help in bringing about correction of some of the deficiencies, Mr. Hutchins said it could help on the problem of storage. More care must be taken to insure that perishable commodities are shipped in refrigerated space when necessary. USDA is having a great deal of trouble with cheese spoilage, and the loss of tremendous quantities is currently under investigation. Most important, the American representative of a voluntary agency abroad must not be just a figure-head, as was found in France. He must actually represent the voluntary agency. CARE brought their representatives to Washington recently to meet with Mr. McCahon, Mr. Rotunna and himself, he said, to discuss program operations and the duties of the American representatives abroad. As a result the CARE people have a much better understanding of their role in the program. If this same procedure could be followed with the other agency representatives, Mr. Hutchins felt it would be most helpful. The voluntary agency programs abroad are serving a most worthy purpose, and the irregularities that occur are not more than can be normally expected, but nevertheless should be corrected, Mr. Hutchins felt.

Mr. McCahon pointed out that Mr. Hutchins made several good criticisms, particularly those pertaining to the administrative flexibility between the Title II and III programs. As a step toward the possibility of greater coordination between the two Titles, ICA has transferred the Title III function to the Office of Food and Agriculture (S/FOOD), and Mr. Rotunna of the VFAC staff will transfer to S/FOOD effective December 1, 1956, to work with this new set-up which will have the value of having that office responsible for all the surplus programs that are administered by ICA.

Mr. Rotunna commented that Mr. Hutchins and he had the opportunity to observe the program of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee in Tehran, where this agency is doing an outstanding job with the Jewish colony.

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One of the best programs they found was in Spain where the program is well publicized and the people very much aware that this food is a gift of the American people. He is preparing a detailed report on the trip which will be available to the Committee for further study, he said.

Mr. Torn, who recently returned from a trip to Europe, said he undertook this trip at his own expense as a result of a resolution made by the VFAC that the Committee members make themselves more knowledgeable on different phases of the program. His trip through Europe took him to France, Germany, Italy, and Austria, and he regretted that he did not have the time to go to Greece or Yugoslavia. He was very graciously received in these countries by representatives of the Voluntary Agencies and met with some government and embassy officials. However, his whole study was based on the grass roots level of this program and the major part of his time was spent talking to program recipients.

Mr. Torn said about a year ago he had stated that the USDA should assume a more supervisory role in looking into the operations of these programs in order to be fully acquainted with them. So far as the end-use of these commodities is concerned, he did not see any actual commercial use of these commodities, he said. He regretted very much, however, that even the people at the grass roots level, had an actual lack of understanding of this program, especially in Germany even though the program has been in operation there over ten years. Mr. Torn said he ran into situations where the people are not conscious of the fact that the butter they had received prior to its removal from surplus had come from the US. CRALOG, handling distribution and transportation of commodities in Germany, does one of the better jobs, he thought. He followed a shipment through to see it leave the warehouse until consumed and from the time this was unloaded it was only 3-4 days until it was being served.

Mr. Torn thought Italy has an excellent program. Generally speaking, actual distribution, transportation and storage are better than he had expected, even in Naples.

Mr. Torn said he was also impressed by the dedication of the voluntary agencies to their work. In some cases he thought they did not have enough American representatives in these countries, however. If there isn't proper supervision or representation, the commodities can easily become misused and in the future more complications may arise, although luck seems to have been in our favor up to this time.

Mr. Torn said he is glad he made this trip and feels that because of it he is now in a better position to serve on this Committee. He intends to write a detailed report of his observation which the Committee may study at their leisure, he concluded.

Mr. Taft said in reference to adequate American representation for the voluntary agencies in Europe, some of the agencies have had difficulty in financing, so they pick up an American citizen who is located in the country.

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This individual often has another job and he may take on the new responsibility and actively supervise the distribution, or he may do it only as an additional job and not pay enough attention to his new duties.

Mr. Hutchins said in spite of the fact that certain commodities are no longer available on the surplus list, USDA has estimates in for 300 million lbs. for the third quarter and the program is equally as large as last year. However, the situation still exists where the voluntary agencies may not have individual supervision of program distribution. He found the program in better shape where they have a full time employee, such as in Spain. When a man is in charge and fully responsible for the program, one finds a better program and greater understanding of what is expected of them.

The motion was made and carried that the Committee extend its appreciation to Mr. Torn for making this survey of the voluntary agency programs in Europe, as Mr. Torn's findings will prove very helpful to the Committee in the future.

Miss Hickey suggested that the Committee again submit to ICA the recommendation it previously made that members of the Advisory Committee, if they have the time and opportunity, should go abroad as official committee members, and that ICA should encourage this idea. Officially as a part of this Committee work, she felt this resolution should be back on the board and the Committee should keep stressing this idea to ICA.

III- HUNGARIAN REFUGEE SITUATION

Mr. Taft said, in connection with Mr. Voorhees' meeting with the Committee this afternoon, he wanted the thoughts of the Committee on what they felt should be discussed.

Mr. McCahon informed the Committee that he extended an invitation to some people in State and ICA who were working closely with the Hungarian situation to come in this afternoon and hear Mr. Voorhees.

Mr. McCahon pointed out that the actual moving of the Hungarian refugees both to the US and to other countries, is no longer the responsibility of ICA. The resettlement function and the material aid function are divided into two different segments programwise. The material aid program is to take care of some 90,000 refugees now in Austria, and also for food supplies which go into Hungary through the ICRC. Our voluntary agencies have fed supplies to that Committee, and our agencies actually got into Hungary when the border was open, he said. The program changed when the border closed, however, and the major part of refugees we can now reach are in Austria. This refugee movement is likely to become an outstanding example of quick movement of people and prompt action of governments, including the US, to receive refugees, to bring them quickly out of Austria into other friendly countries, and to arrange for their resettlement.

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Mr. Batt said the action is exceptional for the US, but not exceptional for the need.

Mr. Taft said there will be problems if the voluntary agencies who represent the different religious groups do not get together from the start in handling the aid program for the refugees.

Mr. McCahon commented that the church groups are coming out with a joint appeal-- these are the agencies interested in resettlement of these people, and in arranging for and receiving them in the US.

Mr. Taft felt that this distinction between the resettlement program and material aid programs has not been made in the public press. The mayors in the various cities are being pushed to get some official groups to do something and they need advice on how this is being handled.

Mr. McCahon said the resettlement function and material aid program is separated programwise, but in appeals to the public for funds the voluntary agencies need both parts of their program supported.

Miss Hickey asked what the US Government has done on the matter of surplus in pushing supplies into Hungary.

Mr. McCahon said ICA is prepared to send the food in that is needed, and is in touch with the ICRC as to actual need. The problem is getting food there now and the principal places you can draw from are voluntary agency supplies stored in neighboring countries. 2,000 tons of supplies were diverted immediately and turned over for use in Hungary or in Austria for the refugees. We are now working on possible additional diversions to meet the situation both in Austria and Hungary. These diversions should fill the gap until the pipeline which has been started catches up to it. It is estimated that it takes 90 days from the time you start these food shipments until the food is delivered, and ICA has guaranteed the voluntary agencies that the food will be replaced in 90 days.

Mr. Davis observed that 90 days would be the time involved for a normal operation. There are a lot of shortcuts that can be made, such as diversions from other programs, if necessary.

Mr. Rosenwald had some questions as to the ICRC staff in Hungary even though they are the only ones allowed into the country. He has heard reports they are entirely a Communist organization in Hungary at present, he said, and this food may or may not go to the places we expect it to.

Mr. McCahon said the Hungarian Red Cross, which the ICRC must use in distributing actual supplies in Hungary, is of course, subject to control of the Communist regime, but the ICRC has Swiss citizens in Hungary as their representatives. The ICRC has an agreement with the Hungarian Red Cross so

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that ICRC representatives will actually supervise the distribution of these supplies. This may not be the ideal situation but it is all that is available at the moment, and the US has accepted the ICRC as the channel for aid that is going into Hungary. There is one exception -- the CARE representative from Belgrade was invited and permitted to go into Hungary on Nov. 26th. No further word has been received from him to date, but CARE may be permitted to do some work there, he pointed out.

Mr. Rosenwald commented that LIFE magazine is bringing out a special issue next week which will be devoted entirely to the Hungarian situation. The magazine will sell for 50¢ a copy and the entire proceeds will go to the ICRC.

Mr. Rosenwald said ICRC last night reported receiving \$900,000 donated only for antibiotics. A quarter of a million dollars worth of antibiotics are being flown to Austria free of charge and are delivered at the Hungarian border without one cent of expense.

Miss Hickey said the ICRC and League of Red Cross Societies working together at these border controls have done a tremendous job of getting medical supplies into Hungary. They started immediately when the attack broke out. It is fortunate that we have humanitarian agencies who can organize so quickly, she said.

Mr. Taft asked if it is true that the organization in Austria is as reasonably well coordinated as it can be at this time. If so, then the coordinated fund raising and supply collection in this country is the big problem, he thought.

Mr. McCahon said he felt this to be so. He commented that The Evening Star printed a good article which gave a breakdown between the agencies engaged in the resettlement phase and those working in material aid. It also gave the agencies addresses and where funds could be sent. Similar information was also printed in the Washington Post. The VFAC staff has been receiving phone calls from various papers and is giving them information on these matters.

Mr. Rhoads asked how long it would take to handle this emergency situation in Hungary. Mr. Taft said it would depend on how fast the refugees can be resettled no one knows how long this will go on.

Mr. McCahon said it is likely that the US will raise the number of Hungarian refugees to be brought to this country. The Committee agreed that the 6,000 figure set by our government for resettlement of refugees in the US should be raised substantially. Mr. Taft thought the Committee should make a resolution urging this. Mr. McCahon suggested that consideration of such a resolution be deferred until after the Committee had talked with Mr. Voorhees.

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Mr. Batt said he had heard that the people in the Austrian embassy are working beyond human capacity. He thought the State Department should put more people in there, and send them in by air. The US people want to see us do this right and the people in the US Government handling this operation should be urged to put more people to work on this job. Mr. Rhoads agreed.

Mr. Hutchins said USDA is working with an official at Camp Kilmer to assure that the refugees are getting plenty of food to eat when they arrive and it is very well organized there. They are getting all the food they can eat.

Mr. McCahon said the VFAC has received two applications from Hungarian organizations which raises difficult problems in relationship between ethnic groups. The staff has not had time to fully process either of these applications but wants to bring them to the attention of the Committee for its advice and consideration.

Miss de Gonzales said on November 19 or 20, she had a call from the Executive Secretary of a new agency, "First Aid for Hungary." The Agency had articles of incorporation, their tax exemption, and has already flown over \$200,000 worth of antibiotics to Austria and has 17 soup kitchens organized on the Hungarian border. Their honorary chairman is Herbert Hoover, Sr.

Mr. McCahon said at present there is no ethnic group registered with the Committee. The American Hungarian Federation sponsored Amer-Hungarian Relief, which was formally registered, terminated its activities and corporate entity when forced out of Hungary several years ago.

Miss de Gonzales said while the Staff was getting these papers for "First Aid for Hungary" in order, a call was received from the American Hungarian Federation. At one time they were operating and had their own relief system but went out of business. They insisted they are the oldest Agency and had heard of this new organization and knew they applied for registration, she said. The Staff pointed out that it had been the policy of the Advisory Committee to have one ethnic group and suggested the two Agencies get together, and work with each other, however, the two Agencies belong to 2 different factions. "First Aid for Hungary" is made up of the aristocratic refugees, mostly Catholic, while the American Hungarian Federation is made up of organizations of Hungarians all over the US.

Mr. Rhoads said, since the Committee is interested primarily in helping the Hungarian people, and it appears these two organizations appeal to both the aristocratic and common people, would there be serious objections to two agencies being registered. There are likely to be more funds gotten through the two Agencies than through one.

Miss de Gonzales said when the "First Aid for Hungary" officials talked to the Staff they emphasized they are not going to engage on a long term on-going program. This is an emergency measure to aid refugees as they

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come out of Hungary. They said they will stay in business as long as necessary, but Miss de Gonzales doubted if they plan to carry their operations much longer than six months:

Mr. Taft said his main concern was that "First Aid for Hungary" would not be too aware of the major Hungarian groups in this country. The Agencies should be channeling refugees to places where there is a Hungarian population in the U.S. There will be a tremendous problem on the language aspect, and the refugees must settle where there are some Hungarian speaking people. He felt the two Agencies should get together and work with each other.

Mr. McCahon said the American Hungarian Federation is now working with the group at Camp Kilmer. They are getting sponsors and helping these people, but they dissolved their operative status and now they must be registered with the Committee.

After further discussion it was decided to tentatively recognize both agencies but get them to work in one organization if possible. If this cannot be done, Mr. Taft said the Committee should try to get the two Agencies to work together as closely as possible, and tell them they must work together and work in one direction.

Miss de Gonzales said the only thing stopping immediate registration for First Aid for Hungary, subject to approval of VFAC, is the report on their security check, but the staff anticipates no difficulty in this respect. The Agency is located in New York, but request for registration came from their headquarters in Washington.

Mr. Rhoads suggested registering the First Aid for Hungary on a temporary basis for six months. The Committee agreed that this was a good suggestion.

It was agreed that the Staff would contact the First Aid for Hungary and American Hungarian Federation officials to see if they could meet with Mr. Taft and Mr. Torn at 720 Park Avenue, New York, in Mrs. Ewings Apartment at 9:30 or 10:00 a.m., Saturday December 1st. If satisfactory arrangements could not be made for December 1st a meeting with the Agencies should be arranged for December 4 or 5 with Mr. Batt and Mr. Torn. It was tentatively agreed by the Committee to register First Aid for Hungary on a temporary basis for six months and urge that the two Agencies work closely with one another as possible.

Relative to the current status of the voluntary agency programs in the Middle East, Mr. Williams, who was formerly assigned by ICA to work with the voluntary agency programs in Egypt, said the representatives of CARE and Hadassah have remained in Israel during the Middle East crisis and shipments of commodities for the Title III programs are going forward. A change that has occurred is that CARE has been approached by the Israeli Government to

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extend their program to the 80,000 economic refugees in the Gaza strip (formerly under Egyptian control) and CARE is prepared to extend their rations to these people. There is an agreement between Israel and UNRWA so that distribution to the regular registered refugees in the Gaza strip is going forward, although there is some discussion as to where the food for distribution will be obtained. Formerly the economic refugees were being cared for by Egypt⁹⁰ this is a shift to Israel jurisdiction over the area and of Israel supplying the basic rations and appealing to CARE for supplementary rations.

In Jordan, Mr. Williams said, the commodity shipments are going forward under the auspices of the four agencies CWS, LWR, CRS and the Mennonites—who are operating there. Recently Jordan made available inland transportation funds and commodity shipments were resumed after being suspended for a time.

Mr. Williams said three voluntary agencies are registered for operations in Egypt -- Assemblies of God, CWS and CARE. There are no commodity shipments going forward at this time. The large CARE program to 2.5 million people extended over the last fiscal year, but the final stock ran out in October. CARE's proposed program for this fiscal year is still under consideration by the US Government but thus far has not been approved. The other two smaller voluntary agency programs still have some stocks of food on hand but there are no shipments going forward. In the emergency that has arisen, the extent of disaster need in Egypt has not been verified. There is a discrepancy in the figures of dead and injured in the Port Said area and the extent of medical and food needs is not known. Figures on evacuees to Cairo ranging from 10,000 to 45,000 have been reported. The ICRC is aiding with medical supplies and, the American Red Cross has contributed to the ICRC for support of this relief. A Special Committee for relief of the Egyptian War Victims has been formed under the auspices of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service. This Special Committee hopes to raise funds and send goods to Egypt. They feel the area in Egypt is being neglected at the present time as compared with the aid flowing to the Hungarian people. This Special Committee has raised a number of questions with the staff about what the US Government can and will do, which involve the possibility of raising surplus and ocean freight payments. The Staff is now in the process of arranging meetings with this Special Committee. Russell Stevenson of CWS is going to Egypt soon to survey the situation. Egypt approached some agencies informally for aid and recently approached UNICEF in Cairo for aid to the 45,000 women and children in the Cairo area evacuated from Port Said. They want clothing, blankets and dry milk. UNICEF is surveying what resources are available, including those the US might give.

Mr. Hutchins said USDA just received a request from UNICEF for diversion of 6000 lbs. of dry milk into the Port Said area. USDA has no objections if there is approval from State on using economic aid in connection with the political situation, he said.

Mr. Williams said Mr. Devine, the CARE representative in Egypt, was evacuated but is available to return, and the other two agencies still

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have representatives in Egypt. CARE has also approached the Staff informally as to whether they could start a package program of about 10,000 relief packages for Port Said. So far as administrative requirements are concerned, this would be possible, but this is the sort of thing in which ICA has had to turn to State for policy guidance. It is not a matter for ICA's own determination. The VFAC staff has been feeding these questions to State for about six months, along with the question of the continuation of the CARE program, but the decisions have not been made by State as yet. All voluntary aid program commodity shipments to Egypt have been stopped.

Mr. McCahon said there are some inconsistencies in the situation because shipments are still going to Israel, but not to Egypt.

In answer to Mr. Rhoads inquiry, Mr. Williams said Egypt hopes the CARE program will be continued because it serves 2.5 million people and they want to extend it to 3.5 million.

Mr. Rosenwald said, relative to an arrangement entered into between Israel and UNRWA in regard to the Gaza, if instructions of the UN are followed, Israel would have to withdraw from the Gaza and would not be in a position to enter into a contract with UNRWA. Mr. Williams said this is a provisional agreement and excluded the so-called economic refugees and prisoners of war.

Mr. Davis pointed out that the slowdown on approval of a new CARE program for Egypt occurred at the time of the takeover of the Suez rather than later. First State objected to the size of the program which was later resolved, but then the Aswan Dam situation arose which caused the slow down on the approval of CARE's new program.

Mr. Williams said President Nasser had a talk with Mr. Reuter, Executive Director for CARE, just before the emergency arose and Nasser was hopeful the program could be continued at that time.

Adjourned for lunch at 12:45 p.m.

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AFTERNOON SESSION

(Reconvened at 2:15 p.m.)

The Committee convened in Executive Session to consider the letter to Mr. Taft from Mr. Louis Hoskins, dated November 2, 1956 on the subject of the American Friends Service Committee's contractual relationships with ICA. Mr. Alvin Roseman, Director, Office of Public Services, ICA, gave a full report on the matter to the Advisory Committee. The Committee, after hearing Mr. Roseman, concluded that Mr. Hollister's decision in the matter was the only reasonable one that could be taken in the circumstances. Mr. Taft stated that he would write a letter of explanation to Mr. Hoskins.

IV - LIONS INTERNATIONAL

Mr. McCahon explained to the Committee that Lions International is interested in developing foreign aid programs in the field of surplus commodity distribution through local Lions groups in the various countries where the aid is needed. He talked to Clarence L. Sturm, Third Vice President, and William R. Bird, Secretary, and to the Lions International Board of Directors on November 14, and supplied them with information on what they had to do to qualify for registration as a voluntary agency and on the surplus commodity program operations.

Mr. McCahon felt that in order to qualify for registration the Lions International would need to set up a relief arm of the US Lions Clubs and send American representatives abroad. He informed the Committee that he had suggested other ways to accomplish this same purpose to the Lions International, such as using another established agency already operating abroad, and circularizing local clubs abroad and working in co-operation with our voluntary agencies in the field as distribution outlets. The Lions are doing this latter in Pakistan. However, they still want to establish their own voluntary agency. Mr. McCahon felt that this type of organization has a distinct advantage in that it is nonsectarian and has the general backing of many people in the US. Mr. Sturm and Mr. Bird have asked to meet with the Committee today to discuss their organization's interest in initiating a foreign aid program and applying for registration.

(Messrs. Sturm and Bird joined the meeting and were introduced)

Mr. Sturm said Lions International is a membership organization made up of clubs which are represented in 76 nations of the world. It is a service organization which leaves all the service up to the individual clubs in the community where they are represented. Lions International has

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a Board of Directors comprised of 16 men from the US and 6 from other countries, elected officers, and field representatives (known as special representatives in the US and other countries) to assist the clubs in their affairs or to organize new clubs. Lions International feels that in some of these countries where the need is great, its clubs could participate through the organization in giving assistance to these people.

Mr. Sturm informed the Committee that after Mr. McCahon's meeting with the Board of Directors to explain the foreign aid program to them, the Officers and Board decided to go ahead with a program, providing the Advisory Committee feels that Lions International can be of service in this field. He stressed that his organization is interested only if they can be of service to needy people. They have no other motive of any kind. He emphasized that all religious denominations belong to the Lions Club, and they are interested in helping all needy people.

Mr. Sturm pointed out that Mr. McCahon suggested the Lions should have a relief arm to handle this program. Lions International is an Illinois corporation, so it is believed this can be done without too much trouble.

Mr. Batt asked Mr. Sturm if he thought the members of Lions International in the US and other countries would like to do this kind of program out of their own resources if surpluses were not available.

Mr. Sturm said he could not answer that as the Lions have not gone into this type of welfare in the past. They have been principally engaged in services such as assisting the blind, helping to build adequate recreation facilities for communities, providing Christmas baskets for the needy, etc. The representatives of the Lions Clubs abroad are American citizens who have come to the Association with this proposal. They feel the need is so great that if the Lions Clubs could have some of these surplus commodities to distribute, the club members know the needs of the people in these communities and the food would get to the people who absolutely need it with little possibility of diversion.

Mr. Taft said the Lions program of giving Christmas baskets, if well organized, could be a very useful sort of thing.

Mr. Sturm said his organization thought that, if they are registered with the VFAC, they would only want to start a small program in one country and distribute purely on the basis of actual need without regard to political or religious belief. He asked the Committee to recommend a country in which to start the program.

Mr. Taft agreed that it would be much better to start a program only in one country or perhaps one city until the new agency gains experience.

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Mr. Rosenwald thought the Middle East seemed to be the most critical area where the people are in need at the moment.

Mr. Bird said the Lions strongest club in the Middle East would probably be Lebanon where they have 20,000 members. They also have clubs in Syria, Jordan and Egypt.

Mr. Rhoads asked if the Lebanese would object if this food is marked as a gift of the American people, distribution supervised by American representatives, and carefully receipted for.

Mr. Bird said he didn't know, but did know that the Lions Clubs feel they are supposed to help others. He could see no reason for objection to these requirements.

Mr. Sturm said the members of a Lions Club in Quito, Ecuador, for example, donate their time to go to the medical center and give free medical service to needy people. This new foreign aid program would be just an additional type of service to what the Lions Clubs all over the world are already doing on their own and which they would continue to do. The members know this surplus is available and they would make the distribution. This Relief Branch of Lions International, which would be organized, would be responsible for the entire program and for US citizen representation in the particular country, however.

In answer to Mr. Rhoads inquiry as to who would determine the need, Mr. Sturm said his organization would contact its international representative in the country, an American citizen, and he, in turn, would contact the local Lions Club to determine the need in the community.

Mr. Bird asked how long it would take to get the program into operation after compliance for registration was completed.

Mr. Taft explained that the Lions American representative in the country must meet with certain personnel in the ICA Mission in the country and work up a program. It must then be cleared by the Mission and sent back to ICA in Washington for clearance with the Department of Agriculture. The program planning usually begins in the foreign country and is based on the need as presented there by the entire group of voluntary agencies in that area. The Committee will give an answer on that very quickly, but first the Lions must set up a relief arm so that its operating funds will not be mixed with the regular funds of the organization.

Mr. McCahon suggested that Mr. Rotunna go over the details of what the organization must do to get the program into operation with Messrs. Sturm and Bird immediately after their discussion with the Advisory Committee today. They agreed that they would like to do this.

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In answer to Mr. Rhoads inquiry, Mr. Sturm said the Lions International will use their own funds to put in the staff necessary to get the program started and those funds will be made available. It will take some administrative funds both here and abroad which will be furnished by the organization.

Mr. Batt said he thought the Lions were doing a splendid thing but hoped that the program is kept on a fairly broad basis. He felt that such a great organization with such a wide and prominent membership should be thinking in terms of doing more than just operating a program on the surplus that is available. He hoped they would also do things with their own resources in this program.

Mr. Sturm said the organization in one year's time has sponsored through its groups more than 170,000 community activities specifically to help needy people and to build up their communities. This new program is only another feature of this work.

Mr. Taft reminded Messrs. Sturm and Bird that the Advisory Committee faces the problem of having the surplus commodities exhausted. When these commodities are no longer available problems will be created for the US in countries where these programs have been operating. Operating a program for distribution of surplus commodities can be good experience when it is something that goes beyond the field of providing surplus so that the program will continue when the surplus is no longer available.

Mr. Rhoads emphasized that the local group of Lions in Lebanon should go on after the surplus program is discontinued, and do anything they feel is necessary there to help the needy people.

Mr. Sturm said when surpluses are no longer available for distribution, he felt the clubs should be encouraged to go on to some other program. That is what the Lions desire and they want their services to be continued. This program will merely be an additional benefit. He thanked the Committee for their advice and cooperation.

The Committee wished the Lions International members well on their new venture and assured them of its willingness to be of help at any time.

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V- AMERICAN COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE

The Representatives of the Executive Committee of the Council were not able to be present at the meeting to discuss their paper entitled, "The Continuing Challenge of American Abundance." The paper was reviewed by the Advisory Committee, however, with particular reference to the five recommendations made by the Council resulting from a "new look" at certain aspects of the surplus commodity disposal program.

Mr. Taft said the Council's recommendations reflect to a great extent the thinking of the Advisory Committee at its Panel Meeting on September 17-18, 1956. Mr. Taft read each recommendation and invited discussion on each.

Recommendation 1. Among the hungriest people in the world are the habitual rice eaters, and therefore it is recommended that rice remain on the availability list for the feeding programs of the voluntary agencies.

Mr. Davis said rice will be taken off the availability list as of December 31, 1956. Sufficient rice was set aside to meet voluntary agency orders through the second quarter. The rice is coming into inventory now. However, rice is being sold under Title I and a number of straight commercial sales are also being made, and the Title III program has a lesser priority than any other form of sale. The rice situation was reviewed again in his office before today's meeting, he said, and they were again told that rice would not be available after the end of the second quarter.

Recommendation 2. It is recommended that we utilize added millions of pounds of our wheat surpluses in a form acceptable for consumption by great groups of people served by the Voluntary agencies--especially in Africa, the Near East and Middle East and Asia. This form is known as parboiled bulgur wheat.

Mr. Davis informed the Committee that the original impetus to utilized parboiled or bulgur wheat came from some of the domestic manufacturers of this product who approached USDA on making some of it available for domestic consumption as a means of using wheat surpluses and introducing the commodity to this country. In some respects it is a rice substitute, and the manufacturers contacted the voluntary agencies about using bulgur wheat in their programs. USDA thinks it might not be too wise to add this item to its lists because they feel the actual production facilities would be fairly limited and they would not be able to supply all requests. It might be that USDA would stimulate production facilities for this item that are rather artificial because the only wheat

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that can be used for this commodity is the so-called "soft" wheat. USDA's inventories are in "hard" and winter varieties. As a general policy CCC has leaned toward the fewest number of processed items possible on the list and holds the number down. USDA does not feel it would be justified in going into Bulgur wheat although a formal decision has not been made. If pressed for an answer, USDA will ask the CCC Board of Directors to make a decision, but it is felt they will not view it favorably.

Recommendation 3. Since voluntary feeding programs are planned in conjunction with other welfare programs of long-term effect, it is recommended that the agency programs be approved on a yearly basis and that sufficient surplus stocks be allocated to fulfill planned programs. Such a planful approach would prevent the periodic unavailability of such basic items as milk.

Mr. Davis said the Committee at its last Panel Meeting requested USDA to give consideration to the possibility of arranging in the future for the setting aside of sufficient dried milk to take care of the agencies' needs over a full year. That question was put up to the Secretary of Agriculture's office but they have not given an answer as to whether it would be practical or possible to do this. At this particular season of the year it is not a good time to make such a decision since it is ahead of setting the price support level for dairy products. Mr. Davis pointed out that the milk situation was not too bad last year with the slow down in the third quarter nor will it necessarily be again this year. Shipments of milk will not be cut off entirely in the third quarter and USDA may be able to supply as much as 50% of the estimates that the agencies have submitted. The pipelines are pretty well filled up and the agencies may have been ordering heavily for the first two quarters. He didn't think it will mean closing down any programs, but might delay the opening up of new programs.

Mr. Davis pointed out that the question of setting aside dried milk can be pursued further with the Secretary's office and considered for a policy decision before the beginning of the next marketing year which is around April 1st.

Mr. Taft requested that on behalf of the Committee, the question of arranging in the future for the setting aside of sufficient quantities of dried milk to supply the agencies needs over a full year be again taken up by USDA and considered for policy decision by the Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Davis indicated that this would be done.

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Mr. Batt felt that in the light of commitments the agencies have to make in their programs, the Committee should ask for broader treatment of this program than treating it as an escape valve on a quarterly basis. This program should be considered as a rather long term substantial commitment on the part of the US that should be taken care of as far ahead as possible against Title I operations.

Mr. Davis said his office would be glad to make sure the whole question is considered on any surplus commodity where it looks as though the inventories will be sufficiently large to make this possible.

Mr. Rhoads commented that when a voluntary agency has people in a country to set up a program, it can't very well shift them to some other place without being given adequate notice.

Mr. Davis thought the Secretary's office considers that but they have other considerations too. It was his opinion, he said, that there might be some success in getting such a commitment on dried milk, but not on any other items which might be moved back into commercial markets. USDA feels deeply grateful to this program but considers that if the program is to be valuable it must be operated on the basis that if the commodity is not available and removed from surplus the program will still go on.

Recommendation 4. Since the surplus food stocks made available through the voluntary agencies derive from the productivity of some American people and the efforts of others who pay taxes, the resulting surplus distribution programs of the voluntary agencies are a direct people-to-people operation. We are in agreement that whenever the host government is in a position to contribute to ocean freight costs on voluntary agency surplus commodity shipments, this should be encouraged. Where, however, such contributions tend to negate the people-to-people aspect of such agency programs or to render it impossible for the agencies to meet existing needs adequately, it is recommended that the United States Government absorb the ocean freight charges. This is especially true where the agencies are serving groups of refugees or enclaves of people in whose welfare the host government may have less than moderate interest.

Mr. McCahon said this is definitely something that ICA will keep in mind. The ocean freight question must be considered on a country by country basis. As Mr. Hutchins said this morning, one of the best distribution programs he observed was in Spain, yet the US does not pay any

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ocean freight for them.

Mr. Davis said USDA is continually running up against this problem. The agencies feel the passage of legislation authorizing the use of CCC funds for transportation took the lid off. USDA does not think that this should change the policy with regards to transportation at all. He felt it isn't a question of availability of funds so much as it is considered right and good policy, so the new legislation really does not change the problem.

Mr. McCahon informed the Committee that the second paragraph in the Council's fourth recommendation has been taken care of. A notice dated November 26 was sent to the agencies informing them that thirteen additional countries were added on which the US will pay ocean freight provided the voluntary agencies furnish satisfactory evidence to this Committee that the countries will allow the goods to enter duty-free and pay the internal transportation costs.

Recommendation 5. Balanced feeding programs are especially necessary in aiding the most threatened and poorest members of the world community whom we are able to reach with our aid. Fats are a vital requirement of diet. Even though other fats and oils are presently unavailable, the huge corn surplus permits the processing of that commodity into corn oil, corn syrup and other useful by-products.

Mr. Davis said the processing of corn into corn oil, corn syrup and other useful by-products was discussed at length by the CCC Board of Directors at the time the last legislation was passed which gave CCC authority to process corn and wheat. Again there was the strong feeling that there would be no end in sight if CCC offered corn and wheat in practically any form the voluntary agencies requested. The processing of corn oil is an expensive way to get oil, he said, and he did not believe the Board would ever consider making these other processed commodities available. Also, it would mean disposing of the by-products and putting them back into the feed market, which presents additional problems previously discussed at the Panel Meeting.

The Advisory Committee decided to reproduce and give wider distribution to the paper, "The Continuing Challenge of American Abundance." It was felt the voluntary agencies have presented an extremely good paper on this general situation, particularly the paragraph on the top of page 2 which is very well written. Mr. Taft requested that Mr. Davis submit a copy to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Batt made a motion that the Committee distribute the paper to the White House and all the Heads of Government Agencies, with a personal

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letter from the Committee saying they were so impressed with the paper that they felt the heads of the various agencies should take the time to read it with some care. He felt the paper should be sent to the Majority and Minority leaders in Congress too. The motion was carried.

Mr. Taft told Mr. McCahon to have the paper reproduced and transmitted with a letter to the effect that the paper was sent to the Committee, who discussed it and are considering it with Agriculture, but thought these people would also want to have the opportunity to comprehend the spirit of this paper and the voluntary agencies' determination to help all around the world. He directed that the letter be prepared for his signature and put on Committee stationery which lists the names of the Committee members as well as the cities they come from.

Mr. Batt felt that by doing this the voluntary agencies would be given some additional encouragement when they saw that the Committee did not just read their paper and file it.

VI - REPORT OF ACTION ON WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE PROGRAM FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

Mr. Davis said that the World University Service has been getting their commodities through CWS. The agency considered USDA's decision against their distributing surplus commodities to students at college and university level a change of policy so far as they were concerned. Mr. Davis said his office had several discussions with Dr. Gallagher, President of World University Service, and it is now believed that the problem is resolved to everyone's satisfaction. The Agency had submitted a number of orders for commodities which USDA was holding. USDA has subsequently released all of the orders in which Dr. Gallagher could guarantee that the programs were following what US Government regulations required. It has been resolved that as long as this program is continued on the basis of the need of the individual rather than the institution itself, and on the basis that the students would be in need whether they were going to school or not, and that some attempt is made to segregate their feeding operation so that the commodities go to needy students only, USDA would have no objection to it. Dr. Gallagher gave this assurance on most of the programs World University Service is now operating, and said if the Agency ever arrived at the point when the students were not needy they would discontinue the program so far as the commodities were concerned.

Mr. Davis said USDA has since received a letter from Dr. Gallagher saying that the Agency is quite satisfied with the arrangements. Dr. Gallagher also transmitted a copy of a memo he sent abroad to the field representatives in which he states the

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situation clearly and points out the regulations that would have to be observed in order to comply.

Mr. McCahon said the USDA decision also affects other agencies. The staff was informed by the Council that many other agencies were concerned also, but they deferred action awaiting the USDA decision on the University World Service appeal.

Mr. Hutchins said he found irregularities in this regard when he was abroad and there is a lot of cleaning up to do along that line. The agencies are giving commodities to nunneries, monasteries, and other institutions who do not receive this type of aid in the US. This really is not a change of policy, it is just a clarification of policy. USDA is primarily worried about this situation in the Far East at the present time.

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VII - MEETING WITH TRACY S. VOORHEES

Before Mr. Voorhees' arrival, Mr. Taft asked the members of the State Department, ICA and Agriculture who were attending the meeting if they had any thoughts on the Hungarian relief situation which should be discussed.

Mr. Macone said in listening to the feelings of the Committee on the question of the activities of the voluntary agencies in aiding the Hungarians, he thought they commented on only one side of the problem -- the coordination of voluntary agency activities here in the US. There also arises the question of coordination of the voluntary agencies' activities in Austria relating to the refugees and also to activities in Hungary itself. This is quite a big problem because of the extremely fluid situation in Hungary. There is also the question of actually operating within the borders of Hungary so far as it might be desired to do that. State does not feel the agencies should be impeded in their work, he said, but he wanted to point out to the Committee that in the present state of circumstances where a big job has to be done, and in dealing with a large number of people, that a certain degree of coordination of effort is certainly desirable. His understanding is that, at the moment, the ICRC is trying to exert this sort of coordination. This is not to prevent the voluntary agencies from doing what they can, but rather to fit their activities together so that there will not be duplication.

Mr. Taft said this is the first question he was concerned about, and he had raised it with Mr. McCahon earlier in the meeting. He said he had understood that the voluntary agencies cannot get inside Hungary to distribute relief.

Mr. Davis informed the members that his office had a long conversation with Mr. Reuter, Executive Director of CARE. Mr. Reuter told them that CARE had been invited into Hungary, he said, and was quite sure that anytime CARE got permission they could move food into Hungary themselves through Yugoslavia. CARE is raising the question as to whether they have to work through the ICRC, and make their commodities available to ICRC or may they make the distribution themselves, Mr. Davis said.

Mr. Macone said this question is under consideration in the State Department and they would like to follow it along for awhile. Obviously everyone recognizes there must be coordination of the total effort or confusion will begin to break loose in a hurry. He said he was speaking largely about aid within Hungary. There is also the related question of activities in respect to refugees, but Tyler Thompson is in charge of that problem, and his representative at the meeting today is available to speak on that function.

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Mr. Taft said there are 3 existing organizations in Hungary, the Hungarian Red Cross, CARITAS (Catholic), Reformed Church, Hilkswerk-- something corresponding for the Lutherans. As to their status, the question is raised as to what is the present status of the Catholic Church and Cardinal Mindzenty in Hungary and also the two bishops of the Reformed Church and then there is the bishop who was put back in again in the Lutheran Church. Therefore, it is hard to know whether CARITAS and Hilkswerk are able to do anything. Then there is the question of the Hungarian Red Cross which is charged with being Communist but has to be the method of distribution through ICRC who have Swiss observers. If only the Hungarian Red Cross can do the distribution in connection with the ICRC, the question is raised as to whether the Catholic and Protestant population in Hungary will be allowed to do much.

Mr. Macone said State is feeling along on this problem to see what the information is on it. The present information indicates there is no problem in general between the cooperation by the ICRC and some of the groups operating now in Hungary. There are a couple of CARITAS organizations who have brought food into Hungary, and are distributing it. Apparently they have some sort of arrangement with the Red Cross. That is State's main problem. As to the position of the church leaders, he said he could not answer that.

Mr. Taft said the church leaders aren't popular with the Communists. It might have some bearing on whether those organizations would be allowed to work.

Mr. Macone said in the immediate period it seems like ICRC has established some sort of working relations with these groups. In Austria there is the question of the relationship of the voluntary agencies to the refugees, he said, but he did not feel competent to discuss it because it is Mr. Thompson's function.

Mr. Kendrick, who attended the meeting for Mr. Thompson, said these are the very reasons why Mr. Voorhees is being brought into this picture. There is the feeling that even though the Government has stepped into the vacuum and is administering emergency aid, there is this entire field of voluntary agencies and the manner in which they can contribute to this problem and bring it into the line with what the Government can do. There has been a growing realization of this need, and up to this point Mr. Thompson has relied on Mr. McCahon's advice as to where to turn.

Mr. Taft said the private agencies become extremely important in resettlement on the sponsorship side and there is also the language problem to be considered in resettling the refugees in this country. They should be resettled with other Hungarian-speaking people.

Mr. Kendrick said in Austria the voluntary agencies and Mission have scanned the emigree colonies there for Hungarian-speaking people.

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Mr. Rhoads presumed State considered it desirable that these Hungarian refugees coming into Austria be passed on as fast as they can be processed to other countries. If that is the case, he wondered if thought has been given to allocation of supplies to other countries who are acting as hosts to these people that may be passed on. Perhaps it would facilitate if we could offer some aid to enable the countries to absorb these people faster than they think they could, he said.

Mr. Kendrick said, frankly State hasn't gotten that far yet. So far it is largely a question of finding haven for the refugees and immediate food. That question was raised, however, in the case of Chile and they asked that Title III be used for that purpose.

(Mr. Tracy S. Voorhees and Gen. Wm. Donovan joined the meeting and were introduced by Mr. Taft.)

Mr. Taft informed Mr. Voorhees that the discussion so far has generally centered around the agencies with which the Committee is concerned--Lutheran World Relief, Church World Services, International Rescue Committee, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, American Jewish Joint Distribution Center, and others who are involved to a lesser extent. The Committee also received an application for registration this morning from a new organization, "First Aid for Hungary," which is an aristocratic group in New York. Application was also received from the American Hungarian Federation, a revised group of Hungarian societies all through the US, who are naturals in receiving these refugees and raising some funds.

Mr. Taft added that the problem has been divided into several points: The service in Hungary, the problem in Austria of coordination of any fund-raising efforts in the US. He assured Mr. Voorhees that the Committee is ready to help him in any way it can.

Mr. Voorhees said there were certain questions he had in mind. If he recalled correctly, there used to be a law which required these voluntary agencies engaged in foreign relief work to register, he said.

Mr. Taft explained that the voluntary agencies do not have to register any more but they can't get surplus commodities unless they do register. Therefore, they would find it quite difficult unless they did so.

Mr. Voorhees said then through the Advisory Committee on Foreign Aid it would be possible to bring about some coordination. Referring to First Aid for Hungary, he pointed out that Mr. Hoover, Sr. is the Honorary Chairman and Mrs. John Hughes is the head of the organization.

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Mr. Taft said that had been discussed earlier and they had noted the list of people who were connected with it. He informed Mr. Voorhees that he was meeting with the heads of these two organizations in New York on December 1st, in an effort to get them to work together. He also added that the American Red Cross is in this relief program too, but the VFAC has no jurisdiction over them. They are entirely independent although they are very cooperative. The Red Cross may be the best organization for fund raising in individual locations.

Mr. Voorhees said he would assume there is quite a bit of danger in wasteful overlapping in the activities of a number of different agencies operating in Austria. The US has a very able Ambassador there and he supposed what our Government might do is go to the Austrian Government directly to handle this. He thought their Minister of Interior was in charge of it, and wondered if he needed assistance in personnel.

Mr. Macone said he believed the Austrian Government has asked the League of Red Cross Societies to help in caring for the refugees.

Mr. Voorhees said the ICRC is helping them there. It isn't a question of trying to buttress greatly the Austrian Government and the ICRC except through money and supplies.

Mr. Taft felt we should have a Committee at our Embassy, discussing what could best be done with all the available resources. In this case you would have both the International Red Cross and the voluntary agencies. The voluntary agencies would all be ready to come into that kind of combined meeting if our Mission says that is the way you should work, he thought. Mr. Voorhees wondered if the Ambassador shouldn't be the one to say so. Mr. Taft said the Ambassador is the nominal head anyway.

Mr. Voorhees said the private agencies might be able to send substantial amounts of supplies in but you can't use the military and you can't take any military personnel in there at all, not even their automobiles, he understood. The army has a lot of supplies in Germany only a little of which is being used. Mr. Taft said State will have to work on that problem. Mr. Voorhees said the army shouldn't do anything beyond the border.

Mr. Voorhees said the situation is that the Austrians are taking care of Hungarian refugees and the US is dealing primarily with the ones who have gotten out of Hungary.

Mr. Macone said State is working through the ICRC to have as large a program as possible in Hungary. That is being carried out on a very urgent basis.

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Mr. Voorhees said that is something outside of what he was supposed to do. He felt everyone should bear in mind that there is always the chance that nobody knows how many refugees are going to come across the border and if the supplies are not used for the refugees, ICRC can help people who are still worse off in Hungary.

Mr. Taft said about 2000 tons of supplies were diverted from other countries and sent to Austria, and they are starting already to ship additional surplus commodities as fast as they can which should get there before the 2000 tons of supplies are used up.

Mr. Voorhees said Herbert Hoover, Sr. thought the actual movement of refugees would be slower than initially estimated. Therefore, providing for them in Austria is important and you have the fact that the families are very split up. Many have immediate families back in Hungary and they are interested in getting the families together again. Some refugees will want to stay in Austria rather than emigrate. It would be very expensive to move them and have them want to go back, he said. Mr. Voorhees said the same situation occurred during the war in Finland, and he worked on that. All the relief was given through the Finnish Government and they handled everything inside Finland. Principally it was done through the Finnish Government. He thought perhaps the best coordination of relief in Austria would be largely through the Austrian Government. We would have to rely principally on the judgment of our Ambassador as to that, however.

Mr. Taft pointed out in Germany over the past 8 years they have gotten rid of their public services and placed greater responsibility on CARITAS and Hilkswerk. So maybe the work will have to be done through the Catholic Agency in Austria.

Mr. Voorhees felt there would be less difficulties if we tell Austria we want to help you but want you to do it -- as far as we could do this, that is. Austria has a good Government too, he said.

Mr. Hutchins said, on the question about sufficient personnel in the Austrian Government and our own Embassy, he was in Austria recently and at that time, there was neither staff in the Embassy nor Austrian Government to handle this problem.

Mr. McCahon said the question has been raised today as to whether there should be additional staff in the Embassy.

Mr. Voorhees said the Embassy has no "Number 2" man in charge over there. However, that is a matter for State to handle.

Mr. Kendrick said State has taken it up several times with the Ambassador and desires to be completely at their service. State will give them any additional help they want, and has pulled in additional ICEM people, etc.

Mr. Hutchins observed at the time he was there that there was reluctance on the part of the Austrian Government because of its desire to maintain its neutrality. They were afraid the Russians might not respect their border.

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Mr. Voorhees said it does take a lot of courage because the Russians are threatening Austria all the time. However, Austria is in this thing now so far as taking care of the people is concerned. If Austria is given supplies and personnel to do it, he didn't think it would be going any further than they already have. If the Ambassador doesn't have personnel, it is a matter between him and State, however. He said he knew State will take care of that. As to whether the Austrian Government has personnel, he felt they could get people through the ICRC. It is not his job to set up an administrative organization for relief in Austria, he said. There is one place, however, where he thought the voluntary agencies might be helpful--they have doctors and nurses they could supply.

Mr. Taft said he thought the Red Cross could do a better job of that than the voluntary agencies.

Mr. McCahon said that is a traditional function of the ICRC. He added that there are plenty of drugs in Vienna sent in by the Red Cross. There has been a tremendous response from the people to this Red Cross appeal for supplies.

Mr. Taft said that drugs totaling over one-half million dollars have gone in. The Red Cross can do that job.

Mr. Voorhees said in the US there is obviously a tremendous public interest to do something to help the Hungarians in every way possible. He recalled a similar surge of feeling for the Finns, but it was really the work of Mr. Hoover's Finnish Relief Fund that kept that from just being a flash in the pan and the people forgetting about it. It kept operating through a considerable period of months, he said. There are 100,000 Hungarian refugees now but the relief problem is such a small one in comparison to millions after World War I. There is something beyond just relief here though, he added. This is a tremendous opportunity for the US to take a wonderful leadership in showing what the spirit of America is compared to Russia. The Press asked him about the criticism at Camp Kilmer, he said, but there has to be some place to put them for the time being. He felt that is the smallest part of the problem. The refugees who get over to the US are the best off.

Mr. Voorhees stated that this should be a positive approach. We all want to do this thing and the President is personifying this as the spirit of America. It should be done through the proper coordination of these voluntary agencies, perhaps largely in the fund raising. The spending of the money wouldn't be so difficult. Perhaps there should be a coordination of the spending. Mr. Hoover informed him he had all these different private agencies raising money after World War I and he set up a coordinating committee which became the American Relief Administration, and it didn't prohibit the private agencies from raising money but took over the business administrations on a smaller scale, Mr. Voorhees reflected.

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Mr. Taft said the organizations are older and more stable than they were then. Church World Service and Catholic Relief Service have grown out of the last war and have had a great deal of experience. He felt Mr. Voorhees would find some difficulty at least, and should defer coordination of operations in the way he has been discussing. So far as raising money is concerned, that is different, he thought.

Mr. Voorhees said the problem in Austria, if supplies and money get there, is apparently not too difficult. The Ambassador is there as well as competent agencies and the Red Cross. However, we need coordination and fund raising efforts in the US to keep this relief program going.

Mr. Taft said at the moment there are two kinds of arrangements: The American Red Cross has announced it is conducting a campaign and at the same time a Scripps-Howard editorial appeared telling people to send all donations to the International Rescue Committee. If the Red Cross was given leadership and there was a Committee for distribution of the funds collected, it would be all right, but there is the problem of dealing with the thing.

Mr. Voorhees said suppose there was set up the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugees with perhaps Mr. Hoover as Honorary Chairman.

Mr. Taft said that might be a good way to do the job. It should be made a representative group of all the agencies involved.

Mr. Voorhees said it could be made an open-ended committee in the first place, so they could be added. He wondered if they would come to a meeting if he called it. Mr. Taft said if they are called by the White House and asked to come, they will be anxious to do so.

Mr. Voorhees said the President has evidenced a tremendous interest in Hungarian relief and wants to express the spirit of America to see that the Hungarians are adequately helped. He added that private enterprise and business are very important in charity work too and the Government doesn't want to preempt the field. We want to stimulate private charities, help as much as possible and supplement by the things they can't do when the job is too big for them. We can utilize what the President has said about this, and the fact that he has appointed a person to devote full time to coordinate it as expressing the spirit of America, he said.

Mr. Taft said he hoped the effort is combined with some Government action that sparks the imagination at the same time.

Mr. Voorhees said he was designated as "representing" in connection with Hungarian refugee relief and resettlement activities-- He read the Terms of Reference to the Committee. He has a strong feeling the American people do not like to have a man set up in Washington to tell them what to do, he said. If the set up machinery is a Committee on which the interested

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voluntary agencies are represented, then you get a much better coordination and spirit. The coordination of the efforts of the Government is part of this thing.

Mr. Taft said he was referring to the number of refugees the US is going to take in when he mentioned Government action.

Mr. Voorhees said that is under consideration but there again people in State and Justice are concerned with that, and it is not the thing he needs to do anything about at all. It is terribly important for the President to have the Government do everything in its power to help these poor people, and he is sure it is going to be done, he said.

Mr. Taft asserted that if the President doesn't raise ante it won't be quite adequate.

Mr. Voorhees thought that situation could be viewed with optimism. Referring to his new appointment, he said if he could get here some kind of coordinating outfit called the "President's Committee" to exercise some influence from the White House, and if he asked some of these voluntary agencies to come down here he thought they will do this. Otherwise we will be stumbling over each other. Instead of having all go to one department or another they should be in one place. If they could go to the President's Committee on this the people would feel better about the whole thing. His job is not to coordinate but to assure that full coordination is given and set up the machinery to do it, he said. He wondered if this set up would raise any objections.

Mr. Taft said the USO was set up the same way. He felt there would be no objections.

Mr. Voorhees said in regard to the agencies he wants to meet with he has a list from State. If it is decided after this initial meeting that there should be such a Committee, then he could have a meeting of that Committee separately afterward. He read the list and asked the Advisory Committee if there were other agencies which should be invited: American Red Cross, American Council of Voluntary Agencies--

Mr. Taft asked if he wanted to have somebody who is on the American Council or representatives from the larger voluntary agencies. He reminded Mr. Voorhees that he is not on the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service. Mr. McGahon said you would catch about 12 of the voluntary agencies through the Council. Mr. Voorhees said then he would include the Council. Mr. Taft said they could be invited to come in and sit in on the meeting.

Mr. Voorhees continued with the list: The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, Inter-

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national Rescue Committee; First Aid for Hungary, Crusade for Europe or Radio Free Europe (they are the same thing)--

Mr. McCahon said Radio Free Europe is not an operating relief agency. Mr. Taft said they shouldn't be invited. Mr. Voorhees said the refugees were all saying they listened to it and listing it as the reason they left the country. Mr. Taft said maybe Radio Free Europe should be invited then.

Mr. Taft felt the Hungarian Federation should be there. They are the local Hungarian groups in each community and this is the national organization, he pointed out. Mr. Voorhees said they would be included then.

Mr. Torn said there are more voluntary agencies than Mr. Voorhees named interested in this program. Mr. Taft said maybe they should all be invited.

Mr. McCahon said Lutheran World Relief must be invited. Mr. Taft agreed. Mr. Voorhees said he would invite them.

Mr. Voorhees continued: CARE, Foster Parents Plan, Save the Children Federation, American Fund for Czechoslovakian Relief, -- the Committee said CARE was the largest and most representative.

Mr. McCahon said HIAS, the Jewish organization, is working on this thing and should be invited too.

Mr. Taft pointed out that the question arises as to whether observers for the Community Chest and Councils should be invited. Thousands of federated cities will be in on this and they want to be aware of it. Mr. Voorhees said he would add the Community Chest and Councils to the list.

Mr. McCahon said he thought the list, as decided upon, seems to be a representative group.

Mr. Taft mentioned there is one other group -- there are certain organizations working especially with the farm groups such as CROP.

Mr. McCahon said CROP is now a division of CWS. CWS will talk for the farm areas.

Mr. Taft said then the farm groups would be covered. However, CWS should be informed of this fact. The appeal will be to the people in the farm areas too and not just to the people in the cities.

Mr. Voorhees asked if the first meeting should be with the President's of these organizations or a staff man. He also asked where the meeting should be held -- in Washington or New York.

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-30-

Mr. McCahon said the Directors of these organizations should attend, or they will be checking back with their organizations and not too much will be accomplished.

Mr. Taft said for CRS -- Msgr. Swanstrom should be invited -- but you have to have Msgr. Carroll if you really want to get ahead on this.-- He felt the organizations would come to Washington to attend the meeting. He thought it would be better to have it in Washington and it is better as a luncheon, of course.

Mr. Voorhees asked if these people would feel we were wasting money for a luncheon meeting, or should it be stated that no Government money is being used. After some discussion, it was decided to have a luncheon meeting.

Mr. Voorhees asked if the Committee is called the "President's Committee for Hungarian Refugees" - does the meeting have to be one where all these organizations are represented?

Mr. Taft said he would invite only the major organizations.

Mr. McCahon felt any groups appealing for funds for this purpose should be invited. The list Mr. Voorhees has does not include all of them, however.

Mr. Voorhees said, if it is set up as an open ended committee, the other organizations could be added later.

Mr. Taft said Roswell Barnes should be invited for CWS. Probably CRS should be asked who their representative should be, he said.

Gen. Donovan felt it would be better to have a smaller group at the first meeting.

Mr. Voorhees agreed and decided to send a telegram inviting the large organizations to come to Washington for the meeting and let them decide who they want to send.

Mr. Torn thought Monday or Wednesday is the preferable day to hold this meeting in Washington.

Mr. Voorhees thanked the Committee for their suggestions and said he was very grateful for the Committee's help. He assured them he would be asking them for more help in the future.

Mr. Taft, on behalf of the Committee, expressed its desire to continue to be of help on this worthy cause. (Mr. Voorhees and Gen. Donovan withdrew.)

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Mr. Taft thanked the members of the various agencies who attended the meeting for their cooperation and advice.

VIII- OTHER BUSINESS

Mr. McCahon reported that Dr. Gordon M. Cairns has been endorsed for service on the Advisory Committee by all Government offices concerned, including the Secretary of Agriculture whose clearance has been requested by the Committee at its last meeting. The Committee then approved Dr. Cairn's appointment subject to his acceptance. Mr. McCahon proposed Mr. Ugo Carusi as an additional member for the Committee in view of his experience with refugees, and the activity in this field at the present time. The Committee accepted the proposal and directed that action on this be initiated.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

EXSEC:iw

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PERSONS ATTENDING 11:00 MEETING, COUNCIL ROOM, ON
NOVEMBER 30, 1956

Tracy S. Voorhees

Maxwell Rabb

DeWitt L. Sage, International Cooperation Administration

Peter K. Morse, International Cooperation Administration

Leonard J. Saccio, International Cooperation Administration

Rocco C. Siciliano, Department of Labor

Scott McLeod, Department of State

Pierce J. Gerety, Department of State

Gen. J. M. Swing, Immigration and Naturalization Service

John V. Lindsay, Department of Justice

Col. R. E. Huneycutt, Office Secretary of Defense

Arthur M. Cox, Central Intelligence Agency

Andrew H. Berding, United States Information Agency

Robert M. Macy, Bureau of the Budget

John W. Cronin, M.D., United States Public Health Service, HEW

Calvin B. Spencer, M.D., United States Public Health Service, HEW

Brig. Gen. John S. Guthrie, Office Secretary of Defense

Hugh M. Milton, Department of the Army

Brig. Gen. R. D. Meyer, Department of the Army

Governor Sherman Adams

Gerald Morgan

Brad Patterson

Gen. W. J. Donovan

Loy W. Henderson

copies to self

NAME

AGENCY

May Rabby Tracy Voorhes

W. J. DONOVAN

W.H.

No. Dewitt. Sage

ICA

Do Peter H. Morse

ICA

No. Leonard J. Saccio

ICA

Wm. Ross C. Sullivan

Labor

No. Scott W. Reed

State

Don. Roy W. Henderson

State

Do. Pierce J. Gentry

State

No. Spring

I.N.S.

No. John V. Friedman

Justice

No. Col. R. E. Hunsyett

OSD

No. Arthur M. Cox

CIA

No. Andrew H. Berding

USIA

No. Robert L. Tracy

BOB

No. John W. Cronin (M.D.)

G.S.P.H.S. D/HEW

No. Calvin J. Brown (M.D.)

USP.H.S. - D/HEW

No. John S. Sutherland (Brig Gen)

OSD - ISA

No. Hugh W. Miller

O/A -

No. R.D. Meyer (Brig Gen)

D/A

Sherman Adams
(in part)

W.H.

Jerry Morgan
(in part)

W.H.

Brad Patterson

W.H.

C
O
P
Y

~~DECLASSIFY~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Notes
30 November 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD - enclosed

SUBJECT: White House Meeting on Hungarian Refugees

1. Present were Sherman Adams, Max Rabb, Tracy Voorhees, General Donovan, Loy Henderson, Scott MacLeod and representatives of other agencies.

2. Mr. Adams opened the meeting with a brief chronology of the Hungarian refugee situation. He stressed the President's very strong personal interest in this matter. He outlined briefly the functions of Mr. Voorhees' new job describing it as coordination of the U.S. effort, both Government and private, with respect to the Hungarian refugees. He said that the President was very pleased with the campaign announced that morning by the Red Cross and the Advertising Council. He said the President had stressed the great humanitarian aspects of aid to the Hungarian refugees.

3. Max Rabb then spoke briefly saying that Government agencies and voluntary private organizations have each already done very important work in this field, but there is a need for pulling their efforts together so that the best possible effect can be achieved. He said that Mr. Voorhees would be attempting to pull together all of the loose ends with the purpose of providing one single point of focus on this problem which has been given such high priority by the President. He said that Mr. Voorhees would be concerned with everything ranging from the best handling of job offers made by U.S. corporations to scholarship programs developed by our various universities, etc.

4. Mr. Voorhees said that he considered his role as one of a helper and expeditor, not as a czar. He said he had no intention of telling any of the Government agencies how to run their business. He felt that one of the most important aspects of his job was to keep the Hungarian problem before the eyes and ears of the world as dramatically as possible and for as long a time as necessary. He said that there was real danger that people would start forgetting Hungary during the Christmas holiday season unless a major campaign such as he intends to produce was in operation. Mr. Voorhees said that expected his operation to provide very valuable material for the U.S. information programs, and said that he would welcome any suggestions for actions which might improve the impact of the U.S. propaganda effort. He said that he felt that his first job was the problem of organization

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in the United States rather than in Austria. He reiterated Governor Adams' praise for the magnificent courage of the Austrian Government and people. He felt that the Austrians would welcome his assistance, but he intends to operate through the Austrian Government and the International Red Cross, not through additional American agencies. He does not intend to send many more Americans to Austria. In Mr. Voorhees' opinion, Ambassador Thompson should be considered to have the role of theater commander, and all decisions with regard to policy and operation should be made by or with the consent of Ambassador Thompson. Loy Henderson, speaking for the Department of State, said that he appreciated these views of Mr. Voorhees, and that Mr. Voorhees could count on the wholehearted cooperation of the State Department in carrying forward his tremendous task.

5. There was discussion of the number of additional refugees to be admitted into the United States. It was agreed that there would be an announcement made by the White House Saturday morning authorizing a total of 21,500 Hungarian refugees to come to this country. Scott MacLeod said that their lawyers had determined that the Refugee Relief Act could permit a total of only 6,500 Hungarians. Therefore, the other 15,00 will have to be parolees who will be screened for security and health after their arrival here. A new act of Congress will be required probably to permit them to become U.S. citizens. The Public Health Office representative announced that 7,200 refugees had been processed for full health check-out in Austria already. However, only 2,000 refugees have been processed for visas and up until yesterday only 1,000 had entered the United States. It is intended to speed up this procedure.

6. Mr. Voorhees said that he considers his job to be much more than handling a difficult refugee and immigration problem. He considers it to be a vital political operation pointed directly at the Kremlin, and therefore he considers that it must be effectively accomplished in order not to give the Soviets any propaganda bargains. He said that we must remedy the fact that at the present time of these governments operating within Austria on behalf of the refugees, the United States is at the bottom of the list. The Swiss, for example, are reported to have already opened their doors to 10,000 refugees, most of whom have entered Switzerland. Mr. Rabb closed the meeting saying that because of the importance attached to Mr. Voorhees' job, he would be located in an office in the White House and would speak on behalf of the White House. Mr. Voorhees is working without compensation and without any official title. As soon as his telephone number has been ascertained, all of the interested agencies will be informed.

7. After the meeting I spoke briefly to Mr. Voorhees reiterating Mr. Winner's offer to provide any assistance that CIA could give. Mr. Voorhees said that he would like to have on a regular basis any intelligence we have on the refugee situation. This would presumably include such things as communist penetration and operations among the refugees in Austria by pro-Soviet elements, estimates on the continuing flow of refugees from Hungary, details regarding Soviet moves to close the border, etc. Mr. Voorhees also said that he would like to have a paper outlining these

activities bearing on the care, resettlement, and employment of Hungarian refugees. Included also in such a paper would presumably be such things as the assistance from the private organizations that can be given in the U.S. campaign by the Crusade for Freedom, the 500 scholarships offered by the Free Europe University in Exile, the International Student Organization programs, the Hungarian National Service Committee activities in Austria, financed by the Free Europe Committee, etc. Finally, Mr. Voorhees indicated that he would welcome any suggestions from CIA which could help him in carrying out his job more effectively.

ARTHUR M. COX

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BREAKFAST MEETING - REPRESENTATIVES OF RELIGIOUS AGENCIES
ENGAGED IN RESETTLEMENT OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

Hotel Roosevelt, Monday, December 3, 1956

1.) See attached list for those present.

2.) Mr. Voorhees corrected statement as announced in newspapers as to raising of quota from original figure of 5000 to 21000 - not his recommendation, but State Department recommendation to the President, Mr. Pierce Gerety (after return from Vienna - with approval of Ambassador Thompson) and coordination and recommendation from others.

3.) Mr. Voorhees stated his position: That he had no intention of setting up "another government agency" replacing the private agencies, but that the Government should supplement the work of the voluntary agencies.

4.) Question: What President said? (Quote instruction to Secretary Wilson).
Mr. Voorhees statement: Believe contract transportation (ICEM) should be continued.
Mr. Voorhees asked for expression of opinion around table as to stimulation of use of Air Force and Navy plans, provided they do not go into Austria, possibly using ICEM as shuttle service to bases in Germany, because of Soviet's objection and propaganda about "United States excuse for military air bases in Austria."

ICEM said: 21 planes this current week, December 3, (1500 people coming in; total by weekend 2500), 13,000 spaces in December. 18,00 in January at \$170 per person (from Liez and Vienna to New Jersey). Mr. Marks will let Mr. Voorhees know how much of this cost can be met by ICEM.

5.) Mgr. Swanstrom raised a question with regard to parole provisions: -

Mr. Voorhees said that the word "parolee" was an unfortunate one. After talking with Gen. Swing, Mr. Voorhees said that the following steps should be taken. -

Classify those coming in as to health, job desires, desired home locations, etc. This can be done at Kilmer.

Mr. Rabb: statement as to President's intention - which is to continue visa approach - as fast as possible to correct status (after new legislation) from there on temporary or "parole" to a permanent basis, meanwhile, "paroled" to agencies and individuals.

Mr. Rabb read President's statement. No permanent status until new legislation - as many as possible of qualified persons transferred to permanent status (after screening, looking up of dossiers, etc.)

Re-technicalities, Gen. Swing will consult with Mgr. Swanstrom, under whom technicians familiar with refugee problems are working.

Mr. Voorhees said that Assistant Secretary of Labor has assistants working at Camp Kilmer who are helping with resettlement problem. Cannot do whole job - need private agency. Mr. Voorhees requested criticism and suggestions from those present.

Mr. Voorhees referred to the President's statement to the effect that refugees' opportunity to come to U. S. not prejudiced by accepting asylum in other countries.

Mr. Voorhees said as to President's statement following current meeting: Agreed no statement to press because all agencies not present. But if necessary, Mr. Voorhees can say, "Consulted with officers of American Council of Voluntary Agencies, including those engaged in resettlement for Hungarian and other refugees."

6.) Mr. Voorhees asked advice as to meeting in Washington. Read draft of invitation - place (as stated) a hotel - 12:30, Wednesday, December 5.

Mr. Voorhees checked State Department list with those present. Basis of invitations: Chairman and executive directors of principal agencies engaged in relief and resettlement work.

7.) Mr. Voorhees asked how to coordinate? Mr. Voorhees assignment from President, "To assure that there is coordination". Mr. Voorhees concept, therefore, is not to do it alone, but by committee - perhaps with Mr. Hoover (Sr) as Honorable chairman, private office space, paid for by private funds, in non-government building in Washington.

8.) State Coordinative Committees: Mr. Voorhees requested from Mr. Leavitt a draft of message which could be sent by the President to State governors ("Coordination already set up in most states", said Mr. Leavitt).

9.) Mr. Leavitt asked to write out draft of possible clarifying of "parole" statement to be issued by President for benefit of American public and also Hungarian Refugees.

10.) Decision to enlarge statement to President, A.P., Mr. Harrison Salisbury and other reports plus photographers outside the door.

Mr. Voorhees talked to reporters and pictures were taken.

PERSONS ATTENDING BREAKFAST MEETING - LIBRARY, MEZANINE FLOOR, ROOSEVELT HOTEL
DECEMBER 3, 1956, 8:30 AM

Dr. Roland Elliott - Church World Service

Mr. Moses Levitt - American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.

Mr. Wycislo - National Catholic Welfare Conference

Mr. Paul C. Empie - Lutheran World Relief Inc.

James C. Rice - United Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society

Dr. R. M. Welton - Church World Service

Dr. Cordelia Cox - Lutheran Rehabilitation

Mr. Max Rabb

Mr. Gerety - State Department

Gen. Donovan

PERSONS ATTENDING BREAKFAST MEETING - DECEMBER 3, 1956

Hotel Roosevelt, New York

Organization

Name

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - N.C.W.C.
350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York
Telephone - Wisconsin 7-8585
(Archbishop Keough, Baltimore
Chairman)

Rt. Rev. Edward E. Swanstrom
Executive Director

Mgr. Aloysius J. Wycislo

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
3 East 54th Street
New York, New York
Telephone - Eldorado 5-5600
(Edward Warburg, Chairman)

Moses A. Leavitt
Executive Vice Chairman

UNITED HIAS SERVICE
425 Lafayette Street
New York, New York
Telephone - Oregon 4-6800
Rice's home telephone - SC 3-8629
(President - Murray J. Gurfein)

James P. Rice
Acting Executive Director

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION
11 West 42nd Street
New York, New York
Telephone - Oxford 5-3380
Marks' home telephone - MA 9-0165
(Director - Former United States Ambassador,
Harold H. Tittmann)

Edward B. Marks
Deputy in Charge,
New York Office

COOPERATING IN "LUTHERAN REFUGEE SERVICE"
50 Madison Avenue
New York, New York
Telephone - MU 6-8860

Paul C. Empie
Executive Director
National Lutheran Council

Organization

Name

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE
215 Fourth Avenue
New York 3, New York
Telephone - SPring 7-6300
(President - Mr. Harper Sibley
Rochester, New York)

R. Norris Wilson
Executive Director

Roland Elliott, Director
Immigration Service

LUTHERAN REFUGEE SERVICE
235 Fourth Avenue
New York, New York
Telephone - Gramercy 3-4750
(Cox's home telephone and address-
MA 8-2415-----347 E. 50
New York, New York)
(Dr. Francis A. Shearer, Chairman
of Commission)

Cordelia Cox, Director

REFUGEE RELIEF PROGRAM
State Department

Pierce J. Gerety
Dpty. Administrator

WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D. C.

Max Rabb

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE
62 West 45th Street
New York 23, New York

Angier Biddle Duke
President

File Notes at Meeting with
Suz. Robertson, Douglas et al Dec 4

- (1) Reimbursable
- (2) Correspondents —
- (3) Supply lift East
- (4) Press Release
- (5) Planes are to go from
Germany
- (6) 500 a day
beginning ?

File

MEETING, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1956 2:30 PM Mr. Voorhees

Mr. Earl Smith

~~Mr. Raymond M. Kenney, Jr.~~

Mr. DeWitt L. Sage

Hon. Rocco Siciliano

Mr. Henry Arnold

Mr. Hennessey

Mr. Dwight Porter - *Stale - X 4131*

Mr. Robert Macy

Gen. J. Lawton Collins

Mr. Arthur Mottley

Mr. Marion H. Uhrich
for [unclear]

[first of four sheets found stapled together]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Low Douglas to get
or IBM people down
at Kilmer to see
if system valuable

016 (2) Meeting at
Kilmer
*Dramatic
How people
function 1 PM*

(3) Lunch for
CCT

~~who talk to people
at Kilmer~~

~~Do you want someone to
assist~~

Nixon 12/14/50
X
Berlin
OFFICE
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

- Call to Tell Iran Corn Setup
1. Weakness of UN High Corn
 2. ~~Iranian~~
 3. ~~Hollister not all good~~
 4. ~~H Hollister not all good~~
 - ✓ Stock pile
 - ~~to track~~
 7. Weakness of American ^{Tor}
 8. See H H VP / TSV / Rogers / Hollister
 9. Underestimate
 10. Sub Corn of Pres Corn
 11. Swamped
 12. No 2 yr stay at Kalam
 13. Aid to other countries
 14. The Iran to U.S. Iran
Piles growing

Meeting
Dec 19

- 1 ~~Can go back~~ Picture
Introduce Gen Collins
- 2 No back
- 3 Committee —
- 4 \$ 4,000,000 ✓✓
- 5 Plane landing
- 6 ICEM money ✓✓✓✓✓
Barob
Employment
Company planes

Mr. Tracy Voorhes.
The White House

Luncheon Meeting, Thursday, December 13, 1956 at the Hungarian Council of Voluntary Agencies For Foreign Service, Inc.
20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.
Longacre 4-5510

Present: General J. Lawton Collins
Mr. Leo Roche
Mr. Raymond Dickey - Representing the President's Committee
Mgr. Anthony J. Wyszio - National Catholic Welfare Conference, Inc.
Dr. R. Morris Wilson - Church World Service, Inc.
Mosco A. Leavitt - United HIAS
Mrs. Charlotte Owen - Exec. Director, American Council
Miss Etta Deutsch - Asst. Exec. Director, American Council, (in charge of DP, escaped, and Immigration work)

Summary of Meeting

1. All Voluntary Agencies, including the four invited to the meeting, will be kept informed of work of the President's Committee and be integrated into that work.
2. Voluntary Agency representatives were assured a mechanism would be established whereby they would be certain that they would have no legal liability for "parolees" coming into the United States under the special crash program arising from the Hungarian revolt.
3. Question of fund raising -- how, to whom funds should be sent and how funds to be used -- left open.
4. Adoption and use of new technique of finding jobs and locations for "parolees" approved in principle.
5. Parolees returning by ship will be processed on shipboard.
6. Cases of political pressure for placement of "parolees" will be handled by Washington Headquarters of President's Committee upon appropriate referral.

Details of Meeting

1. Mr. Leavitt began the meeting by stating that the Council welcomed the creation of the President's Committee and wanted to cooperate with it 100%. He stated that only 4 of the 8 Voluntary Agencies had apparently been put on the Committee or had been invited to this luncheon and that he felt it was important that the other Voluntary Agencies be kept informed of decisions and be kept a part of the work.

General Collins assured the group that it was only because Mr. Voorhees desired to keep the Committee down to a workable size that all the Agencies were not included on the Committee and that all of the Voluntary Agencies were kept informed and kept abreast of the work of the Committee.

2. Mr. Leavitt, then raised the question of the form and meaning of the "assurances" which the Voluntary Agencies might be required to give under the "parolee" program. He said the Agencies were very fearful of their legal obligations under the parolee program -- particularly on the known cases of ill health such as TB and VD cases.

Megr. Wyszio stated that he had instructed his people at Elmer to give no "assurances" under the parolee program until this matter of the legal responsibility of the Agency giving the "assurance" was clarified.

General Collins assured those present that this would be worked out satisfactorily as quickly as possible.

3. Mr. Dickey stated he would be willing to meet with a lawyer's committee of the Voluntary Agencies that afternoon, if possible, and subsequently such a meeting was established for 2:30 PM, Friday, December 14th (the next day).

Mr. Leavitt then stated that another important question was the question of the status of fund raising. He said he felt that the President's Committee should make some recommendations as to how this should be handled since it had been announced that the Committee itself would not engage in fund raising. He revealed that the State Department had been getting checks sent in voluntarily for the Hungarian Refugee program and had been sending them along to the American Council of Voluntary Agencies. These contributions were then allocated to the various member Agencies of the Council by an impartial Committee of three individuals, none of whom were members of any of the Agencies or of the Council.

Mr. Dickey suggested that since this seemed to be satisfactory perhaps the President's Committee should recommend that contributions be sent either to the Red Cross or the American Council.

This suggestion was not acted on and the question was left open.

4. General Collins then presented a plan for cataloging the refugees by job skills and other data and matching this up with available jobs and community facilities, which he felt should be considered seriously. He told of the offer of the Austrian Chamber of Commerce, NYC, to send out questionnaires throughout American industry asking what jobs the various companies had open, the skills required, whether male or female workers were necessary, necessary English, etc. He said that U.S. Dept of Commerce, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and the National Assn. of Manufacturers had given a clean bill of health to the organization. He stated further that he thought this organization could send out such questionnaires to be returned to the President's Committee of the Camp Kilmer Office; that, this could then be put on punch cards and then the availability of the Hungarian parcels, with the necessary qualifications could be matched up with these job availabilities and re-settlement thus speeded up.

Mr. Wilson (Church World Services) then stated that it was not just jobs but also the availability of homes and other community facilities and the consent of the local communities particularly to help get the people settled in community life and to accept some financial responsibility for the refugees. He said the Voluntary Agencies were also very fearful of the possibilities of using re-settlement as a labor exploitation device.

General Collins then made it plain that he was proposing the use of the Austrian Chamber of Commerce and of supplementary methods of matching up job openings with job skills of the refugees only as an additional tool for use of the Voluntary Agencies; that he was not proposing any change in the re-settlement routine already established by the Voluntary Agencies and that the Voluntary Agencies would still be responsible for making proper placements and getting local community acceptance of the refugees so placed.

After this explanation and assurance the Voluntary Agency representatives accepted this suggestion enthusiastically.

5. Mr. Leavitt then asked what sort of information is going to be obtained from those Refugees being brought back by steamship. He was told that the United States Employment Service and the Immigration Service would have representatives on shipboard and that all shipboard refugees would be processed by these representatives while enroute.

Mr. Byrd then raised a question as to how to handle cases where political pressures are brought to re-settle refugees in numbers and places which the Voluntary Agencies feel are impractical.

General Collins and Mr. Dickey assured those present that whenever this occurs, if the Voluntary Agency would refer the matter to the Washington Headquarters of the President's Committee with full details that Headquarters would take care of the matter.

December 17, 1956

Mr. Dickey

Jan. 2, 1957

I talked to Mr. Metzger, & described the arrangements for TB cases. He seemed satisfied.

HTC

BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

KARL E. METZGER
DIRECTOR

December 28, 1956

H.C. File
T
Phone +
describe
system, wmt
overload any
localities out
each count
do something
Harriman, Weyer
offers, not
Too many active

Mr. Tracy S. Voorhees
Metropolitan Club
17 and H Streets, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

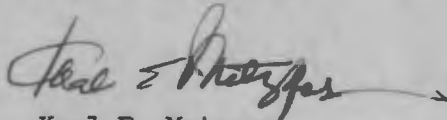
Dear Mr. Voorhees:

You will note that I am writing you
in a somewhat different capacity than the usual.

The enclosed letter from the Superintendent of Roosevelt Hospital is self-explanatory and outlines a problem which undoubtedly is all too familiar to you. The County Board of Freeholders is willing to do its share in taking care of the Hungarians who have tuberculosis, but we naturally have a primary obligation to the people of Middlesex County and, like everything else, the demands upon the hospital already exceed its facilities. In the first place we think that Hungarians afflicted with the disease are of Federal concern rather than a County problem, and we wonder whether the problem can be handled on a nationwide basis. Is there a chance that these cases can be distributed throughout the country? In the second place we believe that the expense of handling these cases should be borne by the Federal Government rather than by the County.

Any assistance and advice you can give
us will be much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,


Karl E. Metzger

cc: Mr. George F. Baier
Dr. Harry J. White

Roosevelt Hospital

For Diseases of the Chest

MIDDLESEX COUNTY, METUCHEN, NEW JERSEY

BOARD OF MANAGERS

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New Brunswick, N. J.

HUGH B. QUIGLEY, Vice-President
Woodbridge, N. J.

JOHN F. WEBER, M. D.
South Amboy, N. J.

CHARLES J. BAUSCH
New Brunswick, N. J.

HAROLD D. RUNYON
Perth Amboy, N. J.



HARRY J. WHITE, M. D., F. C. C. P.
Superintendent
and Medical Director

December 21, 1956
Dictated: December 20, 1956

Honorable Karl Metzger
Director Board of Chosen
Freeholders
County Record Building
New Brunswick, N. J.

Dear Freeholder Metzger:

You are quite familiar with the Hungarian Refugee Problem at Camp Kilmer and, as you may surmise, numerous cases of Active Tuberculosis are being found among them. During the past several days we have had enquiries concerning whether or not we would be able to help out in taking care of some of these unfortunate people.

I spoke with Freeholder Baier about it on the telephone and for certain good reasons he did not feel that we should open up the Hospital to any great extent and thereby possibly fail in our service to the residents of Middlesex County. He did agree that we should take in the one Emergency case about which I spoke to him, and then that further consideration should be given to this matter by you and the members of your Board.

The case that we are now taking in is considered an Emergency case of Advanced Tuberculosis, a mother of two children who is seriously ill. We have advised the Camp that we would take her in tomorrow morning and begin treating her and that I would look into the matter of whether or not we could do more than this - providing beds are available in the Tuberculosis Section of the Hospital.

The matter of who is to pay for that care is not as yet decided but I was given to understand that in this particular instance the Catholic Charities of Greater New York might bear part of the expense. We can of course make her a case chargeable to the State of New Jersey which yields \$12 per week only. This is an important question and we would like to be of aid to these ill

HJW:ogu

Continued

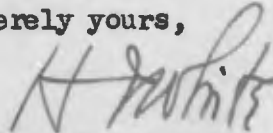
Honorable Karl Metzger

December 21, 1956

individuals but we do not feel that the County of Middlesex should be saddled with the expense. If there are many such cases it seems to me they should be distributed among the different County Hospitals for Chest Diseases and the State Hospital at Glen Gardner. As you know from reading the paper, quite a number have been taken into the Deborah Sanatorium which is supported wholly by private contributions and I believe is largely devoted to people of the Jewish faith.

I would be very happy to have the opinion of yourself and the Board of Chosen Freeholders in this matter as a guide for future reference. With many thanks in advance and with kindest wishes for a Merry Christmas and a happy New Year, I am,

Sincerely yours,



HARRY J. WHITE, M.D.
Superintendent and Medical
Director.

HJW:ogu

c/c to: Freeholder George F. Baier, 4 Wellington Place, New
Brunswick, New Jersey.

Copy for Mr. Voorhees

Relinquish period from 3-6 months: Govt. Thereafter welfare agencies.

General Collins

December 28, 1956

Ugo Carusi

T. B. cases at Kilmer Reception Center.

Dr. Calvin Spencer of P. H. S. telephoned this morning as follows:

1. The P. H. S. medical board at Kilmer, augmented by two New York State doctors, went over ever suspected T. B. case (196) yesterday and found only 55 requiring institutional care. The remainder were put in line for normal resettlement, and their case histories will be despatched to the health authorities of the locality to which they are destined for such medical supervision as may be deemed appropriate.

2. Fifteen of the 55 institutional cases were single persons. They were sent this morning to the Homer Folks Sanitarium at Oneonta, N. Y.

3. The remaining 40 institutional cases are family-connected. They are being processed under the established procedure to provide a hospital bed and family resettlement in the same general area.

4. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, at the suggestion of Dr. Spencer, is today setting up a coordinated working group consisting of Public Health, Vocational Rehabilitation, and Public Assistance personnel at Kilmer to provide well-rounded resettlement and therapeutic arrangements for patients and families alike.

5. Dr. Spencer gives us his assurance that he will personally direct this exercise to the end that the present medical case-load will be promptly removed from Kilmer on a priority basis, and that future medical cases will be moved on a current basis through a P. H. S. processing group able to handle 1000 per day. This could contribute materially to the realization of Mr. Beebe's production goals.

6. Dr. Spencer will keep us informed of developments.

File

INTERAGENCY

MEETING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1956

2:30 MR. MORGAN'S ROOM
CONFERENCE ROOM

Mr. Earl Smith - Defense
Mr. DeWitt L. Sage - ICA
Hon. Rocco Siciliano) Labor
Mr. Arthur Mottley)
Mr. Henry Arnold - USIA
General Swing - INS
Mr. Dwight Porter)
Mr. Torbert) State
Mr. Sternfeld) Bureau of the Budget
Mr. Lewis)
General Collins - Committee
Mr. Ray Villemarette - CIA
Mr. Murray Martin
Mr. William Ulman

INTERAGENCY
MEETING

Tuesday Jan 8, 1957

~~FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1956~~

2:30 MR. MORGAN'S
CONFERENCE ROOM

- ✓ Mr. Earl Smith - Defense ✓
- ✓ Mr. DeWitt L. Sage - ICA ✓
- ✓ Hon. Rocco Siciliano - Labor ✓ Arthur Mottley
- ✓ Mr. Henry Arnold - USIA ✓
- ✓ Gen. Swing - INS ✓
- ✓ Mr. Dwight Porter - State - Mr. Toebeel
- ✓ Mr. Robert Macy - Bureau of the Budget - Mr. Steinfeld + Mr. Lewis
- ✓ Gen. Collins - Committee ✓
- ✓ Mr. John Lindsay - Justice ✓
- ✓ Mr. Ray Villemarette - CIA ✓

Mr. Muready Martin

Mr. William Ulman

Mr. Beesley

Robert W. HEW

5651 - Miss Betty Bartre
(from Kilmer) ✓

Meeting is lost 1 hour. Mr. V. has been great.
Wants people to raise questions.

Alvin J. Porter
H. J. Robert
H. F. Arnold
R. V. Kennedy
Earl B. Smith
J. W. H. Sage
A. M. Motley
R. L. Scialino
J. H. Collins
W. M. Q. Wilson
Murray Martin
Irving J. Lewis
R. Stouffer
HTC
TSV
General Swing
Mr. Hennessey

State
State
U.S.I.A
CIA
OSO - DOD
ICA
Labor
Labor
Pres Com
PCHRR
Communication Bureau
Budget Bureau
Budget Bureau
White House
White House
Immigration
Immigration

TSV reported on yesterday at Kilmer
Collins reported on transportation planning.

1. Discussion of troopship arrivals

Dec, 31 - ^{Jan.}3 - ^{Jan.}10

2. Discussion of delaying plane schedule
including possible cancellation of
commercial contracts

3. Delay of troopships

TSV reported that he had prelim. conversations
with BoB re financial assistance to
vol. agencies.

Swing reported on 3rd country prospect

TSV spoke of Pres. telegram re continuing
Governors' Committees.

TSV re co-ordination in Austria of US vol
agencies

Title under Collins

*This was modified
by later policy
decision of Adams*

4 January 1957

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Tracy S. Voorhees

Subject: Meeting on Transportation of Hungarian Refugees Under the Projected Program

1. On 3 January 1957 I had a meeting at 1413 K Street to review the proposal of transporting Hungarian Refugees under the projected new program. The following were present:

General J. Lawton Collins	- President's Committee
General Joseph M. Swing	- INS
Colonel R. S. Huneycutt	- President's Committee
Mr. Uge Carusi	- President's Committee
Captain D. W. Wilson	- MSTs
Mr. Earl B. Smith	- DOD (Transportation)
Mr. DeWitt L. Sage	- ICA
Mr. Irving J. Lewis	- Budget
Colonel Arthur Syran	- ICA
Mr. Dwight J. Porter	- State

2. General Swing outlined the factors involved from the point of view of the Attorney General as to the number of refugees who might be brought in during the first month of the new program. These factors were:

(a) The reaction of Congressional leaders

(b) The desire of the State Department to continue some airlift in addition to MSTs sailings in order to avoid the impression of sudden curtailment of the American program. A supplemental airlift would also be necessary to care for the pickup of Hungarian refugees in countries other than Austria who have been taken to these countries with the understanding that they might later be brought to the United States.

(c) Since the percentage of women and children is now about 50 percent of the total refugees, MSTs ships may have to sail with less than full capacity. The ships will be modified to carry on the average 47 percent women and children.

3. Mr. Porter of State supported General Swing with reference to the desirability of continuing a flow by airlift and suggested a figure of two airplanes per day.

4. The Navy representative indicated that if three transports were kept in operation they could bring in on a roughly 50-50 basis approximately 5,000 refugees in the next three trips.

5. The discussion then centered on the extent of airlift to be used and whether MATS or ICEM planes would be employed. For planning purposes, assuming the continuance of three transports, a figure of 1,000 refugees during the next month by air was agreed upon.

6. Mr. Savage stated that Undersecretary Douglas of the Air Force had told him that MATS was ready and able to carry up to 2,000 additional passengers during the month of January at the average cost, reimburseable to the Air Force, of \$68 per refugee. Mr. Smith then stated that the only official figure he had seen in the Department of Defense as submitted by the Air Force was \$186 estimated-cost per head. It was agreed that he would today clarify this fact and report to this group the final approved figure from the Department of Defense.

7. I advised the group of your feeling that if a decision were made to not employ MATS, you wish to have this cleared with the White House before final action is taken.

CONCLUSIONS

8. It was agreed that for planning purposes which would not be publicized, the agencies involved would work on the following basis during the next month:

(a) MATS will operate three ships with modifications to handle roughly 50 percent males and 50 percent women and children.

(b) MATS will probably have to be used for a period of possibly one week to continue some flow by air until a final decision is made as to whether MATS or ICEM will be employed thereafter.

9. Subject to clearance from the White House, it was the consensus of this group that ICEM planes should be used thereafter on a basis of about two planes per day.

10. This would produce a net refugee input of approximately 6,000 per month.

11. No agreement was reached as to just when the computation of the month period would begin but my feeling is that we should compute the new program from the date of the sailing of the Marine Carp; now set for January 5th.

Meeting on Transportation of Hungarian Refugees Under the
Projected Program

Page three.

12. It was agreed that a further review of the above proposals should be had within the next month.

RECOMMENDATIONS

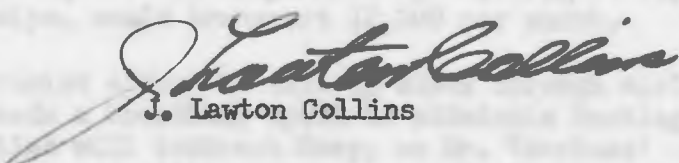
13. I recommend that

(a) MATS planes be used for a period of approximately one week until arrangements can be made for ICEM to take over the airlift;

(b) Thereafter, ICEM planes be employed on an average of two per day;

(c) You clear the above airlift arrangements with Governor Adams without taking it directly to the President; and

(d) You confirm the arrangements for sealift as outlined above.


J. Lawton Collins

cc: General Swing
Mr. Smith
Mr. Porter
Mr. Sage
Mr. Macy

JLC:fap

Lib under Collins

NOTES - General Collins' Staff Meeting with Mr. Voorhees
9:30 a.m. January 2, 1957

Present: Mr. Voorhees, Gen. Collins, Mr. Carusi, Col. Huneycutt,
Mr. Hamilton, *Mr. Murray Martin*

Transport of "Second Wave" of Refugees

Gen. Collins cited reasons why entire group should be moved by sea:

- (1) Less costly to Government
- (2) Sea-lift permits completion of processing prior to arrival at Kilmer.
- (3) Sea-lift safer.
- (4) Sea-lift permits smoother scheduling at Kilmer.

Government agencies and those present agreed as to desirability of sea transport.

- Facts:
- 1) Requires 4-5 days to install canvas partitions in ships.
 - 2) Navy's transport cost per person - \$135.
 - 3) Ships require 25 days turn-around.
 - 4) Six ships required to keep Kilmer processing at capacity. With 6 ships, could transport 12,000 per month.

- Agreed:
- 1) We will resist effort to take up slack through airlift; Kilmer needs a breathing spell to eliminate backlog.
 - 2) Gen. Collins will instruct Navy, on Mr. Voorhees' authority, to partition ships (canvas); prepare at least 4 ships and be ready with two more if needed. Gen. Collins will clear this with BOB and ICA.
 - 3) We will not publicize partitioning.
 - 4) We will hold off on admission of Hungarians temporarily in third countries, giving priority to those in Austria.

Coordination of Government Agencies

Mr. Voorhees investigating possibilities for setting up a more formal mechanism.

Government Aid to Sponsoring Agencies

\$1.5 million available for possible aid.

Meeting of Swanstrom, Rice, Wilson, Elliott, Hoskins, Donovan, Collins, Voorhees: Thursday, 12:30 p.m., Metropolitan Club.

Gen. Collins: To offer no aid would be depressing and shirk Government's responsibility. To offer per-head subsidy would weaken Agency positions vis-a-vis contributors, greatly complicate accounting, make them subject to difficult Congressional investigations. Proposed Government reimburse all Agencies for entire cost of inland transport.

Attached following Collins' transportation memorandum of 4 January 1957

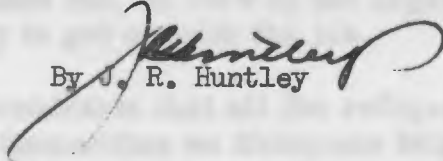
Mr. Voorhees: Agreed, with provisos:

- (1) We make clear this establishes no precedent for normal refugee programs.
- (2) Government will reimburse only if free transport was not available.

Agreed line for meeting:

- (1) Agencies will tell us what they need.
- (2) Gen. Collins will present arguments against per-head subsidy, offer transport-subsidy idea for discussion.
- (3) Firm commitment can be made on principle of transport-subsidy; financial limits to be set subsequently.

Further agreed: Gen. Collins may authorize Beebe's transportation bureau at Kilmer to solicit free transportation or reduced fares for refugees from air and rail carriers. Mr. Carusi will investigate possibilities with CAB for reduced or free fares on air carriers.

By  J. R. Huntley

cc: Mr. Voorhees
Gen. Collins
Staff circulation
File (2)



THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Noted
Ar. Sen

DEC 11 1956

Dear John:

This will further elaborate our telephone conversation Saturday when we discussed your December 7 memorandum concerning the air-sea lift of the 21,500 Hungarian Refugees.

We met with Mr. Tracy Voorhees, the President's Coordinator for Hungarian Refugee Relief, in my office at 8:30 a.m. on December 4--notes of that meeting are attached. In your absence, we attempted to locate Mr. DeWitt L. Sage but were unsuccessful. I'm sorry that you were not represented but, in view of the urgency of the situation, we all felt it necessary to get on with the job.

It was our original recommendation that all the refugees be moved by the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration. As I mentioned to you, however, we were directed by Mr. Voorhees to provide transportation for refugees of the "parolee" category--some 15,000 in number--even though there was evidence that ICEM was capable of doing the job. We explained to Mr. Voorhees that we could not provide, from military resources alone, the lift capacity to move the required number of refugees unless airlift capacity was diverted from essential military operations. It was also explained to Mr. Voorhees that Defense would have to contract for airlift to move a portion of the refugees, or to replace its lift diverted from essential military operations, if we were to move the required number.

Mr. Voorhees emphasized that he did not want ICEM to become involved in providing transportation for other than "visaed" refugees, and that for "prestige" purposes airlift should be in military aircraft. He did, however, indicate that he would not object to our contracting for commercial lift provided such contracting was limited to the minimum required for reasons of economy or efficiency, or because of operational considerations. We have gone ahead in our planning with this understanding in mind.

As you know, we are involved daily in the procurement of commercial airlift service and have quite a bit of experience in that field. With respect to obtaining prior clearance from your Agency on all

[attached following Collins' staff meeting notes of 2 January 1957]



contractual arrangements, I must point out that this would jeopardize our ability to accomplish the job. Consequently, I cannot agree to any procedure which would require us to obtain clearance with you on each and every contractual arrangement. We will, however, be glad to discuss this or any other part of the over-all program.

I am asking the appropriate officials in the Air Force and in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) to review carefully all costs and to report back to me. I shall be in touch with you when we have more information.

With best regards,

REUBEN

Honorable John B. Hollister
Director
International Cooperation Administration

Attachment

cc: Secretary of the Air Force
ASD(Comptroller)
ASD(ISA)
ASD(S&L)
Mr. Tracy Voorhes 

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Washington 25, D. C.

Supply and Logistics

December 5, 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: DOD Participation in Movement of Hungarian Refugees to the United States

Attached hereto is a Memorandum of Understanding Concerning the Movement of Hungarian Refugees to the United States. This Memorandum is based on discussions held in the Office of the Deputy Secretary of Defense on December 4, 1956, and subsequent discussions with the Coordinator for Hungarian Refugee Relief and other interested agencies.

The following persons were present for the discussions held in the Office of the Deputy Secretary of Defense on December 4, 1956:

Hon. Reuben B. Robertson, Deputy Secretary of Defense
Mr. Tracy S. Voorhees, Coordinator for Hungarian Refugee Relief
Hon. J. H. Douglas, Under Secretary of the Air Force
Hon. H. M. Milton, II, Assistant Secretary of the Army
Vice Admiral H. G. Hopwood, OpNav
Major General G. A. Blake, AFODC
Mr. Earl B. Smith, OASD (S&L)
Brig. General J. S. Guthrie, OASD (ISA)
Mr. C. G. Ellington, Jr., Special Assistant to Deputy SecDef
Lt. Col. E. H. deSaussure, Military Assistant to Deputy SecDef
Mr. R. M. Kenney, Jr., OASD (S&L)


Earl B. Smith
Director for Transportation
and Petroleum Logistics

1 Inclosure

Memo of Understanding Concerning
the Movement of Hungarian Refugees
to the United States

[stated attachment to letter of Dec. 11, 1956]

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING THE MOVEMENT OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES TO
THE UNITED STATES

I. GENERAL

The Inter-Governmental Committee on European Migration (ICEM) has contracted or will contract for the movement of 6,500 1/ Hungarian refugees to the United States. This Committee reportedly has the capability of arranging transportation for the remainder of the refugees who will be permitted to enter the United States. However, the government desires that the resources of the Department of Defense be also utilized, in the interests of humanitarian endeavor, to move refugees other than those included in the above figure.

II. FINANCIAL

The mission assigned to the Department of Defense will be carried out on a reimburseable basis, i.e., necessary out-of-pocket costs will be financed with other than Department of Defense funds.

III. TRANSPORTATION FROM AUSTRIA TO THE WATER AND AERIAL PORTS OF EMBARKATION

The ICEM will be responsible for arranging transportation (surface or air) from the points of origin in Austria to Bremerhaven, Germany, for those refugees traveling by vessel and to Munich-Rhimes Airport, Munich, Germany, for those moving by air.

The rate of flow of refugees will be determined by the Military Sea Transportation Service in coordination with ICEM for ocean travel and by the Military Air Transport Service in coordination with ICEM for air travel, with consideration at all times to the ability of Camp Kilmer to handle.

IV. TRANSPORTATION BY THE MILITARY SEA TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

The Military Sea Transportation Service will provide ocean lift from Bremerhaven to Brooklyn, New York, for approximately 5,300 2/ refugees in three C-4 type vessels.

1/ This figure increased from 5,000 by Mr. Voorhees since time of meeting.

2/ Reduced from 7,000 to permit loading of vessels in accordance with instructions issued by General Swing.

The first vessel will arrive Bremerhaven, Germany, on or about December 18, 1956, to be followed by another vessel on or about December 23, and one on or about December 29.

At Bremerhaven ships will be used for staging purposes to the maximum feasible extent.

Such processing as can be effected enroute will be carried out per agreement between the Commander Military Sea Transportation Service and the appropriate agencies of the United States government.

Such medical service over and above that normally provided by MSTs as may be required during the voyages will be provided or arranged for by the appropriate government agency.

Action will be taken by the appropriate agencies in coordination with the MSTs to move refugees into Bremerhaven on such a basis as to not require vessels to be in port longer than three days.

To the extent it is required, the Department of the Army will augment vessel staging facilities.

V. TRANSPORTATION BY THE MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

The Military Air Transport Service will provide or arrange for the movement of approximately 9,700 3/ refugees between Munich-Rhimes Airport, Munich, Germany, 4/ and McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey, at the rate of about 500 per day, beginning on a date to be specified by the responsible agency.

Airlift will be provided primarily in government-owned aircraft. However, contractual airlift may be utilized by the Commander Military Air Transport Service as required for efficient and economical operations and as required by operational considerations.

VI. TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES FROM THE WATER OR AERIAL PORTS OF DEBARKATION

The Department of the Army will provide for such transportation as is required from the water and aerial ports of debarkation to Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

3/ Increased from 9,500 because of limitation on berthing ocean passengers.

4/ Changed from Rhein Main Airport, Frankfurt, Germany, per instructions from Mr. Voorhees - Air Force agrees provided authority to use Munich-Rhimes Airport is secured.

VII. HOUSING, SUBSISTENCE AND OTHER SERVICES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

The Department of the Army will provide for the housing, feeding, and such other care as is appropriate for the refugees at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

It is expected that the appropriate government agencies will maintain close liaison with the Department of the Army and effect such coordination as is required to assure the success, efficiency, and economy of the Army's mission.

VIII. PUBLICITY

The release of information to the public concerning Department of Defense participation in this program will be in accordance with policies agreed upon by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (I&PA) and the Coordinator for Hungarian Refugee Relief.

IX. POINT OF CONTACT

The Director for Transportation and Petroleum Logistics, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics), will serve as the Department of Defense point of contact on matters regarding this subject.

File under Domestic Transportation

Modified as to necessity by contract admin of Jerry Morgan and Mr Folke of BOB

4 January 1957

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Tracy S. Voorhees

Subject: Meeting with Representatives of State, Budget and ICA, Reference Financial Aid to Sponsoring Agencies for Hungarian Refugee Relief

1. On 4 January 1957, I had a meeting at 1413 K Street with the following representatives of State, Budget and ICA, reference financial assistance to sponsoring agencies for Hungarian Refugee Relief:

Mr. Dwight J. Porter	- State
Mr. DeWitt L. Sage	- ICA
Mr. Irving J. Lewis	- Budget

2. I outlined to them our tentative proposals which had been made on 3 January to the representatives of the sponsoring agencies who are members of The President's Committee on Hungarian Refugee Relief. I stated that these representatives had accepted our proposal that sponsoring agencies would be reimbursed for actual travel costs in moving refugees from the Joyce Kilmer Reception Center to their points of resettlement and nothing more. Travel costs would include necessary costs of food and stop-overs in the event of delays in transit caused by weather or other adverse conditions.

3. In answer to an inquiry, I stated that on the average this cost would be approximately \$40 per capita but that the agencies had agreed not to demand a settlement on a per capita basis. I stated also that estimates of cost on this basis to date for NCWC, CWS, and United HIAS would be approximately \$1 million.

4. It was agreed ~~that the President's Coordinator would have~~ to have contracts made with the sponsoring agencies to cover these payments but that the contract would be framed in broad language so as not to require completely detailed accounting for the travel costs since in some instances this would not be practical.

5. The above proposals were accepted without dissent by all present as being reasonable.

6. It was agreed that State would be the operating agency to deal with the agencies on the above basis.

7. It was further agreed that the State representative would draft for signature by Mr. Voorhees a written proposal to make the above plan effective.

Lawton Collins
J. Lawton Collins

MEMORANDUM

January 2, 1957

To: General Collins
From: Ugo Carusi
Subject: Possibility of reduced rates or free transportation for refugees on domestic air travel

Noted to Mr. Vachon's You will follow up on this, but at our meeting with Swanstrom, Wilson, et al, they were not favorably inclined toward asking carriers for special fares.

I tried to reach Mr. Morgan, White House, for clearance. I have thus far been unsuccessful; he is busily engaged elsewhere, and his secretary has promised to call me. I shall try again if I do not hear from him.

In the meantime I decided to check with the C.A.B. in order not to lose too much time. Following is what I learned from Franklin M. Stone, General Counsel of the C.A.B.:

1. There is no reduced-fare-for-indigents provision in the Civil Aeronautics Act.

2. The authority to carry passengers without charge can only be given by (a) granting to the airline requesting it an exemption from the prevailing tariffs, or (b) the filing of a new tariff. The law requires as a basis for the exemption a finding that the regular rate imposes an undue burden upon the carrier.

3. Brainiff, in the early days of the Kilmer operation, asked for such an exemption on a space available basis to carry indigent Hungarian refugees. The petition went to the Board for decision, the C.A.B. general counsel advising the Board that the request could not be legally granted because of the failure to show undue burden upon the carrier. (That is still the opinion of the general counsel.) The Board, however, going beyond the strict legal question and taking into account the elements of national interest involved, granted the exemption to Brainiff.

4. Any further requests for exemptions must be submitted to the C.A.B. by each carrier desiring to render this service. There is no authority for C.A.B. to require any carrier to furnish free transportation. (I assured Mr. Stone that the Committee opposed the exercise of pressure or undue persuasion upon the carriers.) He added that in his judgment a request on other than a space-available basis might encounter difficulty, as the discussion of the Brainiff request disclosed that the Board members were relying upon space availability as sufficient to overcome (or balance) the question of illegality which had arisen.

5. The filing of new tariffs to accomplish the free transportation desired is a relatively complex procedure, requiring 30 days notice, possible hearings, etc. Moreover, the general counsel was pessimistic about the prospect of favorable action by the C.A.B. on this approach. ✓

I am pursuing the rail travel aspect of the problem with the I.C.C.

INTERAGENCY MEETING

TUESDAY 8 JANUARY 1957 2:30 CONFERENCE ROOM - Main Floor, West Wing

- then William Guiford* - Gen. R. W. Winn, USAF
✓ ~~Mr. Earl Smith~~ - Defense ✓ *Hollister (yes)*
✓ ~~Mr. DeWitt L. Sage~~ - ICA ✓
✓ ~~Hon. Rocco Siciliano~~ - Labor & Mr. Motley ✓
✓ ~~Mr. Henry Arnold~~ - USIA ✓
✓ ~~Mr. Hennessey~~ - Immigration ✓
✓ ~~Mr. Dwight Porter~~ - State ✓
✓ ~~Mr. Robert Macy~~ - Bureau of the Budget ✓ *Hutchinson yes*
✓ ~~General Collins~~ - Committee ✓
~~Mr. John Lindsay~~ - Justice
✓ ~~Mr. Ray Villemarette~~ - CIA 454 yes
~~Mr. Murray Martin~~
~~Mr. William Ulman~~ yes
✓ ~~Mr. Robert W. Beasley~~ - HEW (bringing his counterpart from Kilmer, 176-X 5651)
✓ ~~Miss Betty Barton~~
Dr Calvin Spencer, PHS Quarant.

*then William Guiford
Rudnick
Hamilton*

*Teacher
Handegg*

call Mr. S.

File under
Govt Agency group Meeting Jan 8
Agenda

1. Hoover's recommendation & President's answer

Porter later
2. Further aid to ICEM (Tuck report)

Porter
3. Education ←

Hutchins
4. Mats etc Trans

BOB
5. Travel Assistance to Agencies

Collier
6. Telegrams to Govs
& follow-up

~~Collier 7. Figures~~

Ornt
8. CCI function

" 9. Austria round (1) Red Cross (2)

10. Congress letter & Prospective

11. Use of prospectus

12. Legislation

13. My resignation

14. My trip

~~15. ICEM funds~~

Agency Meeting Jan 8

Arnold :- Ltr of family followed through from border to Cuba.

Hennessey :- Processing 2500 over 21,500 — concentrating on "special interest cases, primarily relatives. $\frac{1}{4}$ reserved cases. ~~some~~ These include relative cases. Some have sponsors

Porter :- (1) Stimulation of resettlement in other countries in which ICEM has transportation & H.C for Refugees does some, mostly in Europe. US Escapee program works with voluntary agencies

2nd problem :- Hungarians who fled to the Turks. We don't know how many. State asking UN High Commissioner to conduct a ~~partial~~ survey — Bigger than 1200-1500

Cap (1) ICEM vs MATS

Earl Smith	Arrival
3 rd Marine Corp	Jan 11
4 th Eltzip	" 29
5 th Hahn	Feb 6
6 th Walker	" 14

14 fl between Jan & 14th
 of which 11 are contracted
 After Jan 14, 2 flights a week
 & not decided whether these are con-
 tracted or not. Cost of the
 contracted flights \$17¹⁷ + 3.⁵⁰
 to get them to Munich

Collier :- Satisfactory at Kilmer
 but Agencies not wholly satisfied
 we are doing it the right way.

Our IBM are now sending to
 sponsoring agencies a proposed
 recommendation with position etc
 Ships Divided 1/2 women & children
 & will bring 1500, not 1700

Says 20 flights for new
 program with capacity for 60

In Feb the Walker 2000; El-
 tuz & Haber 1500 + airlyt 480.

Beesley HE & W :- The doctors
 need first authentication of status,
 some English; Pub Health Service

Mottley :- 1/ religious organi-
 zations don't use this IBMF
 information

Sam DeLong

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOTES: of the Meeting with Governor Adams, Mr. Brundage, Mr. Goodpaster, and Mr. Voorhees, afternoon of January 17, 1957.

SUBJECT: Mr. Hollister's letter of January 14th to the President.

*Dictated by TSV but NOT read over
Pencil corrections made Apr 24 1968*

Governor Adams said that the emergency action which had been taken in setting up my work in the White House and in setting up the President's Committee had worked out very satisfactorily, and that while it was somewhat improvised, he would do it the same if he had to do it again. However, any move by the White House to take over functions which different departments or agencies might feel were their own responsibility, also created certain problems and that as he understood Mr. Hollister's letter, it was an assertion of the right of ICA to control expenditures of funds for which it was responsible. He thought it was a good time since this had been raised, and that Mr. Hoover, Jr. had raised some similar questions to define more precisely the methods of coordination. He said that while Mr. Hollister seemed to be referring to the President's Fund, to some degree as though it was ICA Funds, that this was not the case, that ICA was merely the administrative custodian and that it was the President's proper function to determine how to meet emergencies. He said that if we had used for this emergency, funds belonging to the ICA or other departments or agencies, we should not continue to do so. I pointed out that we had done this and referred be it to/determined by the President, under which payments were reimburseable to the departments so that there was no question of evasion of the departments or agencies' funds and this included any funds belonging to ICA.

Governor Adams said that he felt that the proper coordination of the financing

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

and auditing operations should be through the Director of the Budget and this was quite distinct from the function which he had asked me to discharge.

While the conversation did not proceed in exactly this order, I pointed out in response to this, that under the President's determination, this was exactly what had been done. That is, that the President had decided there should be reimbursement for additional expenditures; that the action should proceed without waiting for settlement of the financial details; that the determination of the amount of additional expenditures was for the department or agencies to work out with or under the direction of the ICA and the Bureau of the Budget, and that I did not concede it to be my function to have anything to do with such financial determination.

I said further, that irrespective of the handling of determination, I had not requested any department or agency to embark on any substantially additional expenditure without first clearing the matter with the Bureau of the Budget, and I had ICA and in many instances, also with State. That with this, ~~identification~~ in mind, that any temporary emergency coordination function such as I had been asked to do, had tended to confuse the regular operations of the government. That I recognized that it was the function of the Bureau of the Budget to coordinate financial expenditures and so forth, and that I had accordingly felt it better, and had found it entirely possible to proceed in these matters with complete BOB concurrence instead of acting independently. Mr. Brundage confirmed my statement. Governor Adams then described his understanding of my function through the President's Committee which was to coordinate the activities of the private agencies among themselves and in relation to the Government agencies, and

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

indicated that he felt this related primarily to the resettlement in this country.

I said that since the private agencies were operating also in Austria, such coordination inevitably involved similar action there and that I had commenced this by Mr. Tuck's and General Hardy's study and by Mr. Tuck's organizing a sub-committee of the President's Committee, of which he was Chairman, and included representatives of the U. S. volunteer agencies over there. I said that Mr. Tuck had already held one meeting of such sub-committee.

I said that my other function as I understood it was to assure coordination of the activities of the government agencies relating to this Hungarian refugee emergency and that I had done that through this informal government group which met weekly and also by personal negotiations with the different departments and agencies, but that these had not involved at any time giving instructions unless I had specific authority for it. That I had proceeded on this basis of in effect, negotiation rather than exercising authority, not because feeling I lacked necessary authority, but I thought it was the best way to do the job and that with minor exceptions, it had worked satisfactorily. Governor Adams said it was not his understanding that this function involved my coordination of the activities of the Government agencies overseas. I said that while the terms were general, I had not exercised any such function, but had had a broad study made of the situation through Mr. Tuck and General Hardy¹⁹⁹ so that while I was engaged in the resettlement activities here, we could first see what action

~~SECRET~~
was necessary to coordinate the U. S. voluntary agencies in Austria as above explained and also what other problems ^{there} were which might create pressure for additional refugees coming to the United States and what steps might be possible ~~from the memorandum~~ in an economical way to deal with the refugee problem.

That this had been only a study, the results of which I had now available in oral form from Mr. Tuck and General Hardy¹⁹⁹², and which would be available in a written report in a day or two. Governor Adams said that he thought that so far as any such coordination of Government departments actions overseas, I should stay out of that and that Mr. Brundage should in the BOB's function of government organization consider what machinery we should set up for such coordination. It was discussed that this might be through a special sub-committee of the OCB on which State, Immigration and ICA would be represented of which I would be a member, but this was left for Mr. Brundage to study.

Governor Adams asked me for my comment on the Hollister memorandum and I said there were some features with which I agreed and some I did not. But that the memorandum seemed to me to come up to the punch line in the last paragraph, that ICA should control expenditures from the President's Fund in Austria; that I did not agree with that, that it seemed to me and was Mr. Tuck's and General Hardy¹⁹⁹³'s recommendation, also that the American Ambassador should be treated as the Theater Commander and that he should have adequate assistance but assistance responsible directly to him and that he should have the financial negotiations with the Austrian Government to place him in a stronger position rather than having these negotiations the function of a representative of an agency other than State. I mentioned that I felt that the Ambassador had been under-

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staffed, that the reports were he was very much over-worked, that State was now sending an additional man to help the Ambassador; that there should be a very experienced person in relief problems there to assist him; that Mr. Tuck would probably not be able to return there to stay indefinitely but that we had a substitute for him with broad relief and refugee experience under former President Hoover who could serve as my liaison man with the Ambassador as Mr. Tuck had, and at the same time be available for advice as the Ambassador might wish. I said, also, that Mr. Hollister's memorandum raised questions which I believed required policy decisions by the President, that the study made by Mr. Tuck and General Hard~~x~~ would, I believe, give valuable information to the Bureau of the Budget, to State, ICA and to the White House as to what needed to be done, the order of magnitude of the problem and pointed to less possible solutions. Governor Adams asked me what these were, I said that while this was preliminary since the Tuck/Hard~~x~~ report had not been completed, ~~however~~, I had in substance their thinking which tended to corroborate other information. I mentioned that the United States was acting in Austria inadequately to meet the scale of the problem. That this had been former President Hoover's opinion from the start, and was the reason he had given me for not being willing to serve as even Honorary Chairman of the President's Committee; that is, he felt that the Government was not dealing with the situation adequately; that he recommended the first step to be taken in any case for me was to get Mr. Tuck to go over there and study the situation which I had done, with the aid also of General Hard~~x~~. Then, referring to page 3 of Hollister's January 14th letter to the President, I took up briefly the various subjects: First - (1) The Austrian Government, as to this, its functions with the Hungarian refugees, included

building and repairing camps and giving some governmental aid to the League of Red Cross Societies, as well as the cash (shilling) funds to provide for the food and lodging of some of the refugees in private homes, guest-houses and, etc. Governor Adams asked why the Austrian Government was not able to handle these matters without our having to assist them, both financially and with advice as former President Hoover seemed to think necessary. I said that the Tuck/Hard¹~~X~~ report which was corroborated also by other sources of information, was that the Austrian Government had been very weak because it had been a government under occupation for many years and that it was also split almost equally between two contending parties, so that in the coalition government, one ministry would be held by one party and another by the opposite party with the result that there was no coordination between the ministries and no effective direction by the Austrian Government; also that the Austrian Government had grossly underestimated the size of the problem.

(2.) Referring to the Hollister letter at Page 3 - (Red Cross Societies) -

As to this I stated that these were now handling camps with about 35,000 refugees, in which work the American Red Cross^{WGA} giving a very substantial participation; that what needed to be done was obviously to have LiCross take over all except the smallest camps, and that the funds for this should be forthcoming from American sources at once, and further₁ that the role of the LiCross should be definitized as a continuing one; that at present, arrangements had only been made for CARE until up to February 28; that the problem was one which would last at least through the year 1957; that according to the American Red Cross' recent study on the spot, the LiCross should take over

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

camps for at least 55,000. However, this number was now somewhat increased, that the Tuck/Hardy¹⁹⁹ report was that there were plans for 60,000 refugees in large camps by April 15, plus 20,000 so-called free-wheelers who were not in any large camp, and included the ones who were either unregistered or in individual homes or guest-houses or very small camps; that in this way the present plans at most were for caring for some 80,000 refugees, whereas the Tuck/Hardy¹⁹⁹ estimate was that by February 15, there would be 75,000 refugees in Austria, unless the current rate of inflo of some 700 a day were reduced or the redistribution substantially increased, and that Tuck/Hardy¹⁹⁹ felt that the situation might at any moment change by a great increase in the exodus from Hungary creating a new emergency problem^{for which} there were no plans whatever and that the margin of 5,000 between the 75,000 expected refugees and the 80,000 who might be cared for, was far too small for safety; further, of the 80,000 there was no provision either for the financing for any continued period or indeed for the adequate operation of the camps unless these were all taken over the the LiCross.

(3) The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: I said that our function to him was, I felt, based again on the Tuck/Hardy¹⁹⁹ recommendations, To get the balance of the \$5,000,000 which we had given to the United Nations out of his hands and into the most necessary expenditures required by the Austrian Government for the purpose solely of dealing with the emergency exodus of refugees from Hungary, and not for dealing with the old refugees who had been there for years which at the present time, the United Nations

Refugee Commissioner is primarily engaged in, and in which the Austrian Government is trying to get us involved by requesting large financing; that aside from getting the money already given to the United Nations, effectively employed, I felt that we should definitely not give any further funds for the Hungarian refugees at this time through the United Nations -- agreeing in this ^{with} was Mr. Hollister because of the very unsatisfactory capabilities of the United Nations' organization there which the Tuck/Hardy¹⁹⁹ report, confirming other earlier information, said were very bad.

(4) Some 20 charitable agencies of the United States and other Nations: As to the charitable agencies of other nations, I said we had nothing to do with that except the Red Cross societies as above stated; that as to coordination of the efforts in Austria of the U. S. volunteer agencies, we already had the sub-committee of the President's Committee, as above described, and that no further steps I felt were necessary, particularly as some coordination ^{we had now leverage over them since} could be exercised from here since ^A we were now going to pay expenses of domestic transportation and because we had effective machinery here through the President's Committee which could be extended to some degree to the U. S. agencies' activities over in Austria.

(5) The Escapee Program conducted by the State Department: (USEP) - This program had been used to help the Hungarian refugees which was proper enough in a crisis, but that Tuck/Hardy¹⁹⁹ recommended that the escapee program return exclusively to its regular function to handle a limited number of escapees other than the Hungarian refugee exodus.

(6) The International Committee for European Migration (ICEM)--

As to this, I recommended that the United States back it strongly even if we had to put up virtually all the money because ICEM was out of money and had been on the point of cancelling its contracts for planes; that it was an effective organization; was engaged in transportation out of Austria to various countries in Europe and was the best means of carrying this work on; that such transportation resulted in decreasing the pressures in Austria which would in turn lead to pressures for greater entry into the United States.

With further reference to the Hollister letter, I stated, if anything, I thought the estimate of \$50,000,000 total cost to the President's Fund for the balance of 1957 was high, if we utilized to the maximum extent food surpluses, and that I felt that the use of the latter through the Agricultural Department to the Red Cross Societies, needed further exploration and represented the biggest way in which we could give aid at small cost.

Now as to my own function, I said that I felt that I had been brought in purely for a crisis, purely to deal with the crisis situation, that I was pointing my work toward reducing this to routine basis some time between the first of March and first of April, and I hoped the earlier date, and that after which there would be no occasion for me being in the White House or coordinating government agencies, but that it might be desirable to continue the President's Committee as an aid to the voluntary agencies, and ~~that~~ also as a standby organization in case some new flow of refugees should occur, that the Kilmer operation would soon be reduced to a routine basis, but definitely should be continued.

I said, also, that I was very glad to have my functions defined, that I had

invited the government representatives group as my guest to luncheon on
18 January; that I would plan to have Mr. Tuck and General Hardy¹⁹⁷ give them
in substance the above information for appropriate action by the proper
governmental authorities; that while I would be glad to assist in any way desired,
I did not consider that any further action in that was part of my function.

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File w/ confidential notes

LUNCHEON - MICHIGAN ROOM, STATLER HOTEL - 1230 - Friday, 18 Jan 57

✓ General Raymond Winn, USAF

Mr. William Guiler, Defense

Mr. DeWitt L. Sage)

Mr. Hollister) ICA

✓ Mr. Motley - Labor

✓ Mr. Leland Williams - Immigration & Naturalization

✓ Mr. Loy Henderson) State

✓ Mr. Dwight Porter)

✓ Mr. Robert Macy) Bureau of the Budget

Mr. Percival Brundage)

Mr. Ray Villemarette - CIA

Mr. Robert W. Beasley - HEW (bringing

Dr. Calvin Spencer, Public Health Service Quarantine

Mr. Beebe - President's Committee, Kilmer Reception Center

Mr. Arnold)

Mr. Washburn) USIA

General William Donovan

Mr. Gwynne Garnett - Agriculture

Mr. Voorhees

Mr. Carter

Mr. Huntley

Mr. Wm. Hallam Tuck

General Carl Hardigg

File under Intergovernmental Committee

For Luncheon Jan 18
Meeting

- (1) As some not here before explain function — Temporary — informal done by exchange of info not by order
- (2) Emergency was like
Most Gov't coord as to resettlement
Justice, State, Immigration, Labor, HEW, Public Health
- (3) Pres Committee
function like + abroad
not for Gov't agencies
- (4) Kilmer - Beebe - brochure
Never going to manufacture a product
which sells to Gov't
Organization - then
- (5) Figures 240 PLD cases - of 26
Have some resettlement problems
lower range resettlement problems
- (6) Aid to Voluntary agencies re transport
- (7) Rate & means of transportation
- (8) ~~Study of the~~ Overseas
Hardiff-Turkey mission
(1) liaison with Amb Thompson
(2) assistance at building
(3) Coord of US Gov't agencies here
(4) Study of problem
Their experience — Reports
- (9) This offered for assistance & Department
Not as any formal part of my function
We need now to look at long range aspect — something more than informal group

NOTES of Meeting | January 18, 1957

Representatives of Government Agencies
~~Statler~~ involved in Hungarian Refugee Relief

Statler Hotel, Washington D.C.

12:30 p.m.

Present: (see attached list)

Mr. Voorhees described the ^{organization and} work of the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief. He ~~praised~~ ^{praised} the ~~Government Agencies~~ ^{Government Agencies} ~~and pointed out that~~ ^{for the} ~~prompt~~ effective way in which they had established ~~the~~ coordination between themselves and with the voluntary agencies. Thanks to Mr Beebe, ^{he said,} the problem of congestion at Kilmer is rapidly disappearing.

Mr. Beebe reported the status at Kilmer:

22,258 refugees have arrived ~~there~~

17,440 have departed for resettlement.

The present rate of departures is well over $\pm$ 500 per day and can be increased easily. ~~He~~ ^{He} expects ~~a few~~ ^{a few} unpleasant reactions ~~to be met with~~ from communities which experience difficulty in absorbing refugees. ~~A~~ ^{small} "hard core" of refugees who pose re-settlement problems is now developing at the camp. Some of these are ~~fine~~ people with fine qualifications. Mr. Beebe ~~expressed hope that~~ ^{expressed hope that} ~~for the indulgence of the problem~~ ^{those wishing} to communicate with ^{particular} refugees at Kilmer would be patient with the ~~delay~~ ^{delay} often encountered.

Mr. Voorhees said it should now be possible to close down a part of Kilmer.

He called attention to the low ~~average~~ ^{average} age and ^{relatively} high educational qualifications of ~~the~~ the refugees.

Mr. Voorhees said the Government would pay up to \$40 per person to the voluntary agencies ^{inland} for transportation costs. No contract will be made. ~~The same~~ It is understood that the arrangement sets no precedent.

Subject to ^{word from} Governor Adams, the rate of arrival for refugees still to enter the U.S. has now been set at 5000 per month or less. The President had told Congressional leaders that we would not permit more than 200 per day ~~to~~ to enter. ICEM will handle the major part of the air transportation, with MATS assistance. Navy surface transport is being phased out. We must do all we can to relieve Austria, yet ~~not~~ avoid presenting Congress with a disturbing fact accompli.

Mr. Voorhees hoped the emergency phase would soon be over. ~~and then~~ He would then feel his ^{assignment} ~~task~~ accomplished.

He gave short biographies of General Hardigg and Mr. Tuck and described their [↑] ~~work~~ in Austria:

Function:

- (1) Liaison with Ambassador Thompson.
- (2) Coordination of the activities of U.S. voluntary agencies working in Austria.
- (3) Assistance of any kind to the Ambassador.

He explained that the ideas Mr. Tuck and Gen. Hardigg had returned with went far beyond their terms of reference. He said he felt some ^{governmental} new machinery

to cope with broader aspects of the situation as it was required, ~~for the same purposes in regard to the~~ was now developing. Mr. Brundage was looking into this. ~~Japanese refugee situation~~

Mr. Voorhies introduced Mr. Tuck.

Mr. Tuck described the Hungarian exodus as unique in modern history. 100,000 have already found asylum outside Austria.

The components of a refugee relief program are: (1) the care and maintenance of people awaiting their turn; (2) the work of voluntary agencies to make life tolerable; (3) an organization to handle movement of refugees.

In the ^{Hungarian} emergency, the voluntary agencies have ~~performed~~ performed the first and third, as well as the second, functions. The League of Red Cross Societies has taken over one-half of the camps in Austria. Shaefer, an American, is head of this operation and an excellent man. His workers have ~~excellent~~ ^{good} morale and have transmitted this to the refugees in the camps. The only ^{unsettled} camp ~~where~~ ~~conditions are deteriorating~~ is Camp Roder, ~~which~~ ^{is a staging area} ~~which most~~ refugees ~~apparently~~ ^{apparently} thought they could leave ~~at~~ immediately upon arrival. The physical facilities in the camps are ~~hopelessly~~ ^{in need of} rehabilitation.

Mr. Tuck praised the "magnificently-run" lifts.

Weaknesses existed. Enervated by the occupations of eighteen years, the Austrians lack administrative strength. Political influences

in the Civil Service sabotage ~~decision~~ decision-making. The agencies complain bitterly that no Austrian will take responsibility. More centralization is in order.

The principal UN representative in Austria is a Dutchman who is inclined to ~~take the~~ ~~long view and to~~ overlook the emergency situation in favor of the "long view."

~~The 2nd~~ ~~International~~ ICEN, ~~is~~ essential to the operation, has nearly exhausted its funds. 1/2 the United States could assume the responsibility of supply, then ^{the international agencies involved} ~~they~~ would be free to spend ^{their} ~~the~~ meager funds for personnel, ^{if} ~~it~~ more economic ^{if} ~~than~~ ~~is~~ credited in Europe.

Mr. Zuck feels we have a "magnificent chance to stiffen this part of the world."

We may well ~~get~~ see many more refugees leave Hungary as the ~~fastening~~ ^{factors.} economy ~~is~~ ~~threw out~~ Any addition to the 71,000 now in Austria will create an extremely serious economic situation. The housing shortage is particularly critical.

To January 11, 165,000 Hungarians had entered Austria. ~~2500~~ Departures from Austria in January are estimated at 13,400, while the anticipated influx ^{to Austria} is 17,000. ~~they must~~ If no change in transport plans are made, there will be 74,000 in Austria on February 1. This figure might even be ^{come} ~~greater~~.

The European countries, said Mr. Duck,
can do ~~very~~ ^{very little} more.

The League of Red Cross societies has no funds
for operations beyond February 28. They require
assurance that funds will be forthcoming.

If the United States were to make
generous gifts of surplus foods to certain other
countries (Australia, ~~for~~ ^{an} example), more refugees
might be accommodated there and fewer here.

~~With~~ With a relatively small expenditure, Mr.
Duck believed the United States could capitalize on
a real ^{psychological} opportunity. He felt we needed some
kind of a coordinated Government operation to
~~attack~~ ^{get at} this long-range problem.

by J. R. Hurthley

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

In attendance:

TSU

Brundage, Macy

Hollister, Sage

Henderson, Porter

Washburn, Arnold

Williams (Immigration)

Garnett (Agriculture)

Vilaverette

Beasley and Dr. ?

Mottley

Earl Smith's deputy & General

Winn

TSU

Beebe

Tuck, Hardigg

Huntley

HTC

28 January 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Voorhees

SUBJECT: Retention of Tb. Suspects at Kilmer Reception Center

On January 1957 General Swing informed me that it probably would be necessary in the future to retain at the Kilmer Reception Center all suspected Tb. cases pending the 6 weeks' tests to determine whether they are Class A cases. He said he had been informed by Dr. Spencer of the Public Health Service that a cost of \$20. per day was being charged for cases now being held in various hospitals outside Kilmer. General Swing felt that this cost was too great to be borne by the Government and indicated that the suspects hereafter would have to be held at Kilmer. He indicated that the Army could provide the necessary housing since the Tb. suspects did not have to be hospitalized and the medical facilities for conducting the tests were available at Kilmer.

I asked if a final decision had been made on this point and General Swing said no. My understanding was that General Swing agreed to inform me prior to any such decision.

This morning Mr. Leo Beebe telephoned from Kilmer and told me that at his morning staff conference, Mr. Hardin, Chief of the Immigration Service group at Kilmer, said he had received instructions to hold Tb. suspected cases at Kilmer and that the necessary tests would be made there. The Army Commander at Kilmer, Brigadier General Wooten, had not been informed of this and was not certain whether the necessary tests could be made at Kilmer.

Mr. Beebe stated that, except for Immigration Service, his entire staff and the representatives of the sponsoring agencies were unanimous in opposing the retention of Tb. suspects at Kilmer for a period of six weeks. Mr. Beebe and the sponsoring agencies particularly were fearful of the adverse morale effect of this on all concerned. Experience has shown that the longer refugees are held at Kilmer, the more difficult they are to handle from a disciplinary and regulatory point of view. Mr. Beebe said that if it was essential, the Kilmer authorities would manage somehow but he urged that some other solution be found if possible.

When this situation became known to the sponsoring agencies they again raised the question as to their responsibility for the care and expense of the validated Class A Tb. cases. They had been assured

File TB
Discussed
w/ Gen. Swing
by TSJ on
1/31/57
Matter being
taken
care of

MEMO. FOR: Mr. Voorhees
SUBJECT: Retention of Tb. Suspects at
Kilmer Reception Center

28 January 1957
Page 2.

in earlier discussions with the Immigration Service and the Public Health that they had no legal responsibility and that for some indefinite period the Public Health Service would pay the bills for necessary hospitalization and care of the Class A Tb. refugees.

I intend to call a meeting shortly of representatives of the Immigration Service, Department of the Army and the Public Health Service before making a recommendation to you as to what action should be taken with respect to the suspected Tb. cases.

I will also request a meeting shortly of representatives of Immigration Service and Public Health to explore further the question of responsibility for payment for the Class A Tb. cases.


J. Lawton Collins

cc: General Swing
Mr. Smith
Asst. Secretary Milton
Dr. Spencer
Mr. Carusi

File

Summary of Meeting held at the office of the President's Committee, 1413 K Street, N.W., January 31, 1957, at ten o'clock respecting care (and costs) of TB cases.

Present: J. Lawton Collins, President's Committee, presiding
Dr. Calvin B. Spencer, PHS, Chief, Foreign Quarantine
Dr. John W. Cronin, PHS, Chief, Hospital Facilities
Mrs. Phoebe H. Bannister, HHSW, Welfare Services
James L. Hennessey, DSS, Ex've Asst. to Commissioner
Earl B. Smith, Defense, S & L
Brig. Gen. James Cooney, Defense, Dept. Surgeon General
Lt. Col. L. S. Reynolds, Defense, M & RF
Lt. Col. W. A. Van Sandt, Defense, ICG
Ray Sternfeld, Bureau of Budget
Ugo Carusi, President's Committee staff

General Collins opened the discussion by presenting the question of where and at whose expense the preliminary care and tests, usually requiring six weeks, to determine the degree of affliction and the necessity for hospitalization, should take place. It had been suggested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service that keeping the suspected cases at Kilmer for that period and purpose would cut down the costs materially.

Dr. Spencer, supported by Dr. Cronin and General Cooney, observed that the preliminary tests (X-ray and gastric washings) were not sufficient for accurate diagnosis and prognosis; that the thorough examination required could not be done at Kilmer, but, rather should be done at the institution to which they are sent. Dr. Cronin stressed the necessity for protecting the public health and assisting the refugee family by prompt isolation in appropriate institutions, to which Mr. Hennessey responded that the I. & N. Service had no wish to argue dollars against public health; that they had hoped there was a way to save the \$20. per day now being paid; evidently there is not, and that settles it.

Dr. Cronin explained that the actual rate runs about \$16. or \$17. per day, but the \$19.75 figure provides an extra \$2. as a corrective factor to cover cases of longer than ordinary duration, some of which could run four or five years. He described the surgical and other treatments required in aggravated cases and pressed the point that such drastic measures could be adopted only after very careful examination over a long period of time.

General Collins stated his purpose in calling the meeting was to have the problem explored and an agreement reached; that he had not authority to give orders to anyone on it, but that it was primarily a matter to be worked out by DSS and PHS, to which

Mr. Hennessey and Dr. Cronin agreed, the latter adding that PHS is the medical adviser; it reports what needs to be done, and DES has the responsibility for seeing that it is done.

General Collins reported (from a telephone talk with Mr. Beebe) that there are currently five active cases at Kilmer, 163 suspected cases, 118 expected aboard the Eltinge which arrived yesterday (of whom all but about 40 would be quickly screened out) leaving 203 on hand, amounting with family members to about 500. That is a large and costly number; keeping them at Kilmer does not mean the saving of the \$20. per day.

Dr. Cronin, citing a Chicago case, suggested DES would be in a better position vis-a-vis the Budget Bureau if it tried to get payment from the family or the sponsor.

Mr. Hennessey replied that in the usual immigration case that suggestion would be valid, but that in the current parole program the Government has brought these people in and is responsible.

Mr. Sternfeld asked whether the states had been requested to bear the institutional costs in their areas.

Dr. Spencer replied that they have the opportunity to do so, but that they expect to be paid.

General Collins stated that Mr. Voorhees had the impression that certain states had offered the facilities and services without cost; he asked Dr. Spencer for his understanding of this.

Dr. Spencer said that it could have been inferred from newspaper reports that the offer of free facilities and services was made by the Governor of New York, but PHS has a letter asking for payment.

General Collins added that he personally knew of no commitment that the offered facilities were free of cost.

Mrs. Barnister spoke of illness, other than TB, among resettled refugees, and asked who should underwrite the costs.

General Collins gave it as his personal opinion that states and local communities should bear them as part of their regular welfare responsibilities.

Dr. Spencer agreed, PHS is concerned in this connection with contagious diseases only.

General Collins then announced as the agreed understanding of the meeting that the cases under discussion would not be kept at

Kilmer, and the DCS and PHS would come to a prompt agreement on how the cases would be handled.

Brig. General Cooney outlined the nature of the Army's medical services at Kilmer, emphasizing their provisional nature, and pointing out the lack of facilities for all that needs to be done in such cases and is done in fully equipped institutions.

Dr. Cronin referred to the Kilmer medical set-up as merely a "Holding Action," which led to an agreement of those present that the patients must be moved out of Kilmer as soon as possible.

Mr. Hennessey recalled how three panelists at Kilmer and reduced the TB case list from 200 to 50; he had hoped a similar exercise now could produce a similar result. That, he observed had now been done.

After further recitals of background information by Dr. Spencer and Dr. Cronin the meeting came to a close.

Ugo Carusi

cc: Mr. Voorhees ✓
Dr. Spencer
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Smith
Brig. Gen'l Cooney
Lt. Col. Reynolds

File
~~at night - 1957~~

Summary of Meeting held in the office of The President's Committee, 1143 K Street, N.W., on January 31, 1957, at eleven o'clock, in regard to financial responsibility for treatment of TB cases during and after institutional care.

Cross Present: J. Lawton Collins, President's Committee, presiding
Dr. Calvin B. Spencer, PHS, Chief, Foreign Quarantine
Dr. John W. Cronin, PHS, Chief, Hospital Facilities
Mrs. Phoebe H. Baunister, HHS, Welfare Services
James L. Hennessey, DSS, Ex'v's Asst. to Commissioner
Ray Sternfeld, Bureau of the Budget
Ugo Carusi, President's Committee staff

General Collins announced the meeting would consider the question of responsibility for the cost of institutional and subsequent care. He reported that according to Mr. Beebe the volagencies are pressing him to ascertain what their responsibility is for the treatment of the cases of longer duration. He recalled having been told that the volagencies were informed in Austria of the existence of TB in specific cases and yet agreed to sponsor them with that knowledge.

Mr. Hennessey said that the circumstances were necessarily informal. The regular agency endorsement was by means of a rubber stamping on the back of the parole application. When an application came back with a medical certificate of TB, the agency representative was called in and asked if he would still endorse the application and assist in the resettlement. He then placed a new stamp on the back of the application and re-endorsed it, but this was done without time for clearance with the U. S. home office of the sponsoring agency.

General Collins praised the work and attitude of the volagencies in assisting this rush program of the Government. He added we should not tell the agencies they have no responsibility; they recognize their moral obligation.

Mr. Hennessey added that the Government did go to the agencies and asked for their cooperation on what was a government operation. They responded very well. However, a moral obligation on their part arises from their receipt of contributions for Hungarian refugee resettlement; they should spend that money for this purpose, and not save it by getting the Government to bear all the costs.

General Collins pointed out that a similar feeling underlay the Committee's decision that only specific costs related to domestic transportation should be paid to the agencies, not items of general expense. He advised that an appropriate statement to the agencies should be composed to the effect that we recognize they have no legal responsibility, but that we hope they will do all they can to see that these costs are borne at the local level, including a share by the families themselves. Under other programs HHS normally asked the

resettled refugees to sign a promise to pay as much as they could of the costs involved in their resettlement. The Committee asked that this be not done in this program; RMC complied with this request. There is, however, much merit to the system; the time will come when agencies will have to ask the refugees to pay as much as their earnings will allow.

General Collins asked Mr. Hennessey for the DS view, especially the Service's understanding of what the agencies agreed to when they accepted sponsorship of these cases. Mr. Hennessey replied that they had accepted no legal responsibility.

The HS and DS representatives pointed out that they were now engaged in deficit spending and asked whence reimbursement would come.

General Collins said it would probably come from the emergency fund. Mr. Voorhees can, under the authority given him, certify that this expenditure is necessary to implement the President's directive to bring these people in.

Mr. Sternfeld stated that it is clearly stated in the President's determination.

Dr. Cronin and Mr. Hennessey asked whether they should continue their staffs in Austria at present strength.

General Collins replied that was for them to decide.

Mr. Hennessey outlined the selective process now in effect in Austria. There are about 30,000 persons who have registered there with the volagencies. These are in the larger communities where the agencies operate. The Service feels that those in the smaller camps should not be overlooked, and they will be given an opportunity to register. The total number of refugees still in Austria is about 65,000. DS expects to take about 45,000 applications. After a breakdown by date of arrival in Austria, occupation, and relatives in the United States, 150 persons will be examined daily; of these 140 are expected to qualify. DS is presently unable to find that an emergency (sufficient to invoke the parole provision) exists in asylum countries other than Austria. The situation of those who went directly into Yugoslavia is being studied by the Department of State. There is a possibility that DS may move into that country; if so, an installation like the one in Austria will need to be established. The present estimate is that there are about 10,000 Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia, a figure of highly doubtful reliability.

General Collins indicated he would formulate a letter for the President's Committee to all of the sponsoring agencies stating they

have no legal responsibility for the hospitalization costs, but that as a follow-up measure they should make use of all of the agencies down to the community level to see that the individual helps himself and his family to pay these bills, and that the family receive a bill for the services, with a copy going to the local welfare agency. (Such a letter would be checked with responsible government agencies before being sent.)

Mr. Hennessey observed that a sponsor is unnecessary in these parole cases, and some of these persons have come in without agency assistance. The agencies may wonder why they must help on the cost for the cases they worked on and no one is asked to do the same in the non-agency sponsored cases.

The DS is making a listing of all Hungarian refugees in Austria who wish to come to the United States. Up until now the volagencies have been permitted to designate the persons to be paroled. Now the Government will select them. The volagencies' assistance in resettlement will continue to be used. The Service cannot insist there is any obligation on the part of the agencies to accept the responsibility of payment. The Service will try to get them to pay, but they do not have to comply, as their responsibility is moral - not legal.

Dr. Cronin asked who would pay for the chemotherapy (50 cents a day) for exposed family members.

Mr. Hennessey replied that in the past it has been regarded as a community health problem.

Dr. Spencer felt that chemotherapy for post-hospitalization cases may be different in that regard.

The meeting was closed at 11:40 a.m.

Ugo Carusi

cc: Mr. Voorhes ✓
Dr. Spencer
Mr. Hennessey

UC:fap

31 January 1957

Inter-Agency

NOTE: Acceptances to ~~Inter~~ Dept Meeting

for 2:30 today:

Mr. Arthur Matley

Mr. Sage

Mr. Frost

Mr. Guiler (in lieu of Mr. Smith)

Mr. Arnold

Mr. Porter

Gen Collins

~~Regrets:~~

~~Mr. Killemarquette~~

Miss Bannister

Gen
Swing

Mr. Hennessey

Mr. Hutchinson

~~Continental~~
~~Country Club~~
 36
 B

~~NA 88470~~

Thursday 31 Jan 1967 - 2:30

Swing-Hennessey - Yes yes coming

Ville-Marquette - ✓

Smith - Guider instead ✓

Sage - Yes ✓

Siciliano - Mother ✓

Arnold - fine if not called tomorrow

Porter - Yes

? Macy

General Collins

Beasley - Miss Phoebe Bannister

February 1, 1957

NOTES OF MEETING:

Present today at meeting in White House:

Governor Adams
General Swing - INS
Mr. Hollister - ICA
Attorney General Brownell
Mr. Loy Henderson - State
Mr. Maxwell Rabb
Mr. Gerald Morgan
Mr. Dwight Porter - State
Mr. Chase - State
Mr. Tracy S. Voorhees

My understanding of Governor Adams' instructions as to the rate of immigration of Hungarian refugees pending action by Congress is:

1. We are to start with January 5 as the date when the last shipment of the 21,500 quota was made from Bremerhaven.

2. Our target from January 5 to March 5 is to be 5,000 per month subject to the qualification that - ^{included in} ~~excluding those who arrived on the~~ MARINE CORPS, who are to be part of the original quota of 21,500 - not more than an average at any time of 200 a day of additional refugees would arrive in America.

3. Pending definite legislation by Congress, the planning would be on a month to month basis. We should meet about February 25 to discuss what should be done after March 5th.

also filed under "notes"

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Mr. Voorhees

Rec'd 1400
2/5/57

February 1, 1957

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

PARTICIPANTS: The White House - Governor Sherman Adams
Maxwell Rabb
Gerald Morgan
Tracy S. Voorhees
Department of Justice - Herbert Brownell, Jr.
General J. M. Swing
ICA - John B. Hollister
Department of State - Loy W. Henderson
Dwight J. Porter
Warren Chase

At a meeting with Governor Adams this afternoon various problems were discussed concerning the Hungarian refugee situation, as follows:

(1) Continued Admission to United States from Austria. The decision was made by Governor Adams to bring in 5,000 in the month of February, inclusive of those sailing on February 5 on the Walker. Since the Walker carries approximately 2,000, this will mean approximately 3,000 will be transported by air. Movement will not exceed 200 per day except on the Walker. This decision is not to be publicized but we can inform the Austrian Government of our intentions. A decision as to further movements will be forthcoming on or before February 25, dependent on the legislative situation.

(2) Admission of Hungarian Refugees from Yugoslavia. The Department pressed for agreement to admit 1,000 immediately from Yugoslavia, in response to the UNHCR appeal, and as a part of a concerted effort including other Western powers. Mr. Henderson argued for this on the grounds of political necessity and humanitarian considerations. Mr. Brownell and Governor Adams indicated that there was potentially difficult Congressional reaction to taking refugees from Yugoslavia and indicated that it would be necessary to clear such a decision with the Congressional leaders since, at the original meeting of January 1, the President discussed the Hungarian refugee problem only in relation to bringing them out of Austria. Mr. Brownell indicated that this raised a special problem in utilizing the parole procedure for movements from Yugoslavia. There were suggestions on the part of Mr. Rabb and others that perhaps we could quietly move a group of 1,000 from Yugoslavia to Austria and process them in Austria for movement to the United States. Mr. Henderson

indicated

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-2-

indicated that this would create many difficulties and that the Department would prefer to select and screen within Yugoslavia. No decision was reached and it was agreed that the Department of State would prepare a position paper for Governor Adams in which specific recommendations would be made, taking into account the points of discussion at the current meeting. If the decision is made to bring in a group from Yugoslavia, it was decided by Governor Adams that they will be included within the over-all total of 5,000 for the month and will not add to the total.

(3) Basic United States Policies toward Refugees. Governor Adams also raised the question of our basic United States policies toward Hungarian and other refugees and Mr. Voorhees discussed the necessity for more financial and other effort on the part of the United States to stimulate resettlement in other countries, with particular emphasis on the use of surplus food. Mr. Henderson indicated that the Department was in general agreement with Mr. Voorhees suggestions, had taken many steps already in this direction, and was preparing a position paper for review and approval by the interested agencies.

Copies to: Mr. Maxwell Rabb
Mr. Tracy Voorhees

ADDRESS

R 573907

Part II
TO: The Honorable
Tracy S. Voorhees
The White House

FROM: O-D. J. Porter

THIS PART TO BE ADDRESSED BY SENDER AND FIXED TO ENVELOPE

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