

NATO and the Hungarian Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956

FOREWORD

60 years have passed since the Hungarian Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956. Though the fight of a nation longing for freedom and independence had been crushed, silenced moments of liberty continued to live on.

The struggle of those days inspired the world to stand up for the right of each state to freely choose sovereignty and develop its own political, social, economic and cultural system. Those were the days when the path towards the European and Euro-Atlantic community were laid down.

This compendium is a living proof of how thoroughly the North Atlantic Alliance followed the course of events during and after 1956 in Hungary and how profoundly those events influenced the policy making of the Alliance. It also brings us and future generations closer to understand better the underlying reasons behind historic events of Europe and the world.

Freedom cannot be taken for granted. Freedom needs to be nurtured. Today, Hungary is part of the transatlantic family and does its share to achieve the vision of a Europe whole, free and at peace.



Péter Sztáray

Permanent Representative of Hungary
on the North Atlantic Council

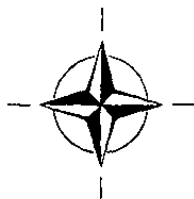
INTRODUCTION

In the spring of 2013, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary initiated a formal request for the declassification and public disclosure of NATO documents related to the Hungarian Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956. These documents, described as 'unique' and 'valuable' by the then-Foreign Minister of Hungary, János Martonyi, were of great interest for Hungarians and their public disclosure would contribute to a wider contemplation of the international context surrounding this formative historical event. The NATO Archives identified a selection of NATO documents for the declassification and public disclosure review process, the most significant being a set of Private Records detailing the restricted meetings of the North Atlantic Council held between 1956-1959 that discussed the Hungarian Revolution and its aftermath. Following their successful review, these documents were collected in a hardbound book as a gift for Hungarian President János Áder from then-NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen during his official visit to Hungary on 1 July 2013.

To commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution, the NATO Archives presents a selection of those publicly disclosed NATO documents that not only provides a glimpse into how the North Atlantic Council perceived the unfolding events in Hungary, but also places emphasis on the humanitarian aid mobilized by NATO governments in response to the aftermath of the uprising. As the individual country reports to the North Atlantic Council show, NATO governments worked in parallel with the International Red Cross, the United Nations, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to extend humanitarian relief and supplies to Hungarian students seeking political asylum. These documents reveal that these students would ultimately settle in communities across the NATO member countries, many of them choosing to stay in their newly adopted homes to continue their lives with the new possibilities afforded to them.

NATO's coordinated humanitarian response to the aftermath of the Hungarian revolution serves as one of the earliest examples of non-military cooperation within the Alliance as well as with external actors. At the same time, it also arguably serves as an early testament to the ability, aptitude and appreciation for Hungarians to integrate into the Euro-Atlantic community during the early years of the Cold War. I hope that this collection of documents offers renewed insights into this historic moment for the people of Hungary and for NATO.

Dr. Ineke Deserno
NATO Archivist



ORGANISATION DU TRAITE DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION 44

PALAIS DE CHAILLOT
PARIS-XVI
Tel. : KLEber 50-20

NATO SECRET

To: Secretary General
(through Deputy Secretary General)

From: Executive Secretary

Record of a Private Meeting of the Council
held on Saturday, 27th October, 1956, at
3.30 p.m.

I. EVENTS IN HUNGARY

1. The CHAIRMAN said that a private meeting of the Council had been called in view of the important events now taking place in Eastern Europe. The object was to obtain information and to exchange views on the attitude to be adopted by member governments in the light of this crisis.

2. The discussion centred on two main points, namely: action by the Council and information to the press.

Action by the Council

3. The Council was informed that the United Kingdom Government had been approached by the French and United States Governments in order to institute joint action in the United Nations Security Council at the earliest date. It was proposed that this action should be based on articles 34 and 35 of the Charter. It was also pointed out that the Spanish Government had stated that they intended to protest to the United Nations Security Council against Soviet interference in the Hungarian insurrection.

4. The ITALIAN and GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES mentioned the possibility of bringing the matter before the Western European Union Council.

5. There was general agreement that any action should be undertaken by member countries individually and not by NATO collectively. Although the Council should follow developments very closely and examine possible courses of action by member countries, nothing should be done which might provoke a more repressive policy by the Soviets in Hungary.

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6. It was agreed that Permanent Representatives should invite their Governments to arrange for all NATO national representatives in New York to keep in close touch with a view to co-ordinating action.

7. A number of Representatives suggested that medical assistance of all kinds might be furnished through national Red Cross organizations to the International Red Cross.

8. The meeting took note of the document prepared by the International Staff outlining possible courses of action by the NATO Council.

Information to the Press

9. It was agreed that no publicity would be given to this meeting. If questions were put, it would be preferable to say that this was a private meeting and that the subjects for discussion at such meetings were never disclosed. If further pressed it might be said that all matters of common concern - including the situation in Hungary - were kept under constant review.

W. K. S.

30th October, 1956

DRAFT

SECRET

27th October, 1956

POSSIBILITIES FOR COUNCIL ACTION ON HUNGARYA GENERAL OBSERVATION

The attached suggestions are principally offered with the object of leading the discussion towards the examination of concrete measures.

Apart from the merits of the individual suggestions which follow a general objection may be foreseen to attaching a NATO label to any such or other measures. This objection may be a valid one - but should not prevent us from considering them in common, even if they should be carried through individually and separately, rather than collectively.

1. Appeal in the name of the fifteen NATO Governments (or of as many as can support such a move) to the UN Security Council to consider the situation in Hungary.

2. Appeal to the Soviet Government asking that it:

- (a) order its troops to cease all offensive action in Hungary;
- (b) halt further troop movements into Hungary;
- (c) agree to the withdrawal of all troops from Hungary as soon as the situation permits.

3. Ask M. Spaak, now in Moscow, to address personally the Soviet leaders in the above sense.

In connection with either of these ways of appealing to the Soviets, the Council may wish to consider offering them some form of assurance that the NATO powers will not encourage or even countenance the establishment by any Hungarian Government of military ties with the West. We might suggest a guarantee on the Austrian model of Hungary's neutrality, perhaps of her demilitarization.

4. Request Tito, Nehru, the Prime Ministers of Sweden, Switzerland and Austria, Sukarno and (or) any other "neutral" leaders to intervene on behalf of the Hungarian people in whatever way their judgment and conscience may indicate.

5. Offer medical supplies, ambulances, doctors, nurses, food, etc. from NATO forces in Germany and Italy for the benefit of any and all Hungarians. Request the Austrian and perhaps the Yugoslav Governments to facilitate the passage of relief convoys (and airlifts) to Hungary. The offer could be addressed to "the Hungarian Government, Budapest" or to the Red Cross in Geneva. The Soviet Government could be advised that we assume its forces will not interfere with this humanitarian action.

6. Permanent Representatives can also urge their governments to do everything possible to mobilize world public opinion against continued Russian intervention. An avalanche of telegrams on Moscow and of published appeals for a cease-fire by leaders everywhere is our best hope of helping the Hungarian people.

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7. If any of the lines of action in paragraphs 1 to 5 above should recommend themselves to the Council, instructions should be sought from governments and another meeting held as soon as possible. It could be agreed that action would then be taken in the name of those governments which had given their approval. Representatives who still had no instructions could either associate themselves personally or not. It would be announced that the situation had been considered by the Council as a body but action would not bear the Council stamp unless it had unanimous approval.

*Prepared for Private Council
Meeting. 27 October 1956* 22

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27th October, 1956

THE SITUATION IN HUNGARY

Note by the Assistant Secretary General for
Political Affairs

The revolution in Hungary has now been under way for three and one-half days. It shows no signs of dying out.

It began Tuesday evening. There had been a large but peaceful demonstration that afternoon. The demonstrators had demanded reforms which went well beyond any promised by the régime to that time. Geroe, the Party Secretary, arrived in the late afternoon from his visit to Tito. He then proceeded to make a Stalinist speech over the radio which set off the explosion. Armed bands began to move about the streets and by morning a genuine revolt was on. The Central Committee met during the night and replaced the Prime Minister, Hegedues, by the Titoist leader, Nagy.

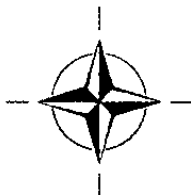
By the early morning hours Soviet forces were in action against the rebels. Who asked for them and who authorized them to move is not clear but it seems unlikely that Nagy did more than acquiesce in a fait accompli or that the Soviet Politburo as a body could have examined the problem. Geroe and Khrushchev thus seem to bear the greatest guilt. However, the announcement over the Budapest radio that the Government had called in Russian troops followed the announcement of Nagy's appointment and thus implicated him in the action. His failure to disavow Soviet intervention thereafter has certainly made it more difficult for Nagy to govern with the full consent of the Hungarian people.

Since Wednesday, the military situation seems to involve a to-and-fro struggle in the streets of Budapest and a steady spread of the revolution to the provinces. The Communists have retained control of the most important public buildings in the capital, notably the radio station. Sections of the city seem, however, to be in the hands of the insurgents. Large areas of southern and western Hungary are also in rebellion, and Hungary's second industrial city, Miskolc, in the north-east, also seems to have gone over to them. At least two provincial radio stations have been in their hands. Reports this morning (Saturday) indicate that Soviet troop reinforcements are moving into Hungary from the Ukraine. Most reporters agree that the Hungarian Army has taken little if any part in suppressing the revolt and that individual soldiers have often gone over to the rebels.

Nagy has made a series of appeals to the rebels and has issued a series of ultimatums to surrender. Some elements may have taken advantage of these amnesty offers, but the revolution has spread nevertheless. Political concessions have also been offered: Geroe has been replaced by Kadar, a Titoist; Nagy has promised to seek the withdrawal of the Russians when order is restored; he has promised a "National Front" Government, i.e. one including non-Communist elements, but as of

Saturday morning he had still not announced the names of new Cabinet members. He is presumably having great difficulty in securing collaborators who would in any measure enjoy the confidence of the people.

The question which now arises is whether any régime with Communist participation can stabilize the situation except as a form of Soviet military government. The Polish solution is thus overrun by events. Either the Russians must bow to the will of the people and withdraw, or they must intervene in a massive way. The human cost of the latter course would be terrible and we can only explore every avenue which might offer a hope of persuading them that withdrawal is preferable.



ORGANISATION DU TRAITÉ DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION 50

PALAIS DE CHAILLOT
PARIS-XVI
Tél. : KLEber 50-20

NATO SECRET

To: Secretary General
(through Deputy Secretary General)

From: Executive Secretary

Record of a Private Meeting of the Council
held on Sunday, 4th November, 1956 at 3.30 p.m.

I. EVENTS IN HUNGARY

1. The CHAIRMAN said that the grave events in Hungary overshadowed all others and asked Permanent Representatives whether they could give information on happenings in that country and on reactions at the United Nations.

2. Mr. NEWTON (International Staff) summarized the latest news:

- At 8 a.m. Soviet Forces had issued an ultimatum to the Hungarian Government calling for surrender by 12 noon;
- The Government of Imre Nagy had appealed to the United Nations, the great powers and the United States for help;
- Soviet troops had attacked Budapest with tanks, planes and incendiaries; Hungarian forces were resisting;
- Mr. Cabot Lodge, United States Representative at the United Nations had spoken to the Assembly about the appeal of the Hungarian Government;
- Radio Moscow had broadcast that counter-revolutionary forces in Hungary had been squashed;
- A new puppet Hungarian Government, under Janosz Kadar, had been formed.

3. The ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVE referred to a despatch he had received from his Government the previous day, which in many points had now been overtaken by events. However,

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the following views remained valid:

- A grave crisis was shaking the Soviet structure;
- The USSR was trying to gain advantage from the situation in the Mediterranean and from the division within the Western camp;
- It was essential for the West to remain united in these difficult times;
- NATO was the most appropriate forum for discussing the situation and co-ordinating Western action.

4. The FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE said that it was to be hoped that the Security Council would get down to action. He recalled that on Friday, resolutions concerning Soviet intervention in Hungary had been rather weak and did little more than express the hope that a different attitude would now be adopted in the United Nations.

5. The NORWEGIAN REPRESENTATIVE also expressed the hope that NATO members would be prepared to vote for more strongly worded resolutions condemning the brutal attack of the Soviet.

6. The TURKISH REPRESENTATIVE said that concerted diplomatic action by NATO might have made the Soviet hesitate to continue their present attitude. NATO constituted a powerful alliance which the Soviet had to reckon with. He asked whether, in present circumstances, such an action should not be contemplated.

7. The GREEK REPRESENTATIVE suggested that consideration might be given to placing a resolution before the General Assembly proposing the dispatch of an international force to Hungary. Even if such a resolution were not accepted it was preferable to act and fail than remain passive.

8. The CHAIRMAN emphasized that events in Hungary made it all the more necessary for NATO to regain its unity. He recalled that the Council had been of the opinion that no action could be taken by NATO as such, although everything possible should be done to influence Governments to take a similar line.

II. EVENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

9. The NETHERLANDS REPRESENTATIVE explained that his Government had instructed its representative at the United Nations to support the Canadian proposal for an international force and to back the three conditions put forward by France and the United Kingdom as being in line

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with the factual situation and being the wisest course.

10. The NORWEGIAN and UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES spoke of the necessity of re-establishing a solidarity of views and purpose within NATO, and of the importance of promptly liquidating the situation in the Middle East.

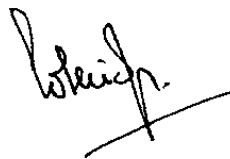
11. The ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVE stated that his Government was prepared to assist its French and British allies by adopting in the United Nations the attitude which they would find most helpful to further their plans in the Middle East. In this connection, his Government would be grateful if some idea could be given of Anglo-French plans.

12. Reports were given on the general situation in the Middle East and the following points were noted:

- Israeli troops were re-grouping to face up to the threat from Jordan;
- As pipelines had been cut in Syria and the Suez Canal was blocked, the oil supply situation might become a problem. The NORWEGIAN REPRESENTATIVE expressed the hope that oil distribution could be undertaken on an international basis to ensure a fair share to all countries. It was noted that an OEEC committee had been examining the situation.

III. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

13. A private meeting of the Council was fixed for Monday, 5th November, 1956 at 3.30 p.m.



6th November, 1956

TT

Political Division
NATO

7th November, 1956

UN RESOLUTION ON HUNGARY

TEXT OF RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES AND APPROVED
BY THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON NOVEMBER 4th, 1956

The General Assembly,

Considering that the United Nations is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members;

Recalling that the enjoyment of human rights and of fundamental freedoms in Hungary was specifically guaranteed by the Peace Treaty between Hungary and the Allied and Associated Powers signed at Paris on February 10, 1947, and that the general principle of these rights and freedoms is affirmed for all peoples in the Charter of the United Nations;

Convinced that recent events in Hungary manifest clearly the desire of the Hungarian people to exercise and to enjoy fully their fundamental rights, freedoms and independence;

Deploing the use of Soviet military forces to suppress the efforts of the Hungarian people to reassert their rights;

Noting, moreover, the declaration by the Soviet Government of October 30, 1946, of its avowed policy of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states;

Noting the communication of November 1, 1956, of the Government of Hungary to the Secretary General regarding demands made by that Government to the Government of the USSR for the instant and immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces;

Noting further the communication of November 2, 1956, from the Government of Hungary to the Secretary General asking the Security Council to instruct the Soviet and Hungarian Governments to start the negotiations immediately on withdrawal of Soviet forces;

Noting that the intervention of Soviet military forces in Hungary has resulted in grave loss of life and widespread bloodshed among the Hungarian people;

Taking note of the radio appeal of Prime Minister Imre Nagy of November 4, 1956:

1. Calls upon the Government of the USSR to desist forthwith from all armed attack on the people of Hungary, and from any forms of intervention, in particular armed intervention in the internal affairs of Hungary;
2. Calls upon the USSR to cease the introduction of additional armed forces into Hungary and to withdraw all of its forces without delay from Hungarian territory;
3. Affirms the right of the Hungarian people to a Government responsive to its national aspirations and dedicated to its independence and well-being;
4. Requests the Secretary General to investigate this situation caused by foreign intervention in Hungary, to observe directly through representatives named by him the situation in Hungary, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the earliest moment and as soon as possible suggest methods to bring to an end the existing situation.

5. Calls upon the Government of Hungary and the Government of the USSR to permit observers designated by the Secretary General to enter the territory of Hungary, to travel freely therein and to report their findings to the Secretary General;

6. Calls upon all members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary General and his representatives, in the execution of its functions;

7. Requests the Secretary General, in consultation with the heads of appropriate specialized agencies, to inquire, on an urgent basis, into the needs of the Hungarian people for food, medicine and other similar supplies, and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible;

8. Requests all members of the United Nations, and invites national and international humanitarian organizations to cooperate in making available such supplies as may be required by the Hungarian people.

(End Text)

TT

Political Division
NATO

7th November, 1956

MARSHAL ZHUKOV'S SPEECH TODAY (7th November) IN RED SQUARE
MOSCOW

(Partial Text)

The Soviet Union calls upon the United Nations resolutely to stop the armed aggression of Britain, France and Israel against Egypt and actively to support the Arab peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence.

"As regards the Soviet Union, she is prepared, in accordance with a UN decision, to take a real part with her armed forces in the liquidation of this aggression.

"The course of Soviet Foreign Policy is in complete accord with the vital interests of the Soviet people and has the ardent sympathy of millions of ordinary people throughout the world. It is also shared by the Governments of many states of Europe and Asia, who are carrying on the struggle for peace throughout the world.

"Nevertheless, the enemies of Socialism, the enemies of the peaceful coexistence and friendship of the peoples, are continuing their actions to undermine the friendly relations of the peoples of the Soviet Union with the peoples of other countries, to wreck the lofty aims of peaceful coexistence on the basis of complete sovereignty and equality.

"The armed aggression of Britain, France and Israel against the independent State of Egypt, as well as the actions of the counter-revolutionary forces in Hungary aimed at the liquidation of the popular democratic régime and the restoration of Fascism in that country, are a confirmation to this.

"The patriots of Peoples Hungary, together with the Soviet Army units summoned to the aid of the revolutionary workers and Peasants Government, has resolutely put an end to reaction and Fascism in Hungary."

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POLITICAL DIVISION
NATO

7th November, 1956

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS AS OF 2.30 P.M., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7th

MIDDLE EAST

There is a blackout of news. A French spokesman in Paris stated that so far as he knew, all fighting in Egypt had stopped, that Anglo-French forces had advanced at least as far as Ismailia and possibly beyond. In Cyprus, a British Army spokesman said that the situation was "very fluid". Cairo has broadcast news of the cease-fire but told the people of Port Said that if the British and French advanced one inch the people are free to shoot back and to start fighting again.

Mr. Ben Gurion, the Prime Minister of Israel, stated in a speech that Israel would not allow any foreign force to enter territory occupied by Israeli forces. This applied to the Sinai Peninsula. As far as Israel was concerned the armistice agreement and the armistice line were dead. (Israel had previously announced that the islands seized by Israel in the Gulf of Akaba have "become part of Israel".)

Divers of the Royal Navy have begun work on clearing obstructions near the entrance to the Suez Canal. The desirability of this was referred to in the UK message to the UN on a cease-fire, the text of which has been distributed to the Council.

UNITED NATIONS

The Assembly is meeting this afternoon on the Middle East question and the Secretary General is expected to make a report. A resolution has been submitted by India and Pakistan supported by 17 Afro-Asian countries. This calls on Israel to observe the 1949 armistice and to withdraw her forces in line with it; it asks the British and French to withdraw their forces from Egypt and asks the Secretary General of the UN to report back on observance of this resolution in 24 hours.

10 countries have now offered to furnish forces for the Middle East police force of the UN.

India has made a conditional offer of forces.

MOSCOW

At the celebrations of the Revolution Anniversary, Marshal Zhukov made a speech, of which a partial text is distributed separately.

With the exception of Iceland and Denmark, none of the NATO countries were represented at the celebrations.

HUNGARY

There are confused reports but no very firm news whether the sporadic fighting continues. The Government-controlled radio cancelled the customary public holidays on the Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

TT

Political Division
NATO

7th November, 1956

TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S REPLY TO MARSHAL BULGANIN (Nov.6)

I have noted with profound distress the reports which have reached me today from Hungary.

The declaration of the Soviet Government of October 30, 1956, which restated the policy of non-intervention in internal affairs of other states, was generally understood as promising the early withdrawal of Soviet forces from Hungary. Indeed, in that statement, the Soviet Union said that "it considered the further presence of Soviet Army units in Hungary can serve as a cause for an even greater deterioration of the situation". This pronouncement was regarded by the United States Government and myself as an act of high statesmanship. It was followed by the express request of the Hungarian Government for the withdrawal of Soviet forces.

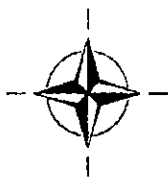
Consequently, we have been inexpressibly shocked by the apparent reversal of this policy. It is especially shocking that this renewed application of force against the Hungarian Government and people took place while negotiations were going on between your representatives and those of the Hungarian Government for the withdrawal of Soviet forces.

As you know, the Security Council of the United Nations has been engaged in an emergency examination of this problem. As late as yesterday afternoon the Council was led to believe by your representative that the negotiations then in progress in Budapest were leading to agreement which would result in the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Hungary as requested by the Government of that country. It was on that basis that the Security Council recessed its consideration of this matter.

I urge in the name of humanity and in the cause of peace that the Soviet Union take action to withdraw Soviet forces from Hungary immediately and to permit the Hungarian people to enjoy and exercise the human rights and fundamental freedoms affirmed for all peoples in the United Nations Charter.

The General Assembly of the United Nations is meeting in emergency session this afternoon in New York to consider this tragic situation. It is my hope that your representative will be in a position to announce at the session today that the Soviet Union is preparing to withdraw its forces from that country and to allow the Hungarian people to enjoy the right to a government of their own choice.

(Signed) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER



ORGANISATION DU TRAITÉ DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

54

Gene Sauer

PALAIS DE CHAILLOT
PARIS-XVI
Tél. : KLEber 50-10

*Paris 16 meeting with the foreign ministers
with SACER. There are some particular
details for the meeting?*

NATO SECRET

To: Secretary General
(through Deputy Secretary General)

From: Executive Secretary

Record of a Private Meeting of the Council held
on Wednesday, 7th November, 1956 at 3.30 p.m.

I. EVENTS IN HUNGARY

1. The BELGIAN REPRESENTATIVE said that since the news from the Middle East was much better, the Council should revert its attention to the essential problem of Hungary, and of the Soviet threat. He hoped that the United Nations would now devote all efforts to this question. What was happening was in fact the complete annihilation of a people, carried out in the most ruthless manner. Western observers should be sent to Hungary in the hope that it might stop the Russians from maintaining a reign of terror. He emphasised that the world was morally obliged to have but one concern - to save those people who were fighting for sacred principles. He urged members of the Council to do everything in their power to ensure that NATO countries would put continuous pressure in the United Nations to oblige the Soviet to desist in their repression of the Hungarian people.

2. In the course of the ensuing discussion, possible courses of action were put forward, i.e.

- (a) Representatives of member nations in New York should coordinate their efforts to exert a maximum of pressure on the Soviet Union;
- (b) Everything should be done to help, through charitable organizations and by offering asylum to as many refugees as possible;
- (c) Stamps commemorating the heroic resistance of the Hungarian people could be issued by NATO nations;

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- (d) Social, cultural and other activities involving the Soviet should be boycotted;
- (e) Protests should be sent by each member nation through diplomatic channels;
- (f) Ambassadors and chiefs of missions in the USSR might be recalled;
- (g) Diplomatic relations might be broken with the USSR.

3. With regard to the cutting of diplomatic relations, the UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE drew attention to the fact that, apart from its gravity, such a measure would have disadvantages in that it would deprive the West of valuable sources of information at a time when they were most badly needed. The idea of recalling ambassadors was more attractive but also had drawbacks in view of the personal relationship established by them. However, he agreed with the German Representative that such steps would indeed create an impression and deserved careful consideration.

4. The CHAIRMAN felt that the Council should work out a course of action which could be recommended to governments. Agreed proposals of that nature would carry great weight and would strengthen the hand of individual NATO Governments.

5. The TURKISH REPRESENTATIVE renewed the request of his Government that the Council should agree to the issue of a NATO communiqué condemning Soviet action in Hungary. Organizations and associations of all kinds had been protesting. As NATO was an association, it could express its feeling in a written declaration to the press.

6. The majority of the Council was of the opinion that, whereas each Government should act separately but along agreed lines, it would not be opportune, and it might be dangerous for NATO as such, to protest. The CHAIRMAN asked the Turkish Representative to convey this news to his Government and asked other representatives to bring the Turkish request to the attention of their Governments and to inform the Council if they should change their attitude.

XI. EVENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

7. The UNITED KINGDOM REPRESENTATIVE stressed the importance of setting up an International Police Force as soon as possible and the necessity for all eligible NATO nations to form part of that force. He also pointed out that there was as yet no ground for optimism with

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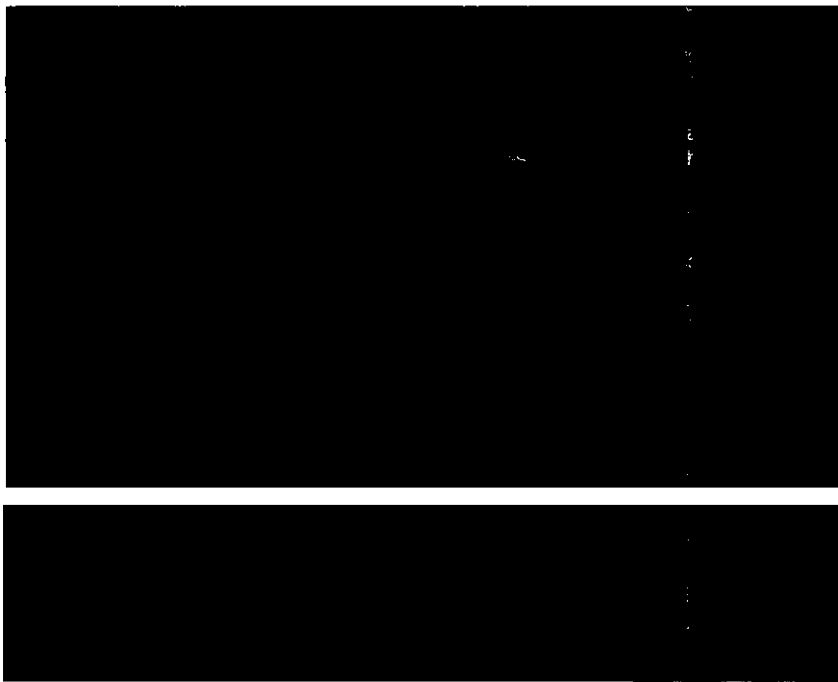
regard to the situation in the Middle East; a larger war could still break out in that area.

8. With reference to the proposal of the Swiss Federal Government, it was noted that the Western powers were hesitant to take a decision. Attention was being concentrated on the French proposal to hold a meeting of the Security Council at Ministerial level.

9. It was also noted that it might take from 6 weeks to three months to re-open the Canal to navigation and that the pipelines destroyed by Syrian forces would be out of action for one to 3 months.

III. CONSULTATION WITH SACEUR

10. It was agreed that, whenever the necessity arose, the Council should meet with SACEUR who, on the other hand, would inform the Council and suggest a meeting if he had matters of importance to report.



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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

V. INTELLIGENCE REPORTS

17. The GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE said that he was not quite clear how intelligence information was supplied to SHAPE. He was under the impression that SACEUR was not as well informed as he should be.

18. The STANDING GROUP LIAISON OFFICER explained that there were excellent relations between SHAPE and national intelligence authorities, but he agreed that more information would be useful.

19. In order to meet the request of the German Representative that he would like to report to his Government on the subject of the communication of intelligence information, it was agreed that this matter would be discussed at one of the meetings that the Council would have with SACEUR.

VI. DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING

20. It was agreed that the Council would no longer meet daily, but would only do so if necessary. It was noted that the Council would meet:

- (a) on Friday, 9th November, 1956, to say goodbye to General Gruenther;
- (b) on Tuesday, 13th November, to examine the revised texts on the Trends of Soviet Policy; and
- (c) on Wednesday, 14th November, with Mr. Spaak.

(later postponed ←)

W. L. H. J.

8th November, 1956

TT

P.G.
9.10.06A

12th November, 1956

HUMANITARIAN AID TO HUNGARY

(Note by the A.S.G. for Political Affairs)

1. At a private meeting on 1st November, the Council asked the Political Division to prepare a report on what NATO countries have done to help Hungary and through what channels.
2. Since then events have moved so fast that it has not been possible to make a report which would not be outdated even before it was distributed.
3. Following is a summary of the present situation:

A. Political

(a) The Soviets, since 4th November, have been solidly entrenched in Hungary, and their consent, or the consent of the Kadar government, is needed to move supplies into Hungary.

(b) The United Nations General Assembly on 4th November adopted a resolution on Hungary, which ended with an appeal to all member states to contribute humanitarian aid to Hungary.

Not correct

(c) On 4th November, Radio Budapest announced the refusal of Western aid ("weapons in the trucks!!"). On 10th November, the U.S. Delegation tabled a draft resolution in the U.N. General Assembly, urging the U.S.S.R. and Hungary to allow the entrance and distribution of humanitarian supplies. Due to the political overtones of the resolution, only 59 voted in favour, 9 voted against, and 13 abstained. The Austrian Delegation tabled on the same date a resolution exclusively restricted to aid to Hungary, and it was adopted by 67 votes in favour, 0 against, and 8 abstentions).

(d) On 10th November, the Yugoslav Ambassador in Budapest obtained permission for the Red Cross to enter Hungary from Yugoslavia.

(e) On 11th November, Mr. Kadar in a radio broadcast expressed his gratitude for Western aid. Simultaneously, it was announced by radio that the first Red Cross convoy had been admitted into Hungary from Austria. This has since been confirmed by the International Red Cross in Geneva. The first convoy consisted of 15 trucks. ("The Times" 12th November).

B. Practical

(a) It would be impossible to-day to establish a survey of what has been done to help Hungary. Seldom in history has there been such spontaneous generosity. National governments, local governments, private institutions and individuals have contributed money and supplies, and they continue to do so; arising out of the above noted Austrian resolution, the member governments of the U.N. have pledged themselves to undertake a programme of aid; United Nations High Commission for Refugees, Council of Europe and individual governments have already taken action with regard to the long-term task of resettling the Hungarian Refugees.

(b) The channel which has been used until now is the Red Cross. The various national Red Cross Societies with the assistance of "The League of Red Cross Societies" channel their supplies through the Austrian Red Cross.

"The International Committee of the Red Cross" is a Swiss institution. Its purpose is to preserve the fundamental principles of the Red Cross, to take care of prisoners of war, to succour victims of war, and, in general, to take every initiative to relieve the distress of war victims. This committee has also taken action in Hungary. But United Nations machinery might also be used, as the Austrian resolution calls for action by the Secretary General of U.N.

4. Conclusion

(a) The admittance of emergency relief supplies into Hungary from the West is a welcome development. Should the U.S.S.R. or its Hungarian puppets make further difficulties, action should again be taken in the U.N. to force their hand, if action along these lines proves necessary.

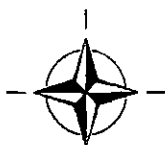
(b) It will be difficult for the International Staff to make a survey of what has been done unless individual Delegations submit the necessary information to the Political Division. So far only France, U.K. and U.S. have done so.

Up to 6th November, France had sent 80 tons of supplies, of which 10 tons were medical supplies. France has also offered asylum to all refugees from Hungary wishing to come to France.

- 3 -

Up to 7th November, the U.K. had sent 111 tons of supplies at a total cost of £25,000. 16 tons were medical supplies. Another £25,000 has been allocated to Hungary. This sum will be used mainly for essential equipment for refugees.

On 8th November, the U.S. announced a 20 million dollar relief programme for Hungary. In addition, the U.S. is examining the problem of resettlement of the refugees. The U.S. Escapee Programme in Austria has been authorised an additional \$70,000 for emergency use. Voluntary agencies are shipping over 2,000 tons of food.



ORGANISATION DU TRAITE DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION 56

PALAIS DE CHAILLOT
PARIS-XVI
Tél. : KLEber 50-20

NATO SECRET

To: Secretary General
(through Deputy Secretary General)

From: Executive Secretary

Record of a Private Meeting of the Council
held on Tuesday, 13th November, 1956, at 10.15 a.m.

I. DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL REGARDING HUNGARY

1. The CHAIRMAN summarised the views of the Council on the various proposals put up by Permanent Representatives in connection with the situation in Hungary. It seemed to have been agreed:

- (a) to urge Governments to co-ordinate at the United Nations efforts to exert the maximum pressure on the Soviet Union;
- (b) to urge Governments to help by offering asylum to Hungarian refugees and by providing supplies through the Red Cross Organizations;
- (c) to urge Governments to ban all social, cultural and sporting activities with the USSR;
- (d) to ask Governments if they felt that the issue of stamps commemorating the heroic resistance of the Hungarian people was feasible;
- (e) that it would be at present unwise to withdraw Chiefs of Mission from the Soviet Union;
- (f) that it would at present be unwise either to withdraw Heads of Mission or the diplomatic missions themselves from Hungary.

2. With regard to (b) above, Representatives indicated to the Council the measures taken by their Governments to assist Hungarian refugees. In order to

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13.11.56

give as much publicity as possible to the efforts of NATO countries in that field, it was agreed that Representatives would suggest that their national representatives at the United Nations should propose that a communiqué on what had been done should be issued to the Press by the U.N.

3. With regard to (c) above, the NETHERLANDS REPRESENTATIVE said that the Olympic Committee of his country had decided to ban the Games. The money saved to go to Hungarian refugees. In the course of further discussion it was agreed that it was too late to contemplate action by all NATO nations to ban the Olympic Games.



a Canberra

5. In reply to a question by the Netherlands Representative, the UNITED KINGDOM REPRESENTATIVE said that with regard to the shooting down of ~~foreign~~ aircraft over Syria, to the best of his knowledge the foreign aircraft involved was not of Soviet type.

6. The CHAIRMAN also read out a further telegram from SACEUR to all Ministries of Defence urging that he should be supplied with further information as to any national action to ready their forces.

II. STANDING GROUP APPRAISAL OF THE PRESENT SITUATION

7. The CHAIRMAN read out a message received from Standing Group on current appraisal of the military situation (attached at Annex I).

III. FOR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION FROM SACEUR

8. The CHAIRMAN read out a message sent by SACEUR to all Ministries of Defence, national military representatives and the Standing Group on the subject of intelligence requirements (Annex II).

9. The hope was expressed that the message read out by the Secretary General would give good results, and that SACEUR would soon be in a position to report that satisfactory arrangements had been worked out. It was agreed that Permanent Representatives should call the attention of their Governments to the necessity of meeting fully SACEUR's intelligence requirements.

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13.11.56

10. The GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE suggested that the Heads of the Intelligence Departments of each NATO country should get together at regular intervals with SACEUR and exchange views on procedures for the communication of information to the NATO military authorities.

11. It was suggested that the Council should have, as soon as possible, a military opinion on Russia's intentions and capabilities in the Middle East.

12. The FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE stressed that it was the task of the Council to analyse Soviet intentions in the light of reliable information on the Soviet equipment delivered to the Middle East, and of a military appreciation based on all available facts. He also suggested that the Council should periodically review the situation in the Middle East as events in that area were of great importance to NATO.

IV. ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION BY THE TURKISH REPRESENTATIVE

13. The TURKISH REPRESENTATIVE said that he had received a message from his Government requesting him to bring the following points to the attention of the Council:

(a) Hungary

The situation in Hungary reflected the revolt of a satellite country against Soviet domination. The measures taken by the Soviet to suppress the Hungarian rebellion were entirely unjustifiable. The conclusion drawn from these events showed the complete lack of sincerity of Soviet peace propaganda. Constant attention should be devoted by the Council to a possible extension of repressive moves by the USSR in other satellite countries;

(b) Middle East

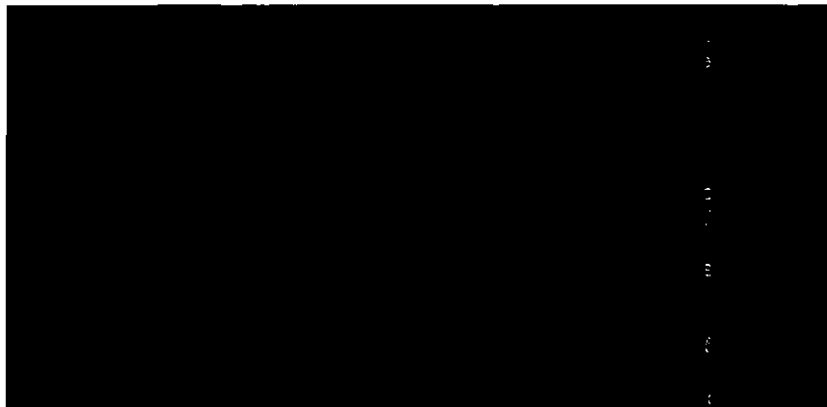
The main responsibility for the dangerous situation in the Middle East rested with Nasser. A distinction should be made however between Nasser's actions and the valid aspiration of the Egyptian people to preserve their independence. The Turkish Government supported the United States and Canadian proposals made at the United Nations, as it considered that the recommended establishment of an international police force would pave the way to a permanent solution. With reference to difference of views within NATO, the Turkish

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Government thought that they were of a transitory character and that all efforts should be devoted to the restoration of unity and solidarity within the Alliance. His Government also felt that in no way should events in the Middle East and Hungary be related.



VII. TRANSIT OF INTERNATIONAL FORCE THROUGH NAPLES

16. It was agreed that it would be unwise for NATO Headquarters in Naples as such overtly to assist the International Police Force. However, care should be taken not to give the impression that NATO was obstructing the International Force in the fulfillment of its mission.

VIII. MEETING OF PARLIAMENTARIANS

17. It was confirmed that the meeting of NATO Parliamentarians would be held as previously arranged.

IX. PAPER ON TRENDS OF SOVIET POLICY

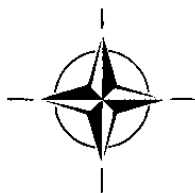
18. The Council began the examination of document AC/34(56)-WP/10, revised by the Working Group on Trends of Soviet Policy.

X. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

19. The next meeting of the Council was fixed for Wednesday, 14th November, at 10.15 a.m.

W. L. G.

14th November, 1956



ORGANISATION DU TRAITE DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD 61
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

PALAIS DE CHAILLOT
PARIS.XVI
KLEber 50-20

NATO SECRET

TO : Secretary General
(through Deputy Secretary General)

FROM : Executive Secretary

Record of a Private Meeting of the Council
held at noon on Wednesday, 21st November 1956

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

The NETHERLANDS REPRESENTATIVE said that the reception in Holland of Hungarian refugees presented a possible problem concerning which his authorities would like to consult their NATO allies. His Government was considering the desirability of cancelling whatever Extradition Treaties the Netherlands has with Hungary, to avoid the possibility of the present Hungarian Government seeking to have Hungarians extradited on the pretext that they had committed common crimes.

2. In the countries where there were adequate legal safeguards and where the rights of individuals were respected there would be no question of persons being unjustly accused of such crimes by the authorities. In the case of the present Hungarian Government, however, the Netherlands authorities considered they were quite capable of using such a device to obtain the extradition of political refugees. For this reason, his authorities thought one way of forestalling such an eventuality and of avoiding the difficult administrative problems which would arise might be to abrogate the treaties.

3. The PORTUGUESE REPRESENTATIVE said it was his understanding that most treaties dealing with extradition usually left it to Governments to refuse a request if they considered it unwarranted.

4. The NETHERLANDS REPRESENTATIVE acknowledged that this might be the case. However, the administrative difficulties involved in denying extradition in such cases would be very great. For this reason his authorities were considering the possibility of cancelling the treaties. His Government would be glad to learn what the other NATO Governments thought of the problem and how they planned to deal with it.

5. The FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE said that in the case of France, the procedure gave the Government the clear right to refuse a request for extradition. As, however, this might not be the case for all countries, he agreed that the question should be carefully examined.

6. The COUNCIL agreed that Permanent Representatives would consult their Governments with a view to discussing the point further at a subsequent meeting.

W. King

22nd November, 1956

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
17th December, 1956

NATO CONFIDENTIAL
DOCUMENT
AC/52-D/215

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS

Note by the United States Delegation

The United States has become aware of the large number of students who have fled Hungary as a result of the Soviet repressions. These students, many of whom took a leading role in the revolution, are now stranded and looking for opportunity for further study. The United States, through voluntary agencies active in the country, is doing all it can to place many of these students in universities and to enable them to complete their university training.

2. The United States suggests to its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that they take similar steps, or consider expanding efforts already begun, to offer opportunities to these Hungarian students and thus assure that during the remainder of their university life they are adequately cared for and are fitted into the student community.

3. The United States believes that the member countries of NATO have an interest in the continued university training of these Hungarian refugee students and that NATO might assist in helping these students to complete their university studies in at least two ways: (1) by stimulating interest in this problem; and (2) by gathering and sharing information on the extent and character of the need and on the plans being made or efforts under way by governmental and non-governmental agencies in each country.

4. Through such an exchange of information, it is hoped that increased effort and coordination of the various activities would result.

5. The United States would be glad to supply the Committee on Information and Cultural Relations with detailed information on its activities, should the Committee decide to undertake the activity suggested for consideration in paragraph 2 above. The following steps are already under way:

- (a) The U.S. National Student Association and the Educational Department of the National Catholic

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Welfare Conference are working with the World University Service at the U.S. reception center for Hungarian refugees in interviewing Hungarian students, determining their interests in continuing education in the United States and considering possibilities of placement. Bard College in New York is giving a six to nine weeks orientation course to these students, including instruction in the English language, under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. The Ford Foundation has provided funds for the living expenses of students between the time of their departure from the reception center and their entrance into this course. The U.S. National Student Association is actively planning campus campaigns for scholarships in U.S. universities for these students.

- (b) The United States is also participating in the committee working in reception centers in Austria to interview students and to place them in universities both in Western Europe and the United States. This committee is composed of representatives of the World University Service, the Coordinating Secretariat of the National Unions of Students, and the Austrian National Student Organization. The Rockefeller Foundation has made an administrative grant of \$600,000 to this committee for the placement of Hungarian students in Austrian universities. A representative of the Rockefeller Foundation is now in Vienna in this connection.
- (c) It is our understanding that the University of Free Europe at Strasbourg is making approximately 200 places available to Hungarian students.

Palais de Chaillot,
Paris, XVI^e.

EXEMPLAIRE N° 229
COPYORIGINAL: ENGLISH
8th January, 1957NATO CONFIDENTIAL
DOCUMENT
AC/52-D/217COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS
PLANS FOR PLACEMENT OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTSNote by the United States Delegation

In accordance with the request of the Committee on Information and Cultural Relations, the following information is provided relating to Hungarian refugee students in the United States. This information is as of 31st December, and supplements the information given in AC/52-D/215.

1. Numbers of Students

Six hundred and eighty-nine Hungarian students, aged 14 years and above, have been admitted to the United States, of whom 350 are university students. Nearly all of these are either attending, or scheduled to attend, the Bard College orientation course, described in the previous US note on this subject.

2. Voluntary Agencies Concerned

The chief non-governmental agencies concerned with the placement of Hungarian students are the World University Service, the Institute of International Education, and certain relief agencies such as the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the Church World Service, the International Rescue Committee and the United Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society.

The National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council has also expressed concern in the placement of advanced scholars and has requested the assistance of the US Government in executing the National Research Council's programme of securing opportunities for Hungarian scholars of postgraduate and professional standing. It is hoped to find these scholars positions in American universities or industry, appropriate to their professional attainments.

These non-governmental organizations are assisted by a special advisory committee under the chairmanship of the President of Hunter College (New York City). Appeals for scholarship have been sent to 1200 colleges and numerous offers of assistance have been received. It is not yet clear what additional preparation may be needed for the students to take advantage of these offers.

3. Private Foundation and European Universities

The Rockefeller Foundation has made available 400 full scholarships at Austrian universities for Hungarian refugee students. The Ford Foundation has appropriated \$500,000 and expects to appropriate additional funds primarily to serve as grants for scholarships at European universities.

Palais de Chaillot,
Paris, XVIIe.

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH
26th January, 1957

NATO CONFIDENTIAL
WORKING PAPER
AC/119-WP/1

COMMITTEE OF POLITICAL ADVISERS

AID TO HUNGARY

Note by the Assistant Secretary General
for Political Affairs

Following the Council's discussion on 24th January,
I attach hereto a copy (in French only) of a memorandum on
Aid to Hungary, dated 29th December, 1956, which has been
submitted to the United Nations by the International Red Cross
Committee.

(Signed) A. CASARDI

Palais de Chaillot,
Paris, XVIe.

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AID TO HUNGARY

Note by the Assistant Secretary General
for Political Affairs

The following is based on information furnished by M. Michel, Representative for France, of the International Red Cross Committee:

1. International Red Cross Committee

The Committee is an independent, neutral body, composed of 25 Swiss citizens, and is officially recognised by the Geneva Convention of 1949. (The International Committee should not be confused with the "League of Red Cross Societies", the purpose of which is to encourage and stimulate Red Cross action, but which is not recognised by the Geneva Convention). The relevant purposes of the International Committee, as set forth in its statute, are the following:-

- a) to fulfil the tasks laid down in the Geneva Convention;
- b) to act as a neutral intermediary in time of war, or internal disturbances, between belligerent governments and national Red Cross societies.

The interpretation given by M. Michel of the application of the 1949 Convention to the Hungarian situation is as follows:-

- i) The International Committee could claim, vis-à-vis the Hungarian Government, the right to work in Hungary as long as the fighting continued; but that
- ii) the agreement of the Hungarian Government is, however, required in order to allow the International Committee to continue its work, once military operations have ceased.

2. The action of the Committee in Hungary

Immediately after the outbreak of the hostilities the International Committee sent a delegation to Budapest to work with the Hungarian Red Cross and outside bodies, notably national Red Cross Societies, offering assistance.

After the intervention on 4th November by the Russian troops the Committee were unable for some time to work in Hungary. However, an agreement has been concluded with the Kadar régime, according to which the International Committee are allowed to work in Hungary, and the Committee have reason to believe that they can continue to do so in virtue of this agreement.

In practice, the International Committee have acted as intermediary between the Hungarian régime and the Hungarian Red Cross on the one hand, and, on the other hand, outside bodies offering assistance; e.g. United Nations' agencies, governments, national Red Cross Societies, and other voluntary organizations.

Hitherto the Committee have limited themselves to channel what is termed "traditional aid", i.e. food, milk, clothes, medicaments, etc.

M. Michel was confident that the International Committee's delegation in Budapest ensures that the humanitarian aid does not come into the wrong hands, and that it does not serve propaganda purposes. As far as the Hungarian Red Cross is concerned, he said, that the Society existing before the 23rd October had collapsed and a new one has been established. This society is an essentially neutral body, "independent of the régime", and the International Committee had found no difficulties in co-operating with it.

3. Future Programmes of the International Committee

With existing and promised aid from various quarters, the International Committee can continue their "traditional aid" until May, 1957, and with regard to children until July. They will, however, need an additional 1.5 million dollars to carry on such "traditional aid" until mid-July.

However, as "traditional aid" will not be sufficient to avoid that the situation deteriorates, the International Committee have prepared a special programme (see Annex) for the coming six months. This programme, which has been submitted to the United Nations, provides for the essential needs for cereals, coal and forage at an estimated cost of 30 million dollars. The goods would be distributed with the assistance of the Hungarian Ministry of Supply and the Hungarian Red Cross through normal trade channels, and people would buy it at the normal prices. The International Committee considers that it is in a position to control that the goods will only be used within the scope of the programme. The receipts would be credited to a special account of the Hungarian Red Cross which will be used for relief work and the execution of the Programme.

4. Economic reconstruction and rehabilitation

Economic reconstruction and rehabilitation do not come within the purview of the programme proposed above. The International Committee consider that such reconstruction or rehabilitation plans do not come within their competence, and that there is no question of their going beyond emergency relief.

(Signed) A. CASARDI

NOT CLASSIFIED
and
PUBLIC DISCLOSED

COMITE INTERNATIONAL
de la
CROIX-ROUGE

M E M O R A N D U M

sur l'action de secours en faveur de la Hongrie

- 1) En exécution de ses activités traditionnelles, le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge, qui a déjà organisé des envois de secours, en particulier de médicaments, pendant les premiers jours des troubles de Hongrie, a mis sur pied des programmes d'assistance élargis, à la fin de novembre et au début de décembre. Une description de ces activités traditionnelles de secours a été donnée dans une lettre, en date du 7 décembre 1956, adressée au Directeur-adjoint des Nations Unies.
- 2) Le CICR, avec l'aide et l'appui des Sociétés nationales de Croix-Rouge et des autres Agences volontaires, a l'intention de poursuivre ses activités de secours pendant tous les mois d'hiver. Des secours provenant de Sociétés nationales de Croix-Rouge et de Gouvernements, comme celui des Etats-Unis, de l'Allemagne de l'Ouest et de la France, devraient permettre d'exécuter ces programmes de secours traditionnels mais limités, jusqu'à la fin du mois d'avril 1957. Une allocation récemment faite par le Comité exécutif de l'UNICEF permettra en outre une extension des programmes d'assistance en ce qui concerne les enfants, jusqu'au mois de juillet 1957. En revanche, sur plusieurs points importants les besoins inscrits dans les programmes traditionnels limités ne sont pas encore suffisamment couverts pour assurer l'exécution des programmes jusqu'à la nouvelle récolte. On trouvera une liste de ses besoins à l'annexe No. 1. D'autre part, il convient de souligner qu'on pourrait se trouver amené à étendre considérablement les programmes actuellement mis sur pied si, par suite du défaut d'énergie et de charbon, la situation en Hongrie venait à se détériorer et qu'il s'ensuive un chômage important. En pareil cas, les programmes traditionnels eux-mêmes devraient être élargis et les approvisionnements nécessaires à leur exécution devraient être sollicités de source gouvernementale en vue de compléter les ressources limitées des Sociétés nationales de Croix-Rouge et des autres Agences volontaires. Les programmes d'assistance

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traditionnelle consistent principalement en distributions de colis standard, en alimentation de l'enfance, en distributions de lait, de vêtements et de couvertures. Ils ont également pour but de fournir des secours pharmaceutiques élémentaires pour certaines catégories déterminées telles que les ambulances et les hôpitaux.

- 3) D'autre part, la situation générale en Hongrie est telle que, de toute évidence, l'exécution des programmes traditionnels décrits ci-dessus ne sera pas suffisante pour fournir l'aide nécessaire à la population hongroise, étant donné que les réserves d'alimentation de base ont atteint un niveau extrêmement bas. Aussi un programme d'urgence concernant les secours généraux se révèle-t-il très nécessaire et à brève échéance. Le programme en question doit couvrir quelques-uns des besoins essentiels en alimentation, charbon et fourrage, du 15 janvier au 15 juillet 1957.
- 4) La délégation du CICR à Budapest a fait une étude, en collaboration avec la Croix-Rouge hongroise et le Ministère du Ravitaillement, en vue d'établir les besoins minima pour ce programme essentiel de secours généraux en ce qui concerne la période de 6 mois indiquée ci-dessus. Etant donné les circonstances difficiles qui prévalaient en Hongrie au moment où cette étude était faite, les renseignements donnés ne pouvaient être d'une précision absolue. Le programme fait état des demandes minimales concernant les 3 principales catégories de besoins, à savoir : le charbon, les céréales panifiables et le fourrage. Les sources de secours volontaires étant complètement utilisées pour les actions de secours traditionnels, les approvisionnements nécessaires pour ce nouveau programme ne peuvent donc venir que de source gouvernementale.
- 5) Compte tenu de la résolution No. 399 de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies et de l'accord temporaire qui a été conclu ensuite entre les Nations Unies et le CICR, il est souhaitable que les Nations Unies consentent à faire appel aux Gouvernements, en vue de couvrir les besoins intéressant cette action de secours généraux au sujet de laquelle les renseignements nécessaires ont été réunis dans l'annexe No 2 au présent memorandum.
- 6) Le CICR a préparé un plan aux termes duquel ces secours généraux peuvent être distribués en Hongrie sous la supervision et le contrôle de sa délégation et selon lequel il serait garanti que ces secours atteindraient la population hongroise. Le CICR a reçu d'autre part l'assurance qu'aucun des secours qui seraient importés pour la couverture du programme de secours généraux ne serait exporté par le gouvernement hongrois pendant la période de l'action d'assistance. Bien que le CICR ait en principe donné son accord pour entreprendre ce programme et en assumer par conséquent la responsabilité, il se trouve à l'heure actuelle

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dans l'incapacité d'en matérialiser l'exécution sur une grande échelle, puisque les moyens qui devraient venir de source gouvernementale ne sont pas encore à sa disposition. Des secours, il est vrai, ont déjà été fournis sur une petite échelle dans le cadre de ce programme de secours généraux. Cependant, ce début d'action ne couvre que de faibles quantités de charbon et de farine.

- 7) Le programme destiné à atteindre la population dans son ensemble au moyen des approvisionnements essentiels mentionnés ci-dessus, et qui a été mis sur pied par le CICR en accord avec la Croix-Rouge hongroise et le Ministère du ravitaillement, prévoit que les matières premières telles que les céréales panifiables seraient distribuées par les canaux économiques normaux, c'est-à-dire par les moulins et les boulangeries, et seraient ensuite vendues à la population au prix pratiqué sur le marché. En ce qui concerne le charbon, il est prévu que les approvisionnements livrés à titre de secours seraient vendus aux agents distribution du charbon à Budapest moyennant un accord stipulant que ce charbon serait exclusivement utilisé pour les hôpitaux et les institutions sociales telles que les écoles, les universités, etc. En ce qui concerne le fourrage destiné au bétail, les livraisons qui pourraient être obtenues aux termes du programme de secours généraux seraient vendues par l'intermédiaire de certaines coopératives déterminées pour être utilisées dans des régions spécialement délimitées du pays. Dans chaque cas, les produits seraient vendus au prix moyen mondial et payés par la Banque Nationale de Hongrie au cours officiel établi par elle. Ces fonds seraient versés à un compte spécial de la Croix-Rouge hongroise et utilisés après coup en vue de fournir des secours en espèces à la population nécessiteuse pour couvrir les frais d'exécution du programme de secours et enfin, pour servir comme fonds de reconstruction d'hôpitaux et d'institutions sociales.
- 8) Les précisions qui suivent pourront être utiles pour servir de base au programme de secours généraux :

Charbon - Les Autorités hongroises estiment que la perte totale résultant des récents événements et le déficit en charbon qui en résulte pour une période de six mois s'élèvera à 4 millions de tonnes. Certaines quantités de charbon sont actuellement en cours d'importation de pays voisins, soit en exécution d'accords commerciaux existants, soit à titre de dons gouvernementaux. Néanmoins, compte tenu des secours qui ont déjà été promis et en réduisant les besoins au minimum nécessaire aux institutions sociales, 260.000 tonnes supplémentaires de charbon sont nécessaires pour les mois d'hiver en vertu du plan de secours d'urgence.

Céréales panifiables - Les besoins ont été estimés à 250.000 tonnes. Ces besoins sont déjà calculés en tenant compte d'une considérable réduction de la consommation actuelle de pain. Là aussi, certaines quantités de céréales panifiables seront fournies par des pays voisins. Cependant, même en tenant compte de ces apports, il existe des besoins pour 150.000 tonnes supplémentaires, qui sont considérées comme le minimum nécessaire pour l'alimentation de base jusqu'à la nouvelle récolte.

Fourrage - Le total des approvisionnements nécessaires s'élève à 900.000 tonnes. A nouveau, les pays voisins importent actuellement de considérables quantités de fourrage. Cependant, même en tenant compte de ces importations, 200.000 tonnes sont manquantes aux termes du programme de secours généraux d'urgence jusqu'à la nouvelle récolte qui se compose principalement de blé et d'orge.

- 9) Les motifs exposés à l'appui de ces besoins peuvent être décrits de la manière suivante :

Charbon - Arrêt complet de la production de charbon et de toute importation en Hongrie pendant un mois. Production et importations limitées en novembre et décembre. Les quantités demandées au CICR seraient utilisées exclusivement pour permettre le chauffage des institutions sociales, hôpitaux, écoles, universités, etc.

Produits agricoles - En ce qui concerne les produits agricoles, la Hongrie a toujours importé certaines quantités de fourrage mais, étant donné le peu de moyens de transports qui étaient à disposition pendant les 10 dernières semaines, ces importations essentielles n'ont pas eu lieu. En outre, la récolte de 1956 a produit environ 30% de moins de fourrage que la production moyenne annuelle en raison de la sécheresse qui a eu lieu au printemps.

Céréales panifiables - Les considérations qui précèdent s'appliquent également aux céréales panifiables.

- 10) Le programme de secours généraux qui fait l'objet du présent memorandum n'est pas destiné à résoudre les difficultés économiques fondamentales qui seront les conséquences des événements de Hongrie. Il s'agit de programmes d'assistance spécialement destinés à mettre à la disposition de la population hongroise les approvisionnements sans lesquels une grande partie des habitants se trouverait soumise à une grave disette pendant les mois à venir. Ainsi, ce programme d'assistance essentielle ne doit pas être considéré comme faisant partie d'une quelconque action de reconstruction ou de réhabilitation économique qui sort des compétences du CICR.

.....

- 11) Les fonds destinés à permettre au CICR d'exécuter ce programme de secours généraux sont estimés à au moins 30 millions de dollars en ce qui concerne les approvisionnements. Cette estimation ne tient pas compte des activités de secours traditionnelles auxquelles il a été fait allusion dans la première partie de ce memorandum, et dont la valeur est d'environ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ million de dollars (du 1er mai au 15 juillet).
- 12) Enfin, en vue de permettre au CICR d'exécuter ses activités de secours traditionnelles, de même que le programme de secours généraux d'urgence, le CICR doit être mis à même de couvrir ses frais administratifs. Leur montant était estimé à environ 10 à 12% des sommes mentionnées pour les programmes de secours. Il est important de relever que l'attention des gouvernements devrait être attirée sur le fait que des avances pour les frais administratifs de l'importance indiquée ci-dessus devraient être consenties au CICR.

Genève, le 29 décembre 1956.

NATO UNCLASSIFIED
and
PUBLIC DISCLOSED ANNEXE No. 1

ACTIONS DE SECOURS
du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge. Genève
denrées et articles de base nécessaires pour la
période du 1er mai au 15 juillet 1957

<u>Articles</u>	<u>Quantités</u>	<u>Prix uni- taire es- timé par kg.</u>	<u>Total esti- mation en francs suis- ses.</u>	<u>Sources contac- tées par le CICR en dehors de l'ONU</u>
Conserves de viande	790 to	4,50	3.555.000	Sociétés na- tionales de la Croix-Rouge
Graisse	350 to	3,50	1.239.000	Union interna- tionale de pro- tection de l'en- fance
Céréales (riz, pâtes alimentaires, avoine, orge, lé- gumineuses)	1.035 to	-,70	724.500	Caritas
Sucre	420 to	-,90	378.000	
Farine	1.275 to	0,45	573.750	Gouvernements : Etats-Unis d'Amérique
Sel	177 to	0,30	53.100	Allemagne fédé- rale
Savon	60 to	1,50	90.000	France (Comité interministériel de coordination de secours aux Sinistrés).
			<u>6.613.350</u> =====	

Réserves : En cas d'aggravation de la situation (grèves, mines et usines paralysées, chômage et manque de gain) ces chiffres doivent être sensiblement augmentés.

Farine : si toutefois les secours généraux sont exécutés pour l'ensemble des besoins, ce poste tombe.

SECOURS GENERAUX D'URGENCE

pour la période du 1er janvier au 15 juillet 1957

<u>Articles</u>	<u>Quantité</u> <u>manquante</u> <u>probable</u>	<u>Secours</u> <u>demandés</u>	<u>Estimation</u> <u>en francs</u> <u>suisse</u>	<u>Quantités</u> <u>disponibles</u> <u>ou escomp-</u> <u>tées par CICR</u>	<u>Sources</u> <u>contactées</u> <u>ou prévues</u> <u>en dehors</u> <u>ONU, par CICR.</u>
	to	to			
Charbon	4.000.000	260.000	18.000.000	-	aucune
Fourrage: orge, avoine tourteaux maïs	900.000	200.000	62.000.000 65.000.000	-	aucune
Blé pani- fiable	250.000	150.000	50.000.000 53.000.000	-	aucune

En dehors de ces quantités de charbon et articles de base, il est entendu que n'importe quelle autre contribution gouvernementale sous forme de produits de base est bienvenue (café, thé, cacao, sucre, riz, graisse ou autres céréales et fruits).

CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
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3rd floor Registry

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH
11th February, 1957

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AC/52-D/223/1

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS

Note by the United Kingdom Delegation

Refugee students entered the United Kingdom in two different ways: a special mission consisting of Mr. F.W.D. Deakin, Warden of St. Anthony's College, Oxford, Professor G.H.N. Seton-Watson, and Dr. C.A. Macartney, flew to Vienna early in November to select amongst the Hungarian refugees university students who were likely to benefit by a continuance of their studies at British Universities. 150 students were flown immediately to the United Kingdom; the Vice Chancellors' Committee has agreed to find places for these 150 students and to maintain them for the rest of their academic career. The Universities have thus taken upon themselves the fullest responsibility both for teaching and accommodation; they are relaxing entrance formalities, and arrangements are being made for intensive tuition in the English language before the beginning of the academic year in October, 1957. In addition, students have entered this country with the mass of ordinary refugees; there are probably about 400 in this category, and more may come later. No special arrangements have yet been made by the Universities to this aspect of the problem, but the matter is in hand.

2. The World University Service are acting as the agent to the British Council for Aid to Refugees where students are concerned and are investigating the qualifications of refugees claiming to be students. They hope to have accomplished this by the end of January. We expect that a proportion will be more suitable for technical colleges than for universities.

Palais de Chaillot,
Paris, XVIe.

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13th February, 1957

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AC/52-D/223/2

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS IN BELGIUM

Note by the Belgian Delegation

Of the 3,000 Hungarian refugees admitted into Belgium during recent months, 75 are university students. Of this number, 67 were enrolled at the Louvain Catholic University and the remainder at the Brussels Undenominational University.

2. At the instigation of the students federations of Louvain and Ghent Universities, the appropriate Belgian authorities are making arrangements to receive a further 35 Hungarian students in Belgium.

3. The International Rescue Committee, a non-governmental relief organisation, has expressed the wish to bring about a hundred young Hungarian refugees to Belgium for two years vocational training. The I.R.C. would be prepared to make a grant of B.Frs. 5,000,000 for this purpose.

4. The Hungarian students now at the Belgian universities will be granted scholarships by the National Study Fund and aid by the social services of the university they are attending.

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Paris, XVIIe.

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
6th March, 1957

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ADDENDUM to
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AC/52-D/223/3

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

ADDENDUM

to

AC/52-D/223/3
(dated 20th February, 1957)

Note by the Secretary

Among the 1,100 Hungarian refugees received in Denmark from Austria are 5 students.

Two are students in medicine and have taken up studies in Denmark. Three are students of technical sciences, but it has not yet been established whether they want to continue their studies in Denmark. In case they should want to, the Foreign Ministry has recommended to Denmark's International Students Committee to give them support.

The total number of Hungarian refugee students received in Denmark thus amounts to 17. All who have expressed a desire to continue their studies in Denmark have been given aid to do so.

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Paris, XVIIe.

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EXEMPLAIRE
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16th April, 1957NATO UNCLASSIFIED
ADDENDUM 2 to
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AG/52-D/223/3COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONSADDENDUM 2

to

AG/52-D/223/3
(dated 20th February, 1957)Note by the Danish Delegation

The Ford Foundation have offered to pay for the studies in Denmark of 20 Hungarian Students. Fourteen have already been selected among the refugee students in Austria by a special commission set up by the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters, and it is expected that further applications will be received in the near future.

The number of Hungarian refugee students who will be able to continue their studies in Denmark with support from the Ford Foundation might be extended to 40, as not all countries which have received similar offers from the Ford Foundation are expected to be able to utilize fully the offer.

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Paris, XVIIe.NATO UNCLASSIFIED

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH
2nd February, 1957

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AC/52-D/223

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS

Note by the Acting Secretary

Attached for the information of delegations are papers submitted by the Delegations of Canada, France, Germany and the Netherlands on assistance extended by these countries to Hungarian refugee students.

(Signed) K.H. BEYEN

Palais de Chaillot,
Paris, XVIe.

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HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS IN CANADA

Up to the present time sixty scholarships with a total value of \$ 120,000 have been provided for sixty Hungarian students at seventeen universities all across Canada. It is expected that the number will be increased as additional funds become available.

2. In order to provide the necessary books, clothing etc, that will be needed by Hungarian refugee students, contributions are being collected by the students and faculties of Canadian universities. Arrangement for lodging at the various universities is being provided by college dormitories and by fraternities.

3. In addition to the federal government, three other organizations are active in the establishment of Hungarian refugee students in Canada. They are: a special committee of the National Conference of Canadian Universities, which represents the administration of Canadian universities and colleges; the World University Service (WUS); and the National Federation of Canadian University Students (NFCUS). WUS has taken an active interest in this problem from early November and has canvassed Canadian universities and colleges for offers of scholarships and accommodation for refugee students. As a result of its efforts, close to one hundred offers of varying nature have been received.

4. NFCUS, which is represented on the majority of Canadian campuses, has also been active in such matters as the provision of tuition, accommodation, text-books, and pocket money.

5. At the request of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, the National Conference of Canadian universities had established a special committee to deal with the placement of refugee students. This Committee is in the process of soliciting from Canadian universities and colleges and from business corporations offers of tuition and accommodation for refugee students. The committee will interview students at an immigration hostel in Montreal and will direct them from there to the appropriate institution where final selection will be made. Plans are also under way for local employment and for intensive language instruction in English and French so that students without knowledge of these languages may be able to resume their studies next September.

6. The Federal Government is maintaining a hostel in Montreal for refugee students and is working in close co-operation with the NCCU committee. Instructions have been issued to the Canadian visa officer in Vienna to give priority to students desiring to come to Canada. Chartered flights have been arranged for the months of January and February to transport them. It is anticipated that by the end of February, between four and five hundred students will have arrived. The WUS and NFCUS are also co-operating with the NCCU committee, WUS having made available to that committee the offers of assistance it had received from its own earlier canvass.

7. In addition to these arrangements for the placement of individual students, there have been two projects for the establishment of portions of the faculty and student body of Sopron University.

8. The majority of the faculty and student body of the forestry department of the University of Sopron are being established in British Columbia where they will continue their activities as a unit. The group of 280 persons consisting of approximately 200 students, 19 professors and 61 dependents will be accommodated at a construction camp of the Powell River Company, eighty miles north of Vancouver, where arrangements are being made to give them intensive training in the English language so that they will be prepared to attend regular lectures at the University of British Columbia next autumn. While they are at the Powell River camp, the Canadian Government is prepared to contribute to the costs of food and clothing and to operating expenses. This group has already arrived in Canada and will be in British Columbia about 27th January.

9. One hundred and ten students from five other faculties of Sopron University are being established in the city of Toronto. Arrangements are being made by the University of Toronto with the co-operation of the Department of Education of the provincial government for intensive language training preparatory to the resumption of regular studies at the University next fall. These students, like those of the forestry department, were transported to Canada by the Canadian Government and arrived on 16th January.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS IN FRANCE

Number of Students

On 15th January, there were 249 Hungarian refugee students in France, 130 in Paris and 119 in the provinces, chiefly in Lyons and Strasbourg. There are new arrivals every day.

Reception centres and conditions of admission to State Universities

At each university there is a reception centre for foreign students. It is these centres, particularly the one in Paris directed by Madame Marty, 44 rue de Bellechasse, 7ème, which are looking after the Hungarian refugees.

If the Hungarian students who wish to continue their studies are not in possession of the diplomas required for admission, they are enrolled subject to certain conditions - this means that they can attend lectures after signing a statement listing, on their honour, the diplomas they hold. Their enrolment is to be confirmed later after an examination.

French language courses

Steps have already been taken to organize special courses for these students. Each Rector has acted in accordance with the means at his disposal. The question is now being studied by the Ministry for Education.

Private initiative

The Free Europe University in Strasbourg accepts Hungarian students who wish to attend its classes.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS IN GERMANY

In the Federal Republic of Germany there are actually about 800 refugee students from Hungary. From among this number, nearly 100 students are already fully matriculated in German universities since they are sufficiently familiar with the German language to attend lectures. These students, like the German refugee students from the Soviet occupied zone of Germany, are granted three-term rehabilitation allowances of DM 150 per month which are made available from funds of the Federal Ministry of the Interior. Furthermore, these students are granted by the universities concerned exemption from fees and are given free meals; a large number of them are given free or at least low cost accommodation.

Nearly 700 students are taking lessons in German preparatory to entering German universities. During this time, they are granted allowances from funds of the Federal Ministry of the Interior which cover all costs of living and instruction and actually amount to a maximum of DM 258.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS IN THE NETHERLANDS

Up till about the middle of December 110 Hungarian refugee students had arrived in the Netherlands.

In the course of the month of January these students have been enrolled at different universities and high schools under the auspices of the "University Asylum Fund".

The "University Asylum Fund" was established at the beginning of 1948 on the initiative of university professors, members of university staffs and students after the "coup d'état" in Prague. Its aim is to enable university professors and students, who because of the suppression of freedom of education in their country have been forced to abandon their studies or have had to leave their country and wish to come to the Netherlands, to continue their studies there.

"The University Asylum Fund" maintains close contacts with the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, - which makes known the aims and activities of the "University Asylum Fund" in European refugee camps - with the World Council of Churches and several other private institutions working in refugee centres.

The necessary money is donated by students' unions, private persons and by an increasing number of trading and industrial firms. Moreover, the "University Asylum Fund" being a member of the "Netherlands Federation for Aid to Refugees", is entitled to a proportionate share in the proceeds of national collections, organized by the Federation. So far the Fund has received no financial assistance from the Government.

The "University Asylum Fund" is wholly independent from any political party or grouping and observes strict neutrality in the religious field.

Refugee students studying under the auspices of the Fund receive a monthly stipend of hfl. 140,- and a quarterly allowance for clothing of hfl. 30,-.

Consequently the sum of at least hfl. 2,000,- a year per student is needed to guarantee his study in the Netherlands, the average duration of which is estimated at a period of 5 years.

Medical insurance premiums, study books and examination fees are paid for by the fund. Refugee students are exempt from the payment of university fees.

Apart from the 50 Czech students who were admitted to the Netherlands in 1948 and the Hungarian students who have arrived recently, the Fund has taken care of 63 refugee students from Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

The Hungarian refugee students who have arrived since November last were taken to a central reception centre of the "University Asylum Fund" where general orientation courses were given. As no selection took place before their arrival in the Netherlands, they were tested in the reception centre in order to find out in what stage in the Netherlands curriculum they might start their studies.

Before being sent to a university or high school, the students live for some time with a Netherlands family in order to enable them to "acclimatise" and to acquire a working knowledge of the Netherlands language.

When the refugee students have been matriculated a local committee of the "University Asylum Fund" supervises their studying activities and renders assistance to them if needed.

EXEMPLAIRE N° 194
COPYORIGINAL: ENGLISH
20th February, 1957NATO UNCLASSIFIED
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AC/52-D/223/3COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONSHUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS IN DENMARKNote by the Danish Delegation

12 Hungarian refugee students have been received in Denmark. Two of them are accompanied by their wives, one by his wife and child. Still one student is expected to arrive, his entry papers having only recently been settled.

2. It has not been finally established whether there are students among the 1000 Hungarian refugees received in Denmark in December last.

3. Supported by private means Denmark's International Students Committee has undertaken to pay for further education of these students, except in one case where a student and his wife have arrived in Denmark following invitation by an acquaintance in this country. In this case the Committee has committed itself only to pay board and residence expenses for the time being.

4. The students are at present receiving instruction in the Danish language. They have got into connection with the respective University professors, and are expected to continue their education proper in the autumn term of 1957.

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Paris XVIIe.

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
21st February, 1957

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AC/52-D/223/4

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS

Note by the Norwegian Delegation

As of 20th January, 1957 about 1000 Hungarian refugees had been received in Norway. Of this number 40 were students, and about 35 more were expected. The average age of the students is 21-22 years, the youngest ones being 18 and the oldest ones 30 years.

2. The refugee students have been received by the Norwegian Students' Association which is concerned with the placing of students. Orientation about the various studies is provided by Norwegian students and university professors. The "closed" studies (medicine, engineering, etc.) are giving rise to certain problems, but there is a possibility that students who have already started such studies in Hungary, may continue their training in Norway. Arrangements have thus been made for placing 6 students in the Institute of Technology and it is hoped that 10 more places may be made available.

3. The students are given instruction in the Norwegian language, and in March this year other language courses (English and German) will be started.

4. Most of the students are being lodged in private homes. For some of them lodging has been arranged for in various students' hostels.

5. All the students are guaranteed one year's free board and lodging, after which they may apply for scholarships or loans to complete their university training in Norway.

6. In view of the considerable deficit of academic manpower in Norway the employment opportunities for Hungarian students are considered good.

Palais de Chaillot,
Paris, XVIIe.

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH
8th March, 1957

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C-M(57)21(Revised)

AID TO HUNGARY

Interim Report by the Committee of Political Advisers

[At their meeting on 6th March, 1957, the Council agreed to refer this report to governments for action along the lines indicated.]

At its meeting on 24th January, 1957⁽¹⁾, after agreeing that aid to Hungary should not be stopped for the present, the Council invited the Committee of Political Advisers to examine the whole problem of aid to Hungary as a matter of urgency and to submit recommendations to it.

2. In studying the problem of aid to Hungary the Committee of Political Advisers has borne constantly in mind the principles laid down by the Council whereby aid given by NATO countries should go to the people of Hungary, and should not be used to bolster up the Hungarian economy and consequently to strengthen the Kadar regime.

3. With this in mind and so as to be able to define the most suitable types of aid, the Committee suggested that member governments should obtain the opinion of NATO diplomatic representatives in Budapest who would be instructed to bear in mind the attitude of the Hungarian people and to take into consideration the various aid programmes prepared both by the International Red Cross Committee and by the United Nations. Whilst awaiting this advice and so as not to prejudice the final decision of the Council, the Committee suggested to the Council that member governments should refrain from furnishing any aid other than that of a purely humanitarian nature.

4. Although replies from diplomatic representatives have not yet all been received, it is nevertheless clear both from the information already supplied by the members of the Committee and from the opinions expressed by them, that general agreement exists on the following points:

- (a) It would appear desirable to continue to send traditional humanitarian assistance in the form of foodstuffs, clothing and medical supplies and even, if circumstances allow, to increase the amount of such aid to those who need it most.
- (b) Any other type of aid, on the other hand, would be liable to bolster the economy of the country. This would be true of certain aspects of (i) the proposed expanded programme of the International Red Cross Committee, (ii) the FAO programme, and

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(iii) the proposals contained in Mr. de Seynes' report to the United Nations which to a large extent took account of the "rehabilitation" requirements reported by the Hungarian authorities.

- (c) For the distribution of humanitarian aid it is essential, failing complete control which clearly cannot be achieved, that it should be covered by the maximum possible guarantees both as to the choice of recipients so as to avoid the aid being misappropriated and used by the Kadar government for its own propaganda, and to ensure that the source of the aid is known to the recipients.

The personal handing over of this aid, particularly in the form of parcels, is the best solution. However, a distribution of this kind, carried out by certain NATO diplomatic representatives in Budapest, can only reach a limited number of persons and is liable, if not maintained within reasonable limits, to raise objections from the Hungarian authorities.

The only way in which a considerable distribution of aid could be carried out is through the International Red Cross Committee. This Committee entrusts distribution of aid to the Hungarian Red Cross, which seems to enjoy a fairly wide freedom of action. This method of distribution offers sufficient guarantees for the moment. Any other method would necessarily involve the Hungarian authorities and should be avoided since no confidence can be placed in them.

- (d) Bearing in mind the aims, it would seem desirable for aid to be gratis and distributed direct to recipients, since the aid is intended for needy persons.
- (e) It would also seem desirable for recipients of aid to be aware of the source of the aid they receive. Thus parcels distributed direct could carry an indication of the donor country. However, some discretion should be exercised in this matter so as to avoid compromising the whole of the humanitarian aid programme. Each country will nevertheless choose the method of conveying this information which it considers most suitable for making known the scale of the aid which it is sending to Hungary.
- (f) Thus it is for each country to continue its aid to Hungary on an individual basis. However it is desirable for NATO governments to be guided by the principles agreed to in the North Atlantic Council with respect to their aid to Hungary and to inform NATO on a regular basis of their proposed relief programmes to Hungary. Consultations should be held in the North Atlantic Council on programmes which any NATO country may consider as being on

the borderline or inconsistent with the principles agreed to in the North Atlantic Council. This consultation is especially desirable in connection with responses by NATO countries to programmes proposed by multilateral organizations, such as the UN and specialised agencies. Close contact should be maintained with the ICRC so as to ensure not only that any new humanitarian requirements are met, but also that their gifts correspond in fact with real needs.

- (g) It should be recognised that certain types of commercial relations may have a significant effect on the overall economic strength of the Kadar regime and therefore could be closely related to the question of relief policies adopted by the North Atlantic Council. It would, for example, not be desirable to furnish commodities to Hungary on favourable credit terms nor to make new arrangements providing for the opening of long-term credits, since such actions could undercut the policy agreed by the North Atlantic Council not to furnish aid which would strengthen the Kadar regime. Information given to the Committee as shown in the study attached at Annex indicates that in most instances trade relations between NATO countries and Hungary have already been re-established. While trade has not been suspended between the United States and Hungary, there has been practically no trade since the Kadar regime took over. It is recognised that suspension of existing trade might create difficult situations for some NATO countries owing to the commercial credits which they possess in Hungary.

5. In the light of the consideration set out above, the Committee suggests that the Council refer this report to governments for action along the lines indicated.

(Signed) A. CASARDI

Palais de Chaillot,
Paris, XVIe.

AID TO HUNGARYTrade agreements with Hungary

The following is a summary of the main features of the trade agreements concluded by NATO countries with Hungary. The attached Annex gives more details and special features. Although all countries have not yet submitted their reports, the general trend of the development of the trade of NATO countries with Hungary can be seen.

2. With the exception of the USA, Canada and Portugal, all of the reporting countries had concluded trade agreements with Hungary. The common features in these agreements are:

- (a) the trade involved is very small, both for NATO countries and Hungary;
- (b) imports from and exports to Hungary have to balance;
- (c) only small credit margins are provided for.

3. The goods exported to Hungary consist mostly of manufactured consumer goods, agricultural products and fish products. There are however also some goods which might assist in the economic rehabilitation of the country, but the amount of these is extremely small, compared with Hungary's needs. The consumer goods exported by these countries to Hungary are also only a fraction of total consumption.

4. Recent events have in general led to a decline in trade. As imports and exports have to balance, the fact that Hungary has been unable to fulfil her export requirements has resulted in a drop in Western exports to Hungary. Recently, the Hungarian government has expressed hopes that trade might again reach the former level and suggested that trade agreements might be renewed and/or extended.

5. It is expected however that in the near future trade will be much less than the maximum agreed upon in existing trade agreements, as Hungary will not be able to export on the agreed scale and has already for the most part made a full use of the credit margins foreseen in the trade agreements. On the other hand, it should be noted that Hungary recently has received about \$100 million in free currency as loans from China and the USSR. This money may be used for the purchase of goods or the redemption of credits in NATO countries.

6. In general, NATO countries do not intend to renounce the existing trade agreements, although prolongation and/or renewals of these agreements have been made reluctantly.

7. Governments have turned down the requests made by the Hungarian government for the purchase of cereals, foodstuffs and other necessities, on special conditions. In most cases, these special conditions involved the granting of large credits by the exporting country.

SUMMARY OF TRADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH HUNGARY

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Country	Agreement		Main ex-ports to Hungary	Approximate value of trade involved in 1956 in million dollars
	Signed	Expiring		
United Kingdom	June 1956	June 1959	Wool, manufactured goods	20
Turkey	May 1949	Annual tacit renewal	Cotton, tobacco, food, mineral ores	12
France	Feb. 1956	31.12.56	Cereals	20
Norway	Aug. 1946	30.4.56	Fish, hardened fats, chemicals	1.5
USA	-	-	Hides, skins, relief shipments of wheat, corn and medical supplies	3
Italy	Dec. 1948	Annual tacit renewal	Textiles, machines	23
Greece		31.5.57	Tobacco, currants citrus, cotton	4
Denmark	Feb. 1956	28.2.57	Foodstuffs	4
Belgium	Feb. 1955	31.7.57	Chemicals, wool, textiles, fats	14
Netherlands	April 1955	Annual tacit renewal	Agricultural seeds, oils, chemicals	7
Canada	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	?	?

Special features

United Kingdom: Sharp reduction in trade in recent months; the United Kingdom Government does not intend to renounce the agreement and expects that the flow of goods will revert to the level foreseen in the agreement as conditions stabilise themselves.

Turkey: Payments are to be made to a special US dollar account opened at the Central Bank of Turkey. The trade balance has in general been unfavourable to Turkey, but in 1956 there was a surplus, resulting from a decline in imports.

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- France: The Hungarian government has suggested prolonging the expiring trade agreement for another six months. The French authorities have agreed in principle. During last months trade came to a complete standstill, although recently 50,000 tons of barley have been sold on credit terms that are normally used for East European countries. Hungary has to pay France a large sum out of former goods deliveries.
- Norway: The Norwegian authorities do not consider it opportune to undertake formal negotiations at the present moment concerning the Hungarian proposal to renew and extend the trade agreement of 1946 until 30th April, 1958. An arrangement has been considered however, whereby reduced balanced imports and exports could take place. It has also been suggested that the Hungarians might, to a limited extent, be allowed to use the margin of credit for the purpose of buying foodstuffs and other necessities.
- USA: Trade is unbalanced and irregular. During last months exports consist only of relief shipments.
- Italy: At this moment there exists no financial agreement between Hungary and Italy.
- Greece: Total trade in 1956 was only a small portion of the trade foreseen in the trade agreement, which amounts to \$15 million.
- Denmark: The Hungarian Ministry for Foreign Trade have informed the Danish Legation in Budapest that they would be "ready to accept" a Danish proposal for a prolongation of the agreement. Until 31st August, 1957 the Danish Government intends to prolong the current trade agreement, in order to avoid negotiations for a new agreement.
- Belgium: Exact figures on the trade development after the uprising are not yet available. It seems however that, at this moment, trade is recovering again.
- Netherlands: Trade in 1956 was consistently less than in 1955 and only half the value foreseen for the period 1st April, 1956 - 1st April, 1957.
- Canada: When the uprising began Canada was on the point of concluding a trade agreement with Hungary providing for the sale of 300,000 tons of wheat over a period of three years and was willing to extend one year's credit for at least the first year's purchases. In view of circumstances, however, this agreement was never signed.
- Portugal: Imports from Hungary are very small, but exports reach a much higher level, so that the balance of payments is in favour of Portugal. Payments are regulated by a payments agreement between the Bank of Portugal and the Bank of Hungary.
- Western Germany: This country has not yet reported. There exists however a trade agreement and trade involved in 1956 amounted to a level of about \$60 million. Main exports in 1956 were: flour, rye, electro-technical and mechanical equipment.

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11th March, 1957

NATO RESTRICTED
WORKING PAPER
AC/119-WP/31

COMMITTEE OF POLITICAL ADVISERS

EXPERIENCES WITH HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Note by the German Delegation

This report is in four parts:

- I. Political Attitude of the Hungarian Refugees
- II. Measures to Integrate the Hungarian Refugees into our Society and Economy
- III. Reasons which Made Some Refugees Return.
- IV. Principles to be Observed When Taking Material and Political Care of Hungarian Refugees

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I. Political Attitude of the Hungarian Refugees

It is not possible to discern a uniform political attitude among the refugees from Hungary. Similar to the spontaneity of the beginnings of the freedom struggle and its uneven course, which clearly indicated that the rebellion was not backed by a uniform political conception, the political attitude to the unaccustomed western environment is not uniform either. As is well known, during the rebellion more than a hundred different political parties were founded or, at least, it was tried to set them up. In the Federal Republic of Germany so far, 32 different organizations with exclusive or main participation of Hungarian refugees have been set up. Practically all political variations and shades, ranging from monarchistic conservatism to clearly defined national communism of Titoist character, can be found.

2. All the rebels agree on the following claims:

- (a) Soviet troops must leave Hungary immediately;
- (b) the Hungarian Government must revoke the commercial treaties and publish all treaties which have been concluded;
- (c) general elections with secret balloting must be held; the people should be free to nominate its candidates;
- (d) the Government must abolish production norms;
- (e) the freedom of speech, of the press and the freedom to assemble must be guaranteed without any restrictions;
- (f) the AVH must be dissolved;
- (g) the 23rd October should become a national holiday.

3. In addition to these extremely clear claims, other claims of a socio-political or economic-political character, which were less clear and need some elucidation, have been expressed, such as:

- (a) factories and mines belong to the workers. The management of such enterprises will be taken over by freely elected workers' councils; the Government safeguards the activities of the peasants and private trade;
- (b) the Government guarantees the freedom and the security of agricultural production. It supports individual producers and agricultural co-operatives;
- (c) justice and indemnity for peasants who have suffered from the compulsory redistribution of land and from other illegal measures;

- (d) the Trade Unions must become organizations which protect the real interests of the workers.

4. These wishes and claims which mostly form part of the spiritual heritage of the Petoefi Circle, where they have probably been worked out by students, are the political and spiritual baggage which the 15,000 Hungarians who have been received by the Federal Republic have brought with them. The rebels differ widely, however, as to the details of how the Hungarian State should have been organized in the case of a victorious revolution, particularly as regards the economic and social order. As far as can be ascertained so far, the majority of the refugees - especially those from Budapest and among them in the first place the students and workers - were leftist socialists who at the time of the uprising sympathised with the ideas of national communism. They were joined by elements of the old bourgeoisie of a more liberal and democratic or Christian democratic attitude and by a number of former officers of the old Hungarian army who owing to their knowledge of weapons and war techniques obviously gained quickly stature and took leading positions in the course of the rebellion.

5. As far as can be ascertained so far, the rebels expect of the western world a kind of freedom which ignores practically all forms of restraint. So far, no critical comments as to the social order and the form of government in the Federal Republic have become known. It is quite obvious that the majority have not yet understood the essence of a democratic State and that they are, for the time being, more or less occupied by trying to obtain a place to live in, work, or as far as students and school-children are concerned, scholarships.

6. It becomes evident, however, in many instances, that a great number of the Hungarian refugees are opposed to those emigrated from Hungary after the war; few are those who seek contact with these elements. The former look upon themselves as fighters for freedom, whereas they consider the old emigrants as reactionaries or fascists whose opinions they consider out-of-date. It may be hoped, however, that in spite of the political and organizational division among the old emigrants and similar divisional tendencies, which can already be discerned among the new emigrants, some political points will crystallise where the old and the new emigrants can find a common ground.

II. Measures to Integrate the Hungarian Refugees into our Society and Economy.

7. One of the most difficult problems raised by the integration of the Hungarian refugees into our society and economy is the language. The great majority of the Hungarian refugees don't speak any German at all, and generally no other West European language, either. Knowledge of Russian is also scanty. On the other hand, only a very few people speak Hungarian in Germany so that language difficulties are extremely frequent. It has therefore been one of the main tasks of the Ministers of Education of the Laender, the Universities and the independent charity associations, whose efforts were co-ordinated and partly financed by the Federal Government, to publish linguistic guides and dictionaries and to arrange for language classes.

8. Integration of the Hungarians into the labour market was rapid and at the beginning apparently without any friction. The majority was prepared to accept any work at once and was willing and industrious. However, after a certain period some difficulties arose. Once again, owing to the lack of sufficient knowledge of the language, many workers who could not understand the directions for operating a machine and the security regulations, could not be assigned to work to which they were entitled by their qualifications and their professional training in their home country. Psychological mistakes, particularly on the first pay-day (for example, deduction of all advances and dress allowances from the first weekly wage) gave rise to misunderstandings, rash notices and similar incidents.

9. A number of Hungarian refugees are marked by a certain restlessness, which may be partly inherent in the national character but which shows also how difficult it is for the generally young refugees to switch back from the struggle for freedom to the daily rhythm of work. A strong sense of homesickness, loneliness, the different rhythm of work, the great difference in food and the incapacity or impossibility to make good use of their free time result in restlessness, lack of inner harmony and sometimes in sudden changes of work, returns to the camp, etc. It seems, however, that the stage of strong fluctuations has also been passed.

10. So far, the Federal Republic has received 990 students and sent them to universities, technical colleges etc. in all parts of the Federal Republic. They are being looked after by the Association of German Students; language courses have been arranged for them, they hold scholarships and are given free meals for approximately two years. Another 175 students will come to the Federal Republic as Ford scholars. For all these students difficulties won't arise until the German and international scholarships have come to an end before they have finished their studies or, if they have done so, when they must find a situation.

11. Hungarian school children from secondary schools go to the Hungarian classical school in Bauschlott (a private school of the old emigrants) or are tutored in special courses in the various Laender until they can be put into the forms corresponding to their age of German schools.

12. Economic integration of manual labour in industry and in the economy can on the whole be described as successful although not yet completed since there are still some workers who have not yet been given the right kind of work. The majority of enterprises employing Hungarian workers are making an effort to find permanent homes and to remove from the camps such workers as have proved to be reliable.

13. Integration of students and secondary school youngsters is going to be essentially more difficult and will take several years.

14. Social integration of both categories is at its very beginning since first of all language difficulties have to be overcome, and since it also becomes clearly evident that the Hungarian refugee who, in his home country, was managed and directed in his spare time too, must now begin to organize his leisure and must create and form his life for himself. There is

still a great deal of patient work to be done by the Churches, the charity associations and the communal authorities as well as those of the Laender and the Federal Republic. Contact with German families will be established quickly on the level of people with university background; in general, however, it will be a gradual process.

III. Reasons Which Made Some Refugees Return

15. As far as can be seen so far the following reasons have influenced those among the refugees who returned to Hungary:

- (a) language difficulties, and as a result, loneliness;
- (b) homesickness and the feeling that they should rejoin the family and help them;
- (c) a number of the alleged repatriates do not want to return to Hungary but believe that possibilities for emigration to another continent are better in Austria;
- (d) disappointment with the West whose social order, freedom and economic possibilities had been the subject of exaggerated illusions.

IV. Principles to be Observed When Taking Material and Political Care of Hungarian Refugees.

16. The following rules for the care of refugees must be observed:

- (a) it is necessary to give the refugees quickly a good opportunity to learn the language of the country;
- (b) it is necessary that the refugees be informed tactfully of their rights, their duties, and of the order and administration of the country of refuge by a suitable person;
- (c) it is imperative that they be helped to leave the reception and transit camps and be put up at least in a permanent camp, if possible, however, in a dwelling. It is highly desirable to take care individually of the refugees in the work shops, at the universities and in the schools by specially chosen, reliable people, who know, if possible, Hungarian, and to whom the refugees may turn with most of their problems and queries;
- (d) there are certain reservations to be made as regards leaving the refugees together in excessively big groups; they should, however, be given an opportunity to preserve their national traditions and customs to the extent they wish to do so. It is not the policy of the Federal Government to assimilate the Hungarian refugees but to help them to preserve their own character;
- (e) it is desirable to furnish them with newspapers, magazines and books in their mother tongue and to arrange community gatherings for them;

- (f) it is desirable, at least during the first months, to have an interpreter explain to them the way wages are paid, what they are composed of, and to help them with their first shopping;
- (g) all those who have to deal with the Hungarian refugees must be conscious of the fact that they deal with men and women who are still completely under the spell of their struggle for freedom and consider themselves the champions of the fight against Russian Communism. They must be treated carefully, with consideration but sometimes firmly and energetically.

17. Integration of the Hungarian refugees into the free western world is a pedagogical and a spiritual and a psychological problem.

Palais de Chaillot,
Paris, XVIe.

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COMMITTEE OF POLITICAL ADVISERS

DRAFT REPORT ON HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

Note by the Chairman

The Committee is under instructions to report to the Council on the subject of Hungarian Refugees, and to that end the International Staff has prepared the attached draft.

2. It will be noted that, with the exception of Chapter V (Conclusions), this is a factual study, based on statistics provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as of 11th March, 1957.

3. I would suggest that in order to expedite the submission of a report, discussion in the Committee focus on the Conclusions (Chapter V), and that we attempt to reach agreement on them. The rest of the paper might then go to the Council as a staff study.

(Signed) A. CASARDI

Palais de Chaillot,
Paris, XVIe.

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DRAFT REPORT ON HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

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I. INTRODUCTION

As at 11th March, 1957, 18,601 Hungarian refugees had entered Yugoslavia and 173,617 had entered Austria making a grand total of 192,218 to leave Hungary since the revolt began on 23rd October.

2. By 11th March less than 400 of those in Yugoslavia had been resettled. There remain at present in Austria between 53 and 54,000 Hungarian refugees and over 16,000 in Yugoslavia whose emergency relief, care and maintenance cannot be supplied only by the Austrian and Yugoslav Governments.⁽¹⁾

Since the closing of the Hungarian frontier in February the daily rate of influx into both countries has greatly decreased (in the middle of March about 10 a day into Austria and some 20 to 30 into Yugoslavia). It appears unlikely, however, that all the Hungarian refugees in Austria and Yugoslavia can be resettled elsewhere. A statement published on 12th March, 1957, by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that at the end of 1957, there would remain about 20,000 Hungarian refugees in Austria and some 14,000 in Yugoslavia, all in need of accommodation, care and maintenance.

3. The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) agrees with these estimates; they could of course be modified by an increase of refugees from Hungary into the two neighbouring countries or in the rate of resettlement abroad, especially with regard to Yugoslavia.

4. Despite the considerable financial help given by governments and by private sources, the Austrian and Yugoslav governments up-to-date have carried a disproportionate burden. At the end of January, the Austrian Minister of the Interior estimated that his government had borne 40 per cent of the expenses incurred by the Hungarian refugees in Austria. At the same date the Yugoslav Government had spent the equivalent of \$1 million, and since that date almost 5,000 more Hungarians have sought asylum in Yugoslavia.

5. The UNHCR estimates that on the basis of the number of Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia at the beginning of March, and assuming that the average number would be 15,000 from then to 30th June, 1957, and 14,000 for the rest of the year, the funds still required for their reception, care and maintenance until the end of 1957 would be about \$8 million.

6. The same criteria applied to Austria (assuming that there would be 47,000 Hungarian refugees there from March until the end of June and about 25,000 until the end of the year) show that the funds required until the end of 1957 would amount to about \$15,250,000.

7. The estimated grand total of funds still required for the care and maintenance of Hungarian refugees in Austria and Yugoslavia for the whole of 1957 is therefore \$ 23,250,000. These funds could be reduced if the League of Red Cross Societies was able to continue the provision of care and maintenance for refugees in both Austria and Yugoslavia until the end of 1957.

(1) The number of refugees who have been repatriated to Hungary and the number who wish to remain in Yugoslavia and Austria is given in Chapter 2.

8. UNHCR statistics show that up to 11th March 1957, 120,122 Hungarian refugees had left, or were about to leave Austria for resettlement abroad, and 374 from Yugoslavia.

9. Of these, 106,400 were being taken by NATO member countries, 53,734 by the two North American members and 52,606 by the European members.

10. Many thousands of these refugees in Western Europe wish, however, to emigrate overseas: moreover some NATO European countries have been able to admit them for temporary asylum only. Most of the European countries cannot accept more Hungarian refugees unless several thousands of their present guests are able to emigrate overseas. There is a growing tendency among overseas countries to regard Western Europe as an area of first asylum which, if pursued, should alleviate the situation not only in Austria (and eventually Yugoslavia) but also in all Western European countries.

CHAPTER II

Hungarian Refugees in Yugoslavia and Austria

(a) Yugoslavia

UNHCR figures for Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia at 11th March, 1957, are:

Total arrivals of Hungarians in Yugoslavia:	18,601
Total repatriated:	1,411
Total resettled in Yugoslavia	401
Total resettled abroad	374
Total still in camps	16,415

2. The influx into Yugoslavia was moderate until the second half of December, when it increased sharply reaching a peak of more than 4,000 during the last week of January. In the middle of March, the daily average was from 20 to 30, about twice the number entering Austria. This may be attributed to the more favourable terrain of the southern frontier, a part of which lies in wooded and hilly country.

3. Accommodation, Care and Maintenance

The refugees are at present billeted in some 36 centres, most of which are not far from the Hungarian border, and in general east of the Danube. Others are in hotels on the coast and in resorts in Croatia and Slovenia. This is strictly emergency accommodation and these centres must be vacated by the middle of April to enable their reconversion for the tourist season. This circumstance, and the over-crowding in many of the centres in northern Yugoslavia, present a serious accommodation problem. The Yugoslav authorities assess the capacity of existing centres at not more than 10,000 refugees. If a larger number is to remain during 1957 two or more camps will have to be built at an estimated cost of just over \$ 4 million.

4. The Yugoslav Government bore all initial costs for the refugees, apart from a contribution of \$ 50,000 from the UNHCR to the Yugoslav Red Cross. The League of Red Cross Societies is hoping to be able to undertake care and maintenance for some 10,000 refugees in Yugoslavia until 30th June, 1957. The League may perhaps be able to extend this service to all Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia. The cost of Red Cross assistance for 10,000 refugees from the middle of March to the end of June is estimated at \$ 633,000. The League will work through the Yugoslav Red Cross.

5. UNHCR

At the request of the Yugoslav Government a provisional office of the High Commissioner was established in Belgrade on 11th February, 1957. No other agencies are working autonomously in Yugoslavia but representatives of the ICEM and of some twelve voluntary organizations are allowed to work under the control of the High Commissioner's representative in Belgrade.

6. Repatriation

1,411 Hungarians have requested repatriation, about 7.5% of the total number in Yugoslavia. Hungarian repatriation missions were working in Yugoslavia in December and in February. The missions only visited centres where refugees had expressed a wish to return to Hungary. One of the High Commissioner's representatives was present at all interviews. Moreover he questioned individually each refugee who asked to be repatriated. Many of the first batch of 100 repatriated in December had come to Yugoslavia in search of a child or relative. The comparatively high figure of the February repatriations may be due to overcrowding in the camps and to the limited possibilities so far available for emigration from Yugoslavia.

7. Resettlement

It is thought that more than 90% of the Hungarian refugees wish to leave Yugoslavia for overseas or other European countries. It is improbable that more than 1,000 can be integrated in Yugoslavia. In the absence of full information on the wishes of the refugees (a census is being made by the Yugoslavs and voluntary agencies are also starting to compile dossiers) an indication of their preferences for particular countries of resettlement may be obtained from the census made for the 937 refugees in the camp at Gerovo on 15th January, 1957:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>refugees registered</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1. <u>Countries of Overseas</u> <u>resettlement</u>		
United States of America	239	25.5
Canada	126	13.5
Australia	122	13.0
Brazil	17	1.8
Argentina	10	1.1
Uruguay	6	0.6
Venezuela	4	0.4
Chile	<u>1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Sub-total	<u>525</u>	<u>56.0</u>
2. <u>European resettlement</u>		
Italy	166	17.8
France	141	15.1
Federal Republic of Germany	49	5.2
Austria	27	2.9
Sweden	16	1.7
Greece	6	0.6
United Kingdom	4	0.4
Switzerland	<u>3</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Sub-total	<u>412</u>	<u>44.0</u>
TOTAL	<u>937</u>	<u>100.0</u>

8. Requests by the High Commissioner to Governments have resulted in the following answers:

- (i) France will admit any Hungarian refugee residing in Yugoslavia who formally expresses the wish to settle permanently in France. About 200 refugees have applied.
- (ii) Western Germany is willing to accept for permanent settlement Hungarian refugees of German ethnic origin who have close relatives in Germany willing to sponsor them.
- (iii) Italy is offering temporary asylum to 60 Hungarians.
- (iv) Switzerland is taking 100 for permanent settlement.
- (v) Norway has selected 200 to 260.
- (vi) Sweden has selected 400.

9. So far as can be judged by partial censuses, about 80% of the refugees in Yugoslavia belong to the active population, the proportion of women without occupation being about 10%. More than

half of the active population are factory workers, the remainder being almost equally divided between students, civil servants, the liberal professions, farmers and agricultural workers. Among the adults there is an overwhelming majority of males.

10. Summary

The refugees are costing Yugoslavia some \$ 30,000 daily. As noted in the introduction to this report, the UNHCR estimates that about \$ 8 million are still required to meet the costs of the Hungarian refugees who are likely to remain in Yugoslavia during 1957. Although in principle refugees residing in Yugoslavia could be resettled in France, most of them wish to put the ocean behind them.

11. Quite apart from the economic question of cost and accommodation the Hungarian refugees constitute a grave political problem for the Yugoslav government both internally and externally with its Communist neighbours and the Soviet Union. The Yugoslav government, which has done its best in difficult circumstances, has signified that it will continue to grant asylum to refugees and to assist any who wish to establish themselves in Yugoslavia. International assistance, however, is urgently needed to resettle the great majority of the Hungarians who wish to emigrate and to meet the needs of the remainder so long as they are in Yugoslavia.

(b) Austria

12. UNHCR figures for Hungarian refugees in Austria at 11th March, 1957, are:

Total arrivals	173,617
Moved abroad	119,309 ⁺
Repatriated from Austria	3,571
Approximate total left in Austria	50,737

13. Before the October revolt an average of 66 Hungarians per month escaped into Austria, where there remains a wartime refugee population of about 114,000 (20,000 were in camps in October). After 5th November when the Red Army returned to Budapest, the Hungarian influx increased rapidly. In one week in November over 46,000 refugees entered Austria. In the first half of January about 800 refugees were still arriving, but the rate has decreased since then and in the middle of March it averaged from 10 to 15 a day.

⁺ 120,122 have been moved from Austria, but 813 of these passed through Austria from other countries on repatriation to Hungary.

14. In order to relieve the congestion at the height of the exodus in November, ICEM and voluntary agencies accepted every available offer of asylum and moved refugees abroad as quickly as possible, generally without proper "screening". This hasty but necessary movement caused frustration among the refugees and some irritation in the host countries. Many refugees found themselves in countries where, on reflection, they did not wish to settle; others believed they would be able to continue to overseas countries. For some time, departure from Austria was slowed down as the refugees feared they would forfeit any chance of resettlement if they left.

15. Accommodation, Care and Maintenance

Lack of large-scale accommodation in Austria is responsible for the variety of arrangements under which care and maintenance are provided for the refugees. Some are in Federal camps, others in Provincial camps and centres; almost 10,000 live with private families, while some 8,000 live out of camp but are looked after by voluntary agencies. About 40,000 are now in Red Cross camps; this concentration greatly facilitates the rate of resettlement abroad.

16. The cost to the Austrian authorities varies according to the type of accommodation from \$ 1 to \$1.35 a day per head in the government centres and about \$.53 in the Red Cross camps.

17. As noted in the Introduction, the funds still required for the care and maintenance of the Hungarians in Austria for 1957 are estimated to amount to \$ 15.25 million. Moreover, unlike Yugoslavia, many thousands of refugees wish to remain indefinitely in Austria and large additional sums of money will be required for their permanent establishment there.

18. Repatriation

There is a Hungarian repatriation mission in Austria; less than 4,000 Hungarians have requested repatriation, generally people who came over without political reasons. Interviews are now held at the Ministry of the Interior in Vienna in the presence of an official of that Ministry and of a representative of the UNHCR. Only refugees who ask to see the Hungarian mission are interviewed.

19. Resettlement

The present rate of movement from Austria appears fairly satisfactory. If it continues ICEM calculates that about 30,000 Hungarians will remain in Austria after June, 1957, always providing there is no further influx from Hungary. The Austrian government has stated that it would be prepared in principle to assist in the integration in Austria of a maximum of 30,000 Hungarian refugees, who either may not wish to leave Austria or for whom there is no chance of resettlement overseas.

20. Summary

The immediate task is to occupy the refugees, both those who are awaiting movement overseas and those who wish to remain in Austria. The great majority is young, active and very tough. Voluntary organizations are doing a lot to give the refugees vocational training but the gap between supply and demand is still enormous.

21. The chief long-term aims for the 30,000 refugees who may remain in Austria are provision of housing and training to enable them to take their place in Austrian life. The prolonged effects of camp life on these energetic people will be disastrous.

22. The Austrian government has been extremely generous. It opened its frontiers to every Hungarian seeking asylum. This was a remarkable effort for a small country with, in addition, a delicate international position. Continued international support will be essential to solve the problem of Hungarian resettlement abroad and to assist Austria to assimilate the many thousands of refugees to whom she has offered permanent homes.

CHAPTER III

Numbers of Hungarian Refugees outside
Austria and Jugoslavia

Statistics published by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees show that at 11th March, 1957, 120,122 Hungarian refugees have left Austria for resettlement abroad. The number of refugees who have left, or who should shortly be leaving Jugoslavia for resettlement is about 974.

2. The numbers of Hungarian refugees from Austria admitted by each of the (a) NATO member countries, and (b) other countries, is given below. The contributions and offers of assistance received by UNHCR and ICEM up to 11th March, 1957 are listed under each country. All figures of refugees and contributions are from UNHCR published reports, except when otherwise stated. They do not include the contributions received by voluntary agencies nor, in most cases, the donations of governments to the Red Cross for economic or other aid to Hungarian refugees. Nor was it possible to give figures for the large expenditures incurred by each government in its own country for accommodation and resettlement.

3. NATO Countries

Belgium

There are 3,150 refugees in Belgium. The original figure offered asylum was 3,000.

Canada

The Dominion Government has not set a limit on the number of Hungarian refugees. There are 13,794 in Canada. Canadian

selection missions are operating in Austria and immigration priority is being given to Hungarian refugees. The Canadian Government has negotiated special agreements with France and the United Kingdom to admit 3,000 and 5,000 Hungarian refugees from those countries respectively into Canada. Similar agreements with other European countries are under examination and 2,000 Hungarian refugees bound for Canada from Austria are being given asylum in the Netherlands until they can be moved overseas. The Canadian Government has contributed \$ 676,666 to the United Nations Secretary General's and the High Commissioner's appeal (UN Appeal) for Hungarian refugees.

Sums have been given to Austria for refugees not in Red Cross camps there, and to the Canadian Red Cross for aid to refugees in camps in Western Europe, including those in the Netherlands who are waiting passage to Canada.

Denmark

Denmark offered asylum to 1,000 Hungarians; there are now 1,105. It has given \$ 30,000 to the UN Appeal and \$ 20,000 in 1956 to ICEM.

ICEM understands that 674 of these refugees desire to emigrate from Denmark as follows:

280 to Canada
260 to USA
184 to other countries

France

The French Government will accept any refugee from Austria or Yugoslavia who expresses a wish to settle permanently in France. The number in France is 8,965. France has contributed \$ 100,000 to the UN Appeal and \$ 54,143 in 1956 to ICEM.

It is thought that about 200 refugees have registered with the French Embassy in Belgrade for permanent resettlement in France.

According to ICEM, 4,500 Hungarian refugees in France wish to emigrate as follows:

50 to Australia
2,500 to Canada (this has been arranged)
1,000 to USA
50 other countries

Federal German Republic

The Federal Government has not set a limit to the number it will take. The German authorities have informed NATO that there are 15,000 Hungarian refugees in West Germany. (1) The published

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statistics of UNHCR give 11,564 as at 11th March, 1957. The Government bears all the expenses of transporting the refugees from Austria and the German mission in Vienna makes registration and transport arrangements. Germany contributed \$ 20,000 to ICEM in 1956.

The Federal Government is willing to take permanently Hungarian refugees from Yugoslavia of German ethnic origin who have close relatives in Germany willing to sponsor them.

Greece

Greece has not been able to offer asylum to groups of Hungarian refugees. The government gave the refugees in Austria 30 tons of raisins valued at \$ 10,000.

Iceland

In December, 52 Hungarian refugees were brought to Iceland. The Icelandic Red Cross took care of the refugees and bore all transportation costs. The Icelandic Government is willing to consider favourably any application from Hungarian refugees who might wish to settle in Iceland.

Italy

The Italian Government offered temporary asylum to 4,000 refugees. There are 3,809 Hungarian refugees in Italy. The government has contributed \$ 50,000 to ICEM in 1956 and \$ 25,000 for 1957. Italy has also agreed to give temporary asylum to about 60 refugees from Yugoslavia.

ICEM speaks of an unofficial agreement with Australia and Canada to admit 500 and 1,000 Hungarians from Italy respectively. A further 693 have registered with ICEM for the USA and about 100 for Latin America.

Luxembourg

The Grand Duchy has offered asylum to 300 Hungarians; 200 are already there. The Government has given \$ 5,000 to the UN Appeal and \$ 5,000 to ICEM for 1956.

Netherlands

Holland has offered to take 3,000 Hungarians of which 2,958 are already there. In addition, the Government is giving temporary asylum to 2,000 Hungarian refugees who are to be taken to Canada.

The Netherlands donated \$ 15,000 to ICEM for 1956 and 25,000 for 1957. The Dutch National Committee for Relief to Hungary gave \$ 19,231 to the UNHCR Representative in Vienna to be used for emergency relief.

Norway

The government has not specified a limit. At the moment there are just over 1,000 Hungarian refugees in Norway. The government is to spend \$ 139,997 on the care of Hungarian refugees in Norway. It is to take a number of tubercular refugees and also other handicapped or specially difficult cases. Norway has contributed \$ 41,999 to the UN Appeal and \$ 27,999 to ICEM for 1956 and \$ 21,000 for 1957.

Norway is taking 200 to 260 refugees from Jugoslavia.

Portugal

The Portuguese Government offered temporary asylum to 5,000 to 7,000 children, possibly with some mothers.

Turkey

The government offered to take 500 Hungarians; 443 are now there. The Istanbul newspaper Millet raised \$ 12,500 for use through the UNHCR.

United Kingdom

The government last autumn set no limit to the number of Hungarians it allowed to enter Great Britain. There are now 19,299 Hungarian refugees in the United Kingdom. Refugees are still being brought in under the arrangement by which the United Kingdom undertook to accept 5,000 from Austria to replace those which the Canadian Government are to take from Britain. The British Government feels unable to give an assurance that more Hungarians will be admitted after the 5,000 for Canada have been replaced. However, a considerable number of the refugees in the United Kingdom wish to move to other overseas countries, and if these countries can accept them the British Government would be prepared to consider taking an equivalent number from Austria.

The British Government has contributed \$ 42,005 to the UN Appeal, \$ 112,014 to ICEM in 1957, and is also paying for the transport to the United Kingdom of 4,500 Hungarians from Austria, which ICEM was unable to finance.

The government is spending some £230,000 on the resettlement of refugees in Great Britain.

In addition, Britain has given the UNHCR \$ 575,931 from private sources for the care of Hungarian refugees. These contributions were raised by the Lord Mayor's Fund, the United Nations Association, and several other bodies.

United States

The United States offered asylum to 30,000 Hungarian refugees; this quota will be filled by the end of March, 1957. Approximately 6,200 of these are being admitted for permanent residence under the Refugee Resettlement Act; the balance is

being admitted temporarily pending legislation to authorise their permanent admission.

The Administration has contributed \$ 5 million to the UN Appeal and \$ 368,374 to ICEM in 1956.

During 1957, the United States will pay \$ 75 per head for a maximum number of 35,450 refugees transported overseas by ICEM, and an additional \$ 125 per head to cover further resettlement costs for up to 20,450 of these refugees, to be designated by the United States Escapees Programme.

4. Other Countries

(1) Europe:

Ireland

The Irish Republic offered to take 1,000 Hungarians, 541 have arrived.

Spain

The government offered to take an unspecified number of mothers and children and to give temporary asylum to an undetermined number of refugees in transit to Latin America. Spain contributed \$ 10,000 to ICEM for 1957.

Sweden

The Swedish Government offered to receive about 5,000 Hungarians, including 60 tubercular refugees. 4,151 Hungarians have arrived. The government contributed \$ 96,830 to the UN Appeal.

Sweden has selected 400 Hungarian refugees from Yugoslavia.

Switzerland

The Federal Government agreed to receive 10,000 Hungarians; the number now in Switzerland is a little higher. Switzerland is willing to give all of them permanent residence but ICEM believes that about 3,000 wish to emigrate as follows:

1,500 to Australia
400 to Canada
1,200 to the USA

Switzerland has donated \$ 18,692 to the UN Appeal, \$ 18,692 to ICEM for 1956 and \$ 23,364 for 1957.

Switzerland has offered to admit 100 Hungarians for permanent settlement from Yugoslavia.

The Council of Europe donated \$ 2,900.12 to the UN Appeal fund and the Holy See \$ 2,000 to ICEM for 1957.

(2) Australasia

Australia

The Federal Government offered to take 10,000 Hungarians from Austria, of whom 3,426 have left. The quota of 10,000 will be available until the end of June, 1957. Australia has contributed \$ 44,671 to the UN Appeal, \$ 134,409 to ICEM for 1956 and about \$ 420,000 for 1957. In addition, Australia has donated \$ 44,671 to the Austrian Government and a further sum of \$ 22,336 will be used in Australia to provide personal equipment for newly arrived Hungarian refugees.

New Zealand

The Government has offered asylum to 1,000 Hungarian refugees and 617 have gone. New Zealand has contributed \$ 14,000 to the UN appeal, \$ 14,000 to ICEM for 1956 and \$ 70,000 for 1957. In addition, the government will pay \$ 140 toward the transport cost of each Hungarian.

(3) Latin America

Argentina

The Government has offered asylum to 2,000 Hungarians. It gave \$ 10,000 to ICEM for 1956.

Bolivia

Bolivia has offered resettlement to 500 families, preferably agricultural and skilled workers.

Brazil

The Federal Government offered asylum to 10,000 Hungarians, and 354 have left. In 1956, Brazil made available \$ 30,000 to the High Commissioner requesting that it be divided equally between ICEM and his Office. It donated \$ 10,000 to ICEM for 1957.

Chile

Chile has offered resettlement for 1,000 Hungarians; 155 have left. The selection is to be made by the Chilean Embassy in Vienna; with emphasis on farm workers. Chile has donated \$ 10,000 to ICEM for 1957.

Colombia

The Government has offered to take up to 10,000 Hungarians, and 72 have gone. 1,000 refugees could be admitted immediately. Colombia would need financial assistance from international organizations for their transportation and reception.

Venezuela

Venezuela offered to take 1,500 Hungarians; 62 have gone there. The government donated \$ 10,000 to ICEM in 1956.

Other Latin America countries which have offered to take small numbers of refugees, or have made contributions in money or kind, are Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

(4) Africa

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

The government has offered asylum to 30 orphans under five. The children are to be admitted under the auspices of the Child Protection Society. More children might be accepted later. The Government has donated \$ 10,000 to the UN Appeal and \$ 10,000 to ICEM for 1956.

Union of South Africa

South Africa offered asylum to 1,770 Hungarians; 1,097 have gone there. The government contributed in 1956 \$ 28,003 to ICEM and \$ 14,002 for payment at \$ 56 a head for 250 unsponsored refugees to be resettled in the Union.

Tunisia has offered temporary asylum to 100 refugees and has given contributions, as have Ethiopia, Liberia and Morocco.

(5) Asia

Israel will take any number of Hungarian Jewish refugees; 1,644 have left. Israel, Cambodia, the Chinese Republic and Pakistan have made contributions in money or kind.

CHAPTER IV

International Action

(a) United Nations

On 9th November, 1956, the General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/398 requesting the Secretary General to call upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to consult with other appropriate international agencies and interested governments to arrange emergency assistance to Hungarian refugees and urged Member States to make contributions for this purpose.

2. In a second resolution (A/RES/409) adopted by the General Assembly on 21st November, 1956, the Secretary General and the High Commissioner were requested to make an appeal to governments and non-governmental organizations. They were also authorised to make subsequent appeals based on plans and estimates by the UNHCR, with the concurrence of the UN Refugees Emergency Fund Executive (UNREF). Governments and voluntary organizations were

requested under A/RES/409 to "co-ordinate their aid programmes in consultation with the Office of the High Commissioner".

3. On 30th November, 1956, a joint appeal for \$ 10 million was made for the refugees in Austria and governments were urged to make further offers, for acceptance of Hungarian refugees in their territories. By 1st March, 1957, \$ 6,926,767, including contributions in kind, had been donated through the United Nations as well as a sum of \$ 415,615 made available directly to the Austrian Government. As stated in Chapter III, these sums do not include the considerable contributions made to ICEM for refugee transport, or the donations received by national and international voluntary agencies for the Hungarian refugees.

4. In view of the number of refugees still in Austria and Yugoslavia the United Nations Secretary General and the High Commissioner made a further appeal on 11th March, 1957, for a sum of \$ 23,153,425 to finance the operation of care and maintenance of Hungarian refugees in both Yugoslavia and Austria until the end of 1957.

5. The second joint appeal expresses the hope that interested governments will continue to take part in the international effort "by providing appropriate assistance, so that the problem of Hungarian refugees can be solved this year".

6. UNHCR

The High Commissioner's Office was assigned by the General Assembly the three tasks of co-ordinating assistance to refugees from Hungary, of making appeals, with the UN Secretary General, for assistance to these refugees, and of developing a comprehensive assessment of their needs with the concurrence of the UNREF Executive Committee.

7. The mandate of the High Commissioner's Office, as well as the special task entrusted to the High Commissioner by the General Assembly under resolution A/RES/398 and A/RES/409 cover the Hungarian refugees who seek asylum in both Austria and Yugoslavia. (The High Commissioner's statement to his Executive Committee on the "Eligibility of Hungarian refugees" is given at Annex I). These refugees, therefore, qualify for the 1951 Geneva Convention concerning the Status of Refugees.

(b) Other Organizations

8. Working closely with the UNHCR are the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, the League of Red Cross Societies and over sixty voluntary organizations.

9. ICEM is engaged in large-scale transport of Hungarian refugees from Austria to overseas and European countries. It is also registering these refugees in many European countries in order to find out their preferences for resettlement. The organization requires additional funds for moving Hungarians within Europe and for administrative purposes.

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10. The International Red Cross has divided its activities, the International Committee Working in Hungary and the League of Red Cross Societies concerning itself with Hungarian refugees in Austria. The League, with financial assistance from the UNHCR, has assumed responsibility progressively for the basic care of some 40,000 Hungarians in camps in Austria. This work is carried out under an agreement between the League, UNHCR and the Austrian government. It hopes to be able to do the same for the majority of the refugees in Yugoslavia.

11. The League is served by voluntary helpers from the national Red Cross Societies, many of whom have responsibilities in their own countries which limit the time they can give to refugee work abroad. The League therefore has made it clear that it must consider 30th June, 1957, as the terminal date for its operation as an emergency organization.

12. Many voluntary organizations are doing invaluable work in the camps in Austria; they also assist in resettlement planning for refugees in both countries of first asylum and final settlement.

Council of Europe

In December, 1956, the Committee of Ministers allocated to the Austrian Government the sum of 100 million French francs out of the Council's budget.

On 26th January, 1957, the Ministers' Deputies invited Member Governments to examine the possibility of complying with the wishes expressed in the Assembly's recommendation 114 of 8th January to give further support to the measures taken by UNHCR and ICEM for the Hungarian refugees.

CHAPTER V

Conclusion

The Hungarian refugees, as far as can be ascertained, consist of a high proportion of male industrial workers between the ages of 16 and 40, with a spearhead of students and intellectuals, educated according to Marxist ideas, and a leavening of members of the former middle classes whose outlook is closer to that of the West. The majority has come to maturity during the twelve years of "peoples democracy" and has little idea of how a Western democratic State functions. Many of them expected the West to be an Eldorado and were discouraged when they found it to be such a workaday place.

2. The refugees are still under the spell of their fight for freedom; they see themselves as paladins in the struggle against Soviet communism.

3. Few of the refugees know a foreign language and few foreigners know Hungarian. This is one of the biggest immediate obstacles in regard to integration.

4. On the whole, however, host countries are finding it relatively easy to absorb refugees into their industries and economy generally. In the United Kingdom, for example, the Under-Secretary at the Home Office said early in March that about 6,000 Hungarians were already in employment and paying their own way. She added: "In view of the language difficulty that is a fine record".

5. It appears then that countries encounter less difficulty in absorbing the Hungarians than with previous large groups of refugees. The chief factors delaying a solution of the problem are (i) insufficient offers for resettlement and (ii) insufficient funds to move the refugees from countries of first asylum.

6. The refugees in Yugoslavia are a special problem. The Yugoslav government is being urged by Russia to send the refugees back to Hungary and this political factor, apart from the crucial lack of accommodation and the impossibility of integrating refugees in Yugoslavia, makes it particularly urgent to begin moving large numbers of them without further delay.

7. The vast majority of refugees in Austria and Yugoslavia is determined to immigrate overseas. Moreover, it would appear that almost half of those in Western European countries wish also to go overseas. It may be realistic, therefore, to regard the whole of Western Europe as an area of first asylum.

8. The Implications for NATO

The Hungarians have sought freedom in the West; most of them are in member countries of NATO. Their treatment by us is a test of our principles and it will be closely watched by the peoples of Eastern Europe.

9. The emotional impulse which prevailed during the first weeks of the exodus is almost spent. The free countries - and first of all those of the Atlantic Pact - must make a further conscious and determined effort to share the burden equitably so as to solve the problem in 1957.

10. It is recommended therefore that, in accordance with United Nations resolutions regarding Hungarian refugees and the appeals made by the United Nations Secretary General and the High Commissioner, member governments should:

- (i) provide increased opportunities for emigration from Yugoslavia and Austria;
- (ii) consider Hungarian refugees in other European countries no less eligible for resettlement overseas;
- (iii) continue to co-operate with existing initiatives with a view to resettling the Hungarian refugees in the countries of their choice by the end of 1957.

ELIGIBILITY OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

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[Statement Communicated by the
High Commissioner to his Exe-
cutive Committee.]

"1. Refugees from Hungary who meet the terms of Article 6B of the Statute of the Office are within my mandate.

"2. Article 6B provides:

'the competence of the High Commissioner shall extend to:

Any other person who is outside the country of his nationality or if he has no nationality, the country of his former habitual residence, because he has or had well-founded fear of persecution by reason of his race, religion, nationality or political opinion and is unable or, because of such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of the government of the country of his nationality, or, if he has no nationality, to return to the country of his former habitual residence.'

"3. It will be noted that this paragraph of the Statute contains no reference to any date limit such as that which is contained in paragraph 6A of the Statute which states:

'A.(ii) Any person who as a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to return to it.'

and Article 1A (2) of the United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 which states:

'A. For the purposes of the present convention, the term "refugee" shall apply to any person who:

.....

(2) As a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.'

"4. As regards the date of 1 January 1951, attention is drawn to page 39 of the Report of 17 February 1950 of the Ad Hoc Committee on Statelessness and Related Problems (E/1618), where it is stated:

'The expression 'as a result of events in Europe' is intended to apply to happenings of major importance involving territorial or profound political changes, as well as systematic programmes of persecution in this period which are after-effects of earlier changes.

The second date, 1 January 1951, excludes events which happen after that date but does not exclude persons who may become refugees at a later date as a result of events before then, or as a result of after-effects which occurred at a later date.

In my opinion it is reasonable to relate the departure of the refugees from Hungary not merely to the events which took place in Hungary in November 1956, but also to fundamental political changes which took place as a result of the last war. It would follow, therefore, that the refugees from Hungary who meet the other requirements of the Convention should be considered to be within its scope notwithstanding the fact that their flight took place after 1 January 1951.

"5. This interpretation has been adopted by the Austrian authorities who are prepared to consider the Hungarian refugees in Austria to be within the scope of the Convention and to issue them with a normal eligibility certificate to this effect as soon as it is technically possible, unless eligibility examinations show that any individual applicant should not be entitled to the benefits of the Convention. The attitude which has been taken by the Austrian authorities on this question has been followed in most countries where refugees of Hungarian origin coming through Austria have been given asylum."

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27th March, 1957

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AC/119-WP/31/1

COMMITTEE OF POLITICAL ADVISORS

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN THE NETHERLANDS

Note by the Netherlands Delegation

The absorption of the 2,854 Hungarian refugees admitted for permanent residence in the Netherlands is proceeding satisfactorily. By the middle of February 86% (2,097 refugees) of this total number had found employment. At this time only 129 Hungarian refugees still had to be placed. The remainder are children, aged people, some 110 students and those unfit to work.

2. As was to be expected, the initial employment found for refugees has not always proved entirely suitable, so that in some cases another job had to be found. Committees have been set up at local and regional level in order to assist the refugees in the process of their integration into society. Up to the middle of February some 50 refugees had decided to return to Hungary.

3. Whenever a refugee indicates his desire to return to Hungary, an investigation is made as to his motives. Sometimes these are connected with inappropriate housing or unsuitable employment, for which a remedy can be sought. If, however, a refugee - after having been duly warned of the risks he may run upon his return in Hungary - persists, he is not kept from leaving. In principle the returning refugee is expected to pay his own fare, though in urgent cases the Government provides the required tickets. The return trip is usually made through Germany and Czechoslovakia. For travel documents he has to apply to the Hungarian Legation at The Hague which invariably refuses to furnish travel funds.

4. There have been no indications as yet of a tendency amongst young refugees to join leftist groups or organizations. In general, the duration of their stay in the Netherlands has been too short, it is felt, to draw any conclusions on this subject.

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Paris, XVIe.

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CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
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5th April, 1957

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COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS

Note by the German Delegation

Up to 1st February 990 Hungarian refugee students have been registered at German universities. Another 14 were sent to the Saar. The Social Office of the Federation of German Students' Association (Bundesstudentenring) has received questionnaires giving detailed information on the personal status and the educational background of 921 of these students. Eight hundred and seven of them are male and 114 female. Eight hundred and twenty three are unmarried, 87 are married, 10 are divorced, 1 is a widower. They are born between 1917 and 1941.

2. Another 175 students will come to the Federal Republic of Germany as Ford scholars.

3. For all these students no difficulties will arise unless their German or international scholarships expire before they have completed their studies or if they must find work after the completion of their studies.

4. A Hungarian Students Rehabilitation Committee (Kuratorium) of the German Economy has been set up. It is composed of the following organizations:

The Donors' Association for Science (der Stifterverband)

The Federation of German Industries (der Bundesverband der deutschen Industrie)

The Association of German Chambers of Commerce (der deutsche Industrie- und Handelstag)

The Federal Association of German Employers' Organizations (die Bundesvereinigung der deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände)

The German Industrial Institute (das deutsche Industrie-Institut)

The Conference of West German University Principals, (die Westdeutsche Rektorenkonferenz)

The Association of German Students' Corporations (Verband deutscher Studentenschaften)

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5. The Rehabilitation Committee plans to channel all donations from industrial and commercial sources and to co-ordinate relief measures. At present the Rehabilitation Committee is paying out the following scholarships in addition to the aid granted by the Federal Government:

Forty six scholarships at DM 50.- per month for a period of one year;

Ten scholarships at DM 100.- per month for a period of one year; and

Three scholarships at DM 100.- per month for a period of one year for married couples.

6. In addition German industry and commerce has made available approximately 30 full scholarships amounting to up to DM 400.- per month.

7. At various universities, for example in Brunswick, the Students have imposed upon themselves a levy amounting to 5 Marks per student for a period of 4 years. The funds accruing from this source are also used in aid of Hungarian students.

8. Seven hundred refugee students have found accommodation with families, in students' or corporation homes. The remainder still live in camps. This accommodation is partly made available free, partly at reduced rates and is partly paid for from the assistance furnished to the students.

9. The students already enrolled receive integration assistance amounting to DM 150.- per month from the funds of the Federal Ministry of the Interior for a total of three terms (i.e. 18 months). Moreover, the universities cancel their fees and give them free meals. Those students who prepare themselves for studies at German universities by attending language courses receive assistance covering their living expenses and the cost of their education. This assistance varies between DM 150.- and DM 258.- depending on whether the students have to pay for their accommodation and instruction.

10. The Hungarian students live in the German university towns in groups of between 30 and 50. In these towns students' guilds have been set up with a tutor who looks after these refugee students.

11. The political attitude of the Hungarian refugee students cannot be finally determined. The Hungarian revolution has destroyed the conventional order; therefore, these students all have certain radical leanings. On the whole the young people among them are suspicious and tend to remain together in groups. Not all of them actively fought against the communist regime. There are also persons among them who left the country under the impression of the general panic or for fear of persecution or deportation. Finally, it is quite possible that some of them came over out of a certain spirit of adventure.

12. The educational background of the Hungarian refugee students varies a good deal. The majority of them hold the Final Diploma of a grammar school, a secondary modern school or a teachers training college. There are also diplomas of technical colleges and other industrial preparatory schools and those which were obtained in special examinations. A number of these students had not yet taken up their university studies in Hungary either because they had to undergo their national service period or because they had not been admitted to a university for political reasons or because they had been rejected with the qualification that they should first of all prove their "social reliability". A variety of other reasons also apply.

13. The Ministers of Education of the German Länder will shortly decide on the validity of the various diplomas and other qualifications. It is in the interests of the students themselves that any concession that may be made in this respect must be limited by the students' academic knowledge and ability, which must be adequate to the standard which has to be attained by any student at a German university. The recognition of the matriculation examinations will probably be governed by the same principles as apply to the German refugee students who have passed their matriculation examinations in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

14. Of the Hungarian refugee students 75 possess a good knowledge of German, 170 have elementary knowledge and 483 no knowledge of German. The remainder made no statement concerning their linguistic qualification. This means that two-thirds of them will first of all have to attend language courses for some considerable time before they are able to start their academic studies at a German university. On account of this situation there have so far been no difficulties in distributing these students to the various universities. However, certain bottlenecks have occurred in those academic subjects which require the availability of a working place in a laboratory, although the German students endeavour to help their Hungarian fellow-students by moving closer together to make room for them. Art students are easier to place. According to the information available 140 refugee students intend to take up the arts, 160 medicine, 85 the sciences, 400 technological subjects, 45 agriculture and forestry, 110 sports and the fine arts.

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CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
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17th April, 1957

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COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

ADDENDUM

to

AC/52-D/223
(dated 2nd February, 1957)

Note by the Canadian Delegation

ASSISTANCE TO HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS

By summer it is estimated that Canada will have admitted approximately 950 Hungarian refugee students. Two groups of students, totalling 395, from the Sopron University, have been transported by sea. Another group of individual students referred to Canadian officials in Vienna by a co-ordinating committee under the auspices of the Austrian Ministry of Education, are being brought to Canada by special charter flights. By mid-summer their number is expected to reach 450. In addition it is expected that at least 100 other students will arrive in the regular refugee flow.

2. All of the above students will have been transported by the Government of Canada.

3. During his visit to Europe in December, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration made arrangements for the transfer to Canada of the entire Faculty of Forestry of Sopron University, consisting of 180 students and Faculty members and their dependents. This group, which is attached to the University of British Columbia, has been provided with accommodation and classrooms by the Powell River Company. They are continuing their forestry studies and learning English while in camp. It is expected that summer employment will be provided by various lumber companies, and that most of the students will be admitted to classes at the University of British Columbia next Fall.

4. One hundred and fifteen students of the Mining and Engineering Faculties of Sopron University have been settled in Toronto, where through the assistance of the University of Toronto and various mining and engineering companies, they will be able to continue their studies until June, 1958, without being required to pay tuition fees.

5. All other students not from Sopron University are taken to Montreal where they are accommodated temporarily in government hostels until they have been assessed academically by a committee

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of the National Conference of Canadian Universities. The NCCU committee then refers the students to the Canadian Universities where scholarships and offers of accommodation are available. The World University Service of Canada is co-operating with the NCCU committee in the placement of this group.

6. Approximately 170 offers varying from the waiver of tuition fees to both the waiver of fees and the provision of living accommodation and board, are under the jurisdiction of the NCCU committee. They are available to Hungarian refugee students for the academic year commencing in September 1957, and they range in value from \$500 to \$1,000.

7. Several Canadian Universities are accepting about 360 refugee students on a temporary basis until 31st May.(1). They are not being admitted to regular courses but are being given accommodation and an intensive language training in English or French, as well as an opportunity to become acquainted with Canadian campus life. The Federal Government is contributing to their maintenance at a rate of \$3.00 per day per student. After 31st May they will be expected to take summer employment.

8. While almost 600 out of the 950 Hungarian students coming to Canada will be receiving assistance to continue their studies at Canadian universities next Fall, there will be about 350 who will not be able to do so unless financial assistance is forthcoming, to supplement their summer earnings. Allowing for the failure of some of this group to meet admission requirements, it is estimated that a minimum of \$125,000 is required. This amount would enable bursaries of \$500 to be paid to 250 students in the next academic year, and together with all the other offers which have been made so generously by Canadian Universities and Canadian companies, should provide at least one year's assistance to refugee students meeting admission standards.

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(1)	<u>Students</u>
University of New Brunswick	15
Laval University	10 or 15 (tentative)
McGill University	150
University of Montreal	50
Queen's University	28
McMaster University	25
University of Western Ontario	25
Ontario Agricultural College	25
University of Alberta	<u>25</u>
	<u>358</u>

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
17th April, 1957

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REPORT ON HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

Note by the Chairman of the Committee of
Political Advisers

In response to the Council's request (1), the Committee of Political Advisers submits the attached report. It will be noted that, with the exception of Chapter V (Conclusions), this is a factual study, based on statistics of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as of 11th March, 1957.

(Signed) A. CASARDI

Palais de Chaillot,
Paris, XVIe.

(1) C-R(57)7, Item VIII

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NOTE: This document will be raised under Any Other Business at the Council's Meeting on Wednesday, 24th April, 1957.

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REPORT ON HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

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I. INTRODUCTION

As at 11th March, 1957, 18,601 Hungarian refugees had entered Yugoslavia and 173,617 had entered Austria making a grand total of 192,218 to leave Hungary since the revolt began on 23rd October.

2. By 11th March less than 400 of those in Yugoslavia had been resettled. There remain at present in Austria between 53 and 54,000 Hungarian refugees and over 16,000 in Yugoslavia whose emergency relief, care and maintenance cannot be supplied only by the Austrian and Yugoslav Governments. (1)

Since the closing of the Hungarian frontier in February the daily rate of influx into both countries has greatly decreased (in the middle of March about 10 a day into Austria and some 20 to 30 into Yugoslavia). It appears unlikely, however, that all the Hungarian refugees in Austria and Yugoslavia can be resettled elsewhere. A statement published on 12th March, 1957, by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that at the end of 1957, there would remain about 20,000 Hungarian refugees in Austria and some 14,000 in Yugoslavia, all in need of accommodation, care and maintenance.

3. The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) agrees with these estimates; they could of course be modified by an increase of refugees from Hungary into the two neighbouring countries or in the rate of resettlement abroad, especially with regard to Yugoslavia.

4. Despite the considerable financial help given by governments and by private sources, the Austrian and Yugoslav governments up-to-date have carried a disproportionate burden. At the end of January, the Austrian Minister of the Interior estimated that his government had borne 40 per cent of the expenses incurred by the Hungarian refugees in Austria. At the same date the Yugoslav Government had spent the equivalent of \$1 million, and since that date almost 5,000 more Hungarians have sought asylum in Yugoslavia.

5. The UNHCR estimates that on the basis of the number of Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia at the beginning of March, and assuming that the average number would be 15,000 from then to 30th June, 1957, and 14,000 for the rest of the year, the funds still required for their reception, care and maintenance until the end of 1957 would be about \$8 million.

6. The same criteria applied to Austria (assuming that there would be 47,000 Hungarian refugees there from March until the end of June and about 25,000 until the end of the year) show that the funds required until the end of 1957 would amount to about \$15,250,000.

7. The estimated grand total of funds still required for the care and maintenance of Hungarian refugees in Austria and Yugoslavia for the whole of 1957 is therefore \$ 23,250,000. These funds could be reduced if the League of Red Cross Societies was able to continue the provision of care and maintenance for refugees in both Austria and Yugoslavia until the end of 1957.

(1) The number of refugees who have been repatriated to Hungary and the number who wish to remain in Yugoslavia and Austria is given in Chapter 2.

8. UNHCR statistics show that up to 11th March 1957, 120, 2 Hungarian refugees had left, or were about to leave Austria for resettlement abroad, and 374 from Yugoslavia.

9. Of these, 106,400 were being taken by NATO member countries, 53,734 by the two North American members and 52,606 by European members.

10. Many thousands of these refugees in Western Europe wish, however, to emigrate overseas: moreover some NATO European countries have been able to admit them for temporary asylum only. Most of the European countries cannot accept more Hungarian refugees unless several thousands of their present guests are able to emigrate overseas. There is a growing tendency among overseas countries to regard Western Europe as an area of first asylum which, pursued, should alleviate the situation not only in Austria (and actually Yugoslavia) but also in all Western European countries.

CHAPTER II

Hungarian Refugees in Yugoslavia and Austria

Yugoslavia

UNHCR figures for Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia at 11th March, 1957, are:

Total arrivals of Hungarians in Yugoslavia:	18,601
Total repatriated:	1,411
Total resettled in Yugoslavia	401
Total resettled abroad	374
Total still in camps	16,415

2. The influx into Yugoslavia was moderate until the second half of December, when it increased sharply reaching a peak of more than 4,000 during the last week of January. In the middle of March, the daily average was from 20 to 30, about twice the number entering Austria. This may be attributed to the more favourable terrain of the southern frontier, a part of which lies wooded and hilly country.

3. Accommodation, Care and Maintenance

The refugees are at present billeted in some 36 centres, most of which are not far from the Hungarian border, and in general east of the Danube. Others are in hotels on the coast and in resorts in Croatia and Slovenia. This is strictly emergency accommodation and these centres must be vacated by the middle of April to enable their reconversion for the tourist season. This circumstance, and the over-crowding in many of the centres in northern Yugoslavia, present a serious accommodation problem. The Yugoslav authorities assess the capacity of existing centres at not more than 10,000 refugees. If a larger number is to remain during 1957 two or more camps will have to be built at an estimated cost of just over \$4 million.

4. The Yugoslav Government bore all initial costs for the refugees, apart from a contribution of \$ 50,000 from the UNHCR to the Yugoslav Red Cross. The League of Red Cross Societies is hoping to be able to undertake care and maintenance for some 10,000 refugees in Yugoslavia until 30th June, 1957. The League may perhaps be able to extend this service to all Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia. The cost of Red Cross assistance for 10,000 refugees from the middle of March to the end of June is estimated at \$ 633,000. The League will work through the Yugoslav Red Cross.

5. UNHCR

At the request of the Yugoslav Government a provisional office of the High Commissioner was established in Belgrade on 11th February, 1957. No other agencies are working autonomously in Yugoslavia but representatives of the ICEM and of some twelve voluntary organizations are allowed to work under the control of the High Commissioner's representative in Belgrade.

6. Repatriation

1,411 Hungarians have requested repatriation, about 7.5% of the total number in Yugoslavia. Hungarian repatriation missions were working in Yugoslavia in December and in February. The missions only visited centres where refugees had expressed a wish to return to Hungary. One of the High Commissioner's representatives was present at all interviews. Moreover he questioned individually each refugee who asked to be repatriated. Many of the first batch of 100 repatriated in December had come to Yugoslavia in search of a child or relative. The comparatively high figure of the February repatriations may be due to overcrowding in the camps and to the limited possibilities so far available for emigration from Yugoslavia.

7. Resettlement

It is thought that more than 90% of the Hungarian refugees wish to leave Yugoslavia for overseas or other European countries. It is improbable that more than 1,000 can be integrated in Yugoslavia. In the absence of full information on the wishes of the refugees (a census is being made by the Yugoslavs and voluntary agencies are also starting to compile dossiers) an indication of their preferences for particular countries of resettlement may be obtained from the census made for the 937 refugees in the camp at Geroovo on 15th January, 1957:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of refugees registered</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1. <u>Countries of Overseas resettlement</u>		
United States of America	239	25.5
Canada	126	13.5
Australia	122	13.0
Brazil	17	1.8
Argentina	10	1.1
Uruguay	6	0.6
Venezuela	4	0.4
Chile	1	0.1
Sub-total	525	56.0
2. <u>European resettlement</u>		
Italy	166	17.8
France	141	15.1
Federal Republic of Germany	49	5.2
Austria	27	2.9
Sweden	16	1.7
Greece	6	0.6
United Kingdom	4	0.4
Switzerland	3	0.3
Sub-total	412	44.0
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>937</u>	<u>100.0</u>

8. Requests by the High Commissioner to Governments have resulted in the following answers:

- (i) France will admit any Hungarian refugee residing in Yugoslavia who formally expresses the wish to settle permanently in France. About 200 refugees have applied.
- (ii) Western Germany is willing to accept for permanent settlement Hungarian refugees of German ethnic origin who have close relatives in Germany willing to sponsor them.
- (iii) Italy is offering temporary asylum to 60 Hungarians.
- (iv) Switzerland is taking 100 for permanent settlement.
- (v) Norway has selected 200 to 260.
- (vi) Sweden has selected 400.

9. So far as can be judged by partial censuses, about 80% of the refugees in Yugoslavia belong to the active population, the proportion of women without occupation being about 10%. More than

half of the active population are factory workers, the remainder being almost equally divided between students, civil servants, the liberal professions, farmers and agricultural workers. Among the adults there is an overwhelming majority of males.

10. Summary

The refugees are costing Yugoslavia some \$ 30,000 daily. As noted in the introduction to this report, the UNHCR estimates that about \$ 8 million are still required to meet the costs of the Hungarian refugees who are likely to remain in Yugoslavia during 1957. Although in principle refugees residing in Yugoslavia could be resettled in France, most of them wish to put the ocean behind them.

11. Quite apart from the economic question of cost and accommodation the Hungarian refugees constitute a grave political problem for the Yugoslav government both internally and externally with its Communist neighbours and the Soviet Union. The Yugoslav government, which has done its best in difficult circumstances, has signified that it will continue to grant asylum to refugees and to assist any who wish to establish themselves in Yugoslavia. International assistance, however, is urgently needed to resettle the great majority of the Hungarians who wish to emigrate and to meet the needs of the remainder so long as they are in Yugoslavia.

(b) Austria

12. UNHCR figures for Hungarian refugees in Austria at 11th March, 1957, are:

Total arrivals	173,617
Moved abroad	119,309 ⁺
Repatriated from Austria	3,571
Approximate total left in Austria	50,737

13. Before the October revolt an average of 66 Hungarians per month escaped into Austria, where there remains a wartime refugee population of about 114,000 (20,000 were in camps in October). After 5th November when the Red Army returned to Budapest, the Hungarian influx increased rapidly. In one week in November over 46,000 refugees entered Austria. In the first half of January about 800 refugees were still arriving; but the rate has decreased since then and in the middle of March it averaged from 10 to 15 a day.

⁺ 120,122 have been moved from Austria, but 813 of these passed through Austria from other countries on repatriation to Hungary.

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14. In order to relieve the congestion at the height of the exodus in November, ICEM and voluntary agencies accepted every available offer of asylum and moved refugees abroad as quickly as possible, generally without proper "screening". This hasty but necessary movement caused frustration among the refugees and some irritation in the host countries. Many refugees found themselves in countries where, on reflection, they did not wish to settle; others believed they would be able to continue to overseas countries. For some time, departure from Austria was slowed down as the refugees feared they would forfeit any chance of resettlement if they left.

15. Accommodation, Care and Maintenance

Lack of large-scale accommodation in Austria is responsible for the variety of arrangements under which care and maintenance are provided for the refugees. Some are in Federal camps, others in provincial camps and centres; almost 10,000 live with private families, while some 8,000 live out of camp but are looked after by voluntary agencies. About 40,000 are now in Red Cross camps; this concentration greatly facilitates the rate of resettlement abroad.

16. The cost to the Austrian authorities varies according to the type of accommodation from \$ 1 to \$1.35 a day per head in the government centres and about \$.53 in the Red Cross camps.

17. As noted in the Introduction, the funds still required for the care and maintenance of the Hungarians in Austria for 1957 are estimated to amount to \$ 15.25 million. Moreover, unlike Yugoslavia, many thousands of refugees wish to remain indefinitely in Austria and large additional sums of money will be required for their permanent establishment there.

18. Repatriation

There is a Hungarian repatriation mission in Austria; less than 4,000 Hungarians have requested repatriation, generally people who came over without political reasons. Interviews are now held at the Ministry of the Interior in Vienna in the presence of an official of that Ministry and of a representative of the NHCR. Only refugees who ask to see the Hungarian mission are interviewed.

19. Resettlement

The present rate of movement from Austria appears fairly satisfactory. If it continues ICEM calculates that about 30,000 Hungarians will remain in Austria after June, 1957, always providing there is no further influx from Hungary. The Austrian government has stated that it would be prepared in principle to assist in the integration in Austria of a maximum of 30,000 Hungarian refugees, who either may not wish to leave Austria or for whom there is no chance of resettlement overseas.

20. Summary

The immediate task is to occupy the refugees, both those who are awaiting movement overseas and those who wish to remain in Austria. The great majority is young, active and very tough. Voluntary organizations are doing a lot to give the refugees vocational training but the gap between supply and demand is still enormous.

21. The chief long-term aims for the 30,000 refugees who may remain in Austria are provision of housing and training to enable them to take their place in Austrian life. The prolonged effects of camp life on these energetic people will be disastrous.

22. The Austrian government has been extremely generous. It opened its frontiers to every Hungarian seeking asylum. This was a remarkable effort for a small country with, in addition, a delicate international position. Continued international support will be essential to solve the problem of Hungarian resettlement abroad and to assist Austria to assimilate the many thousands of refugees to whom she has offered permanent homes.

CHAPTER IIINumbers of Hungarian Refugees outside
Austria and Jugoslavia

Statistics published by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees show that at 11th March, 1957, 120,122 Hungarian refugees have left Austria for resettlement abroad. The number of refugees who have left, or who should shortly be leaving Jugoslavia for resettlement is about 974.

2. The numbers of Hungarian refugees from Austria admitted by each of the (a) NATO member countries, and (b) other countries, is given below. The contributions and offers of assistance received by UNHCR and ICEM up to 11th March, 1957 are listed under each country. All figures of refugees and contributions are from UNHCR published reports, except when otherwise stated. They do not include the contributions received by voluntary agencies nor, in most cases, the donations of governments to the Red Cross for economic or other aid to Hungarian refugees. Nor was it possible to give figures for the large expenditures incurred by each government in its own country for accommodation and resettlement.

3. NATO CountriesBelgium

There are 3,150 refugees in Belgium. The original figure offered asylum was 3,000.

Canada

The Dominion Government has not set a limit on the number of Hungarian refugees. There are 13,794 in Canada. Canadian

lection missions are operating in Austria and immigration priority being given to Hungarian refugees. The Canadian Government has negotiated special agreements with France and the United Kingdom to admit 3,000 and 5,000 Hungarian refugees from those countries respectively into Canada. Similar agreements with other European countries are under examination and 2,000 Hungarian refugees bound for Canada from Austria are being given asylum in the Netherlands until they can be moved overseas. The Canadian Government has contributed \$ 676,666 to the United Nations Secretary General's and the High Commissioner's appeal (UN Appeal) for Hungarian refugees.

Sums have been given to Austria for refugees not in Red Cross camps there, and to the Canadian Red Cross for aid to refugees in camps in Western Europe, including those in the Netherlands who are waiting passage to Canada.

Denmark

Denmark offered asylum to 1,000 Hungarians; there are now 105. It has given \$ 30,000 to the UN Appeal and \$ 20,000 in 1956 to ICEM.

ICEM understands that 674 of these refugees desire to emigrate from Denmark as follows:

280 to Canada
260 to USA
184 to other countries

France

The French Government will accept any refugee from Austria or Yugoslavia who expresses a wish to settle permanently in France. The number in France is 8,965. France has contributed \$ 100,000 to the UN Appeal and \$ 54,143 in 1956 to ICEM.

It is thought that about 200 refugees have registered with the French Embassy in Belgrade for permanent resettlement in France.

According to ICEM, 4,500 Hungarian refugees in France wish to emigrate as follows:

50 to Australia
2,500 to Canada (this has been arranged)
1,000 to USA
50 other countries

Federal German Republic

The Federal Government has not set a limit to the number it will take. The German authorities have informed NATO that there are 15,000 Hungarian refugees in West Germany. (1) The published

) AC/119-WP/31

statistics of UNHCR give 11,564 as at 11th March, 1957. The Government bears all the expenses of transporting the refugees from Austria and the German mission in Vienna makes registration and transport arrangements. Germany contributed \$ 20,000 to ICEM in 1956.

The Federal Government is willing to take permanently Hungarian refugees from Yugoslavia of German ethnic origin who have close relatives in Germany willing to sponsor them.

Greece

Greece has not been able to offer asylum to groups of Hungarian refugees. The government gave the refugees in Austria 30 tons of raisins valued at \$ 10,000.

Iceland

In December, 52 Hungarian refugees were brought to Iceland. The Icelandic Red Cross took care of the refugees and bore all transportation costs. The Icelandic Government is willing to consider favourably any application from Hungarian refugees who might wish to settle in Iceland.

Italy

The Italian Government offered temporary asylum to 4,000 refugees. There are 3,809 Hungarian refugees in Italy. The government has contributed \$ 50,000 to ICEM in 1956 and \$ 25,000 for 1957. Italy has also agreed to give temporary asylum to about 60 refugees from Yugoslavia.

ICEM speaks of an unofficial agreement with Australia and Canada to admit 500 and 1,000 Hungarians from Italy respectively. A further 693 have registered with ICEM for the USA and about 100 for Latin America.

Luxembourg

The Grand Duchy has offered asylum to 300 Hungarians; 200 are already there. The Government has given \$ 5,000 to the UN Appeal and \$ 5,000 to ICEM for 1956.

Netherlands

Holland has offered to take 3,000 Hungarians of which 2,958 are already there. In addition, the Government is giving temporary asylum to 2,000 Hungarian refugees who are to be taken to Canada.

The Netherlands donated \$ 15,000 to ICEM for 1956 and 25,000 for 1957. The Dutch National Committee for Relief to Hungary gave \$ 19,231 to the UNHCR Representative in Vienna to be used for emergency relief.

Norway

The government has not specified a limit. At the moment there are just over 1,000 Hungarian refugees in Norway. The government is to spend \$ 139,997 on the care of Hungarian refugees in Norway. It is to take a number of tubercular refugees and also other handicapped or specially difficult cases. Norway has contributed \$ 41,999 to the UN Appeal and \$ 27,999 to ICEM for 1956 and \$ 21,000 for 1957.

Norway is taking 200 to 260 refugees from Yugoslavia.

Portugal

The Portuguese Government offered temporary asylum to 1,000 to 7,000 children, possibly with some mothers.

During November 1956, the Portuguese authorities flew 13½ tons of food to Vienna; private sources contributed over \$ 10,000 to the Austrian Red Cross.

Turkey

The government offered to take 500 Hungarians; 443 are now there. The Istanbul newspaper Millet raised \$ 12,500 for use through the UNHCR.

United Kingdom

The government last autumn set no limit to the number of Hungarians it allowed to enter Great Britain. There are now 19,299 Hungarian refugees in the United Kingdom. Refugees are still being brought in under the arrangement by which the United Kingdom undertook to accept 5,000 from Austria to replace those which the Canadian Government are to take from Britain. The British government feels unable to give an assurance that more Hungarians will be admitted after the 5,000 for Canada have been replaced. However, a considerable number of the refugees in the United Kingdom wish to move to other overseas countries, and if these countries can accept them the British Government would be prepared to consider taking an equivalent number from Austria.

The British Government has contributed \$ 42,005 to the UN Appeal, \$ 112,014 to ICEM in 1957, and is also paying for the transport to the United Kingdom of 4,500 Hungarians from Austria, which ICEM was unable to finance.

The government is spending some £230,000 on the resettlement of refugees in Great Britain.

In addition, Britain has given the UNHCR \$ 575,931 from private sources for the care of Hungarian refugees. These contributions were raised by the Lord Mayor's Fund, the United Nations Association, and several other bodies.

United States

The United States offered asylum to 30,000 Hungarian refugees; this quota will be filled by the end of March 1957. Approximately 6,200 of these are being admitted for permanent residence under the Refugee Resettlement Act; the balance is

being admitted temporarily pending legislation to authorise their permanent admission.

The Administration has contributed \$ 5 million to the UN Appeal and \$ 368,374 to ICEM in 1956.

During 1957, the United States will pay \$ 75 per head for a maximum number of 35,450 refugees transported overseas by ICEM, and an additional \$ 125 per head to cover further resettlement costs for up to 20,450 of these refugees, to be designated by the United States Escapees Programme.

4. Other Countries

(1) Europe:

Ireland

The Irish Republic offered to take 1,000 Hungarians, 541 have arrived.

Spain

The government offered to take an unspecified number of mothers and children and to give temporary asylum to an undetermined number of refugees in transit to Latin America. Spain contributed \$ 10,000 to ICEM for 1957.

Sweden

The Swedish Government offered to receive about 5,000 Hungarians, including 60 tubercular refugees. 4,151 Hungarians have arrived. The government contributed \$ 96,830 to the UN Appeal.

Sweden has selected 400 Hungarian refugees from Yugoslavia.

Switzerland

The Federal Government agreed to receive 10,000 Hungarians; the number now in Switzerland is a little higher. Switzerland is willing to give all of them permanent residence but ICEM believes that about 3,000 wish to emigrate as follows:

1,500 to Australia
400 to Canada
1,200 to the USA

Switzerland has donated \$ 18,692 to the UN Appeal, \$ 18,692 to ICEM for 1956 and \$ 23,364 for 1957.

Switzerland has offered to admit 100 Hungarians for permanent settlement from Yugoslavia.

The Council of Europe donated \$ 2,900.12 to the UN Appeal fund and the Holy See \$ 2,000 to ICEM for 1957.

(2) AustralasiaAustralia

The Federal Government offered to take 10,000 Hungarians from Austria, of whom 3,426 have left. The quota of 10,000 will be available until the end of June, 1957. Australia has contributed \$44,671 to the UN Appeal, \$134,409 to ICEM for 1956 and about \$420,000 for 1957. In addition, Australia has donated \$44,671 to the Austrian Government and a further sum of \$22,336 will be added in Australia to provide personal equipment for newly arrived Hungarian refugees.

New Zealand

The Government has offered asylum to 1,000 Hungarian refugees and 617 have gone. New Zealand has contributed \$14,000 to the UN appeal, \$14,000 to ICEM for 1956 and \$70,000 for 1957. In addition, the government will pay \$140 toward the transport cost of each Hungarian.

(3) Latin AmericaArgentina

The Government has offered asylum to 2,000 Hungarians. It gave \$10,000 to ICEM for 1956.

Bolivia

Bolivia has offered resettlement to 500 families, preferably agricultural and skilled workers.

Brazil

The Federal Government offered asylum to 10,000 Hungarians, and 354 have left. In 1956, Brazil made available \$30,000 to the High Commissioner requesting that it be divided equally between ICEM and his Office. It donated \$10,000 to ICEM for 1957.

Chile

Chile has offered resettlement for 1,000 Hungarians; 155 have left. The selection is to be made by the Chilean Embassy in Vienna; with emphasis on farm workers. Chile has donated \$10,000 to ICEM for 1957.

Colombia

The Government has offered to take up to 10,000 Hungarians, and 72 have gone. 1,000 refugees could be admitted immediately. Colombia would need financial assistance from international organizations for their transportation and reception.

Venezuela

Venezuela offered to take 1,500 Hungarians; 62 have gone there. The government donated \$ 10,000 to ICEM in 1956.

Other Latin America countries which have offered to take small numbers of refugees, or have made contributions in money or kind, are Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

(4) AfricaRhodesia and Nyasaland

The government has offered asylum to 30 orphans under five. The children are to be admitted under the auspices of the Child Protection Society. More children might be accepted later. The Government has donated \$ 10,000 to the UN Appeal and \$ 10,000 to ICEM for 1956.

Union of South Africa

South Africa offered asylum to 1,770 Hungarians; 1,097 have gone there. The government contributed in 1956 \$ 28,003 to ICEM and \$ 14,002 for payment at \$ 56 a head for 250 unsponsored refugees to be resettled in the Union.

Tunisia has offered temporary asylum to 100 refugees and has given contributions, as have Ethiopia, Liberia and Morocco.

(5) Asia

Israel will take any number of Hungarian Jewish refugees; 1,644 have left. Israel, Cambodia, the Chinese Republic and Pakistan have made contributions in money or kind.

CHAPTER IVInternational Action(a) United Nations

On 9th November, 1956, the General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/398 requesting the Secretary General to call upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to consult with other appropriate international agencies and interested governments to arrange emergency assistance to Hungarian refugees and urged Member States to make contributions for this purpose.

2. In a second resolution (A/RES/409) adopted by the General Assembly on 21st November, 1956, the Secretary General and the High Commissioner were requested to make an appeal to governments and non-governmental organizations. They were also authorised to make subsequent appeals based on plans and estimates by the UNHCR, with the concurrence of the UN Refugees Emergency Fund Executive (UNREF). Governments and voluntary organizations were

requested under A/RES/409 to "co-ordinate their aid programmes in consultation with the Office of the High Commissioner".

3. On 30th November, 1956, a joint appeal for \$ 10 million was made for the refugees in Austria and governments were urged to make further offers, for acceptance of Hungarian refugees in their territories. By 1st March, 1957, \$ 6,926,767, including contributions in kind, had been donated through the United Nations as well as a sum of \$ 415,615 made available directly to the Austrian Government. As stated in Chapter III, these sums do not include the considerable contributions made to ICEM for refugee transport, or the donations received by national and international voluntary agencies for the Hungarian refugees.

4. In view of the number of refugees still in Austria and Yugoslavia the United Nations Secretary General and the High Commissioner made a further appeal on 11th March, 1957, for a sum of \$ 23,153,425 to finance the operation of care and maintenance of Hungarian refugees in both Yugoslavia and Austria until the end of 1957.

5. The second joint appeal expresses the hope that interested governments will continue to take part in the international effort "by providing appropriate assistance, so that the problem of Hungarian refugees can be solved this year".

6. UNHCR

The High Commissioner's Office was assigned by the General Assembly the three tasks of co-ordinating assistance to refugees from Hungary, of making appeals, with the UN Secretary General, for assistance to these refugees, and of developing a comprehensive assessment of their needs with the concurrence of the UNREF Executive Committee.

7. The mandate of the High Commissioner's Office, as well as the special task entrusted to the High Commissioner by the General Assembly under resolution A/RES/398 and A/RES/409 cover the Hungarian refugees who seek asylum in both Austria and Yugoslavia. (The High Commissioner's statement to his Executive Committee on the "Eligibility of Hungarian refugees" is given at Annex I). These refugees, therefore, qualify for the 1951 Geneva Convention concerning the Status of Refugees.

(b) Other Organizations

8. Working closely with the UNHCR are the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, the League of Red Cross Societies and over sixty voluntary organizations.

9. ICEM is engaged in large-scale transport of Hungarian refugees from Austria to overseas and European countries. It is also registering these refugees in many European countries in order to find out their preferences for resettlement. The organization requires additional funds for moving Hungarians within Europe and for administrative purposes.

10. The International Red Cross has divided its activities, the International Committee Working in Hungary and the League of Red Cross Societies concerning itself with Hungarian refugees in Austria. The League, with financial assistance from the UNHCR, has assumed responsibility progressively for the basic care of some 40,000 Hungarians in camps in Austria. This work is carried out under an agreement between the League, UNHCR and the Austrian government. It hopes to be able to do the same for the majority of the refugees in Yugoslavia.

11. The League is served by voluntary helpers from the national Red Cross Societies, many of whom have responsibilities in their own countries which limit the time they can give to refugee work abroad. The League therefore has made it clear that it must consider 30th June, 1957, as the terminal date for its operation as an emergency organization.

12. Many voluntary organizations are doing invaluable work in the camps in Austria; they also assist in resettlement planning for refugees in both countries of first asylum and final settlement.

Council of Europe

In December, 1956, the Committee of Ministers allocated to the Austrian Government the sum of 100 million French francs out of the Council's budget.

On 26th January, 1957, the Ministers' Deputies invited Member Governments to examine the possibility of complying with the wishes expressed in the Assembly's recommendation 114 of 8th January to give further support to the measures taken by UNHCR and ICEM for the Hungarian refugees.

CHAPTER V

Conclusion

The Hungarian refugees, as far as can be ascertained, consist of a high proportion of male industrial workers between the ages of 16 and 40, with a spearhead of students and intellectuals, educated according to Marxist ideas, and a leavening of members of the former middle classes whose outlook is closer to that of the West. The majority has come to maturity during the twelve years of "peoples democracy" and has little idea of how a Western democrat State functions. Many of them expected the West to be an Eldorado and were discouraged when they found it to be such a workaday place.

2. The refugees are still under the spell of their fight for freedom; they see themselves as paladins in the struggle against Soviet communism.

3. Few of the refugees know a foreign language and few foreigners know Hungarian. This is one of the biggest immediate obstacles in regard to integration.

4. On the whole, however, host countries are finding it relatively easy to absorb refugees into their industries and economy generally. In the United Kingdom, for example, the Under-Secretary at the Home Office said early in March that about 6,000 Hungarians were already in employment and paying their own way. She added: "In view of the language difficulty that is a fine record".

5. It appears then that countries encounter less difficulty in absorbing the Hungarians than with previous large groups of refugees. The chief factors delaying a solution of the problem are (i) insufficient offers for resettlement and (ii) insufficient funds to move the refugees from countries of first asylum.

6. The refugees in Yugoslavia are a special problem. The Yugoslav government is being urged by Russia to send the refugees back to Hungary and this political factor, apart from the crucial lack of accommodation and the impossibility of integrating refugees in Yugoslavia, makes it particularly urgent to begin moving large numbers of them without further delay.

7. The vast majority of refugees in Austria and Yugoslavia is determined to immigrate overseas. Moreover, it would appear that almost half of those in Western European countries wish also to go overseas. It may be realistic, therefore, to regard the whole of Western Europe as an area of first asylum.

8. The implications for NATO and recommendations

The Hungarians have sought freedom in the West; most of them are in member countries of NATO. Their treatment by us is a test of our principles and it will be closely watched by the peoples of Eastern Europe.

9. The emotional impulse which prevailed during the first weeks of the exodus is almost spent. The free countries - and first of all those of the Atlantic Pact - must make a further conscious and determined effort to share the burden equitably so as to solve the problem in 1957.

10. It is recommended therefore that, in accordance with United Nations resolutions regarding Hungarian refugees and the appeals made by the United Nations Secretary General and the High Commissioner, the Council invite NATO member governments to:

- (i) provide increased opportunities for emigration from Yugoslavia and Austria and absorb costs of such emigration to their countries;
- (ii) consider Hungarian refugees in other European countries no less eligible for resettlement overseas;
- (iii) continue to co-operate with existing initiatives with a view to resettling the Hungarian refugees in the countries of their choice by the end of 1957;
- (iv) respond generously to appeals of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and of the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration for funds which will permit the resettlement of Hungarian refugees.

ELIGIBILITY OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

Statement Communicated by the
High Commissioner to his Exe-
cutive Committee.⁷

"1. Refugees from Hungary who meet the terms of Article 6B of the Statute of the Office are within my mandate.

"2. Article 6B provides:

'the competence of the High Commissioner shall extend to:

Any other person who is outside the country of his nationality or if he has no nationality, the country of his former habitual residence, because he has or had well-founded fear of persecution by reason of his race, religion, nationality or political opinion and is unable or, because of such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of the government of the country of his nationality; or, if he has no nationality, to return to the country of his former habitual residence.'

"3. It will be noted that this paragraph of the Statute contains no reference to any date limit such as that which is contained in paragraph 6A of the Statute which states:

'A.(ii) Any person who as a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to return to it.'

and Article 1A (2) of the United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 which states:

'A. For the purposes of the present convention, the term "refugee" shall apply to any person who:

.....

(2) As a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.'

"4. As regards the date of 1 January 1951, attention is drawn to page 39 of the Report of 17 February 1950 of the Ad Hoc Committee on Statelessness and Related Problems (E/1618), where it is stated:

'The expression 'as a result of events in Europe' is intended to apply to happenings of major importance involving territorial or profound political changes, as well as systematic programmes of persecution in this period which are after-effects of earlier changes.

The second date, 1 January 1951, excludes events which happen after that date but does not exclude persons who may become refugees at a later date as a result of events before then, or as a result of after-effects which occurred at a later date.'

In my opinion it is reasonable to relate the departure of the refugees from Hungary not merely to the events which took place in Hungary in November 1956, but also to fundamental political changes which took place as a result of the last war. It would follow, therefore, that the refugees from Hungary who meet the other requirements of the Convention should be considered to be within its scope notwithstanding the fact that their flight took place after 1 January 1951.

"5. This interpretation has been adopted by the Austrian authorities who are prepared to consider the Hungarian refugees in Austria to be within the scope of the Convention and to issue them with a normal eligibility certificate to this effect as soon as it is technically possible, unless eligibility examinations show that any individual applicant should not be entitled to the benefits of the Convention. The attitude which has been taken by the Austrian authorities on this question has been followed in most countries where refugees of Hungarian origin coming through Austria have been given asylum."

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ORIGINAL: FRENCH
15th May, 1957

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DOCUMENT
AC/52-D/223/5

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

HUNGARIAN STUDENT REFUGEES IN ITALY

Note by the Italian Delegation

Among the Hungarian refugees at present in Italy, there are about 160 university students and an unknown number of secondary and primary school children.

2. The Italian Government has directed special attention to the university students, since the children of school age belong to families who do not intend to stay in Italy, but seek to solve the problem of earning a living by recourse to emigration.

3. As soon as Hungarian refugees began to settle in Italy, arrangements were made for the younger generation to frequent the universities, secondary schools and primary schools, and to attend the various lectures and classes in the capacity of "observers", "listeners", lack of knowledge of the Italian language being taken into consideration by total exemption from registration and tuition fees.

4. As a result, there are eighty-eight Hungarian students in the Italian universities, the breakdown being as follows: -

Rome	27
Bologna	22
Florence	16
Ferrara	2
Parma	3
Padoa	18

Total 88

5. These students are given board and lodging in university hostels.

6. The Italian Government also grants them a small cash allowance (lire 300 per day), as pocket money.

7. Moreover, Committees for giving assistance to Hungarian refugees, which have been set up in all the larger Italian cities, supply the students with clothing and whatever else they may require, such as bicycles, if their hostel is a long way from the university.

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8. Of the 27 students living in Rome, 24 are the guests of the "Pontificium Institutum Hungaricum". They constitute the largest single unit of Hungarian refugee students. They have formed themselves into an Association whose President, elected by themselves, keeps in close touch with the university students in other cities and often visits them.

9. The Italian Minister of Education has established three scholarships, each of lire 300,000, for Hungarian students.

10. The Italian Foreign Ministry, for its part, has also established three scholarships of 200,000 lire each, for students at the St. Cecilia Academy in Rome, one of them for studies at the school of singing and the other two for the course of orchestra conducting.

11. The same Ministry has also made lire 2,400,000 available to the "Pontificium Institutum Hungaricum" for division between the 24 Hungarian refugee students in the care of this institute.

12. The "Université Libre" of Strasbourg, moreover, has offered a per capita prize of lire 50,000 to be awarded once only, open to all Hungarian refugee students in Italy. All Hungarian university students can also, on presentation of their university registration card, obtain free of charge from the "Université Libre" of Strasbourg, any books or equipment they may need for their studies in the various faculties.

13. The 72 other university students at present registered with the Italian Universities have stated that they do not wish to pursue their studies. They would prefer assistance to emigrate overseas with the prospect of employment.

14. All the university students are young people whose parents have stayed in Hungary and who are consequently on their own.

15. The primary and secondary school children, on the other hand, are with their families, most of which do not wish to remain in Italy.

16. Special primary schools have been opened. They are under the direction of Hungarian refugee schoolmasters assisted by Italian schoolmasters with the co-operation of the Italian Primary Education Authorities.

17. The morale of the Hungarian refugee students in Italy is good. They are fully convinced that Italy has done everything in its power to help them and to meet all their needs. They also realise that the conditions offered them are much better than those of the general run of Italian students who, since they are not exempted from the payment of fees, seldom have lire 300 a day to spend as pocket money after paying for their board, lodging, books, cigarettes etc.

18. The Hungarian refugee students in Italy have taken readily to the Western way of life, new to them, of which they had no conception, but towards which they felt drawn, since it was certainly the students who led the anti-soviet risings in Hungary.

Palais de Chaillot,
Paris, XVIe

CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

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EXEMPLAIRE N° 369
COPY

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
1st June, 1957

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~~DOCUMENT~~
~~C-M(57)89~~

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS

Report by the Committee on Information and Cultural Relations

I. INTRODUCTION

The subject of Hungarian refugee students was raised in the Committee on Information and Cultural Relations by the United States Delegation in December, 1956. In its note⁽¹⁾ the United States Delegation stated its belief that the member countries of NATO have an interest in the continued university training of these refugee students and that NATO might assist them in two ways: (1) by stimulating interest in the problem, and (2) by gathering and sharing information on the extent and character of the need and on the plans being made or under way by governmental and non-governmental agencies in each country.

2. The Committee, in subsequent meetings, agreed that delegations should provide the Secretariat with factual information about the Hungarian refugee students, and also that a report on the overall situation of these students should be drafted for the Committee's consideration.

3. This report is based on: (1) an interview in March, 1957 with officials of the World University Service at Geneva, and (2) information provided by delegations about the situation in some member countries.

4. It is hoped that this report may make it possible to see what remains to be done to solve the problems of Hungarian refugee students before the beginning of the next academic year.

II. AUSTRIA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Austria

5. Since the beginning of the exodus, World University Service estimated that about 7,000 of the 174,000-odd refugees who had entered Austria were students already studying at a university or were ready to register at one.

6. The WUS gave the number of Hungarian refugee students in Austria at 11th March as about 2,300. Eight hundred of them wished to continue their studies in Austria, and 1,500 in other countries.

Students wishing to remain in Austria

7. About 500 of the students wishing to study in Austria could benefit from the grant made for this purpose by the Rockefeller Foundation to the Austrian authorities. Registration for Rockefeller scholarships began in March, but the scheme appeared to be limited by the number of places available in Austrian universities and by certain

(1) AC/52-D/215.

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psychological factors on the part of the Council of University Rectors and student bodies. There was said to be some reluctance in these milieux to admit large number of Hungarian students as permanent and, because of the poverty of the average Austrian student, even privileged members of the Austrian student corporation.

8. However, even if the Rockefeller grant were administered in an optimum fashion there would remain the problem of the 300 or so refugee students who preferred to stay in Austria and for whom there was no provision. (1)

Students who wish to leave Austria

9. About 530 of the 1,500 refugee students who wished to study outside Austria stood to benefit from the Ford Foundation Scholarship Programme. The scholarships are tenable at universities in European countries other than Austria.

10. Three hundred and thirty students had registered in March with WUS for Ford Scholarships: the remainder continued to cling, against considerable evidence to the contrary, to the hope of settlement overseas.

11. In addition to the Ford Foundation scheme WUS said that Sweden has admitted 100 students, including several tubercular cases; 86 students were earmarked for the United States but it was unlikely that they would be admitted(2); 130 for Canada; 30 for France and 40 for Argentina.

12. The situation of students in Austria at the middle of March was therefore as follows:

- (a) 800 Hungarian refugee students wished to remain in Austria. Five hundred of them should receive grants from the Rockefeller Foundation;
- (b) 1,500 wished to leave Austria. Of these 530 could receive Ford Foundation Scholarships and 386 had accepted offers from other countries;
- (c) there were therefore about 600 refugee students wishing to leave Austria and 300 who wished to remain, for whom vacancies and financial support had still to be found.

Yugoslavia

13. There are 500 students among the Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia, according to WUS. Three hundred of these had interrupted their studies and 200 were ready to enter a university. It can be assumed that none of these students wish to remain in Yugoslavia.

14. WUS hoped that their Yugoslav national committee would be permitted to assemble the students in a special camp at Tivot, in order to facilitate their registration and processing.

- (1) The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is to submit to the UNREF Executive Committee a special project at a cost of \$70,000 to UNREF for assistance to some 150 Hungarian refugee students registered with Austrian universities.
- (2) Canada has taken 39 of these students. They were due to arrive in Canada in the middle of May and will conclude the movement of Hungarian refugee students to that country.

15. The College of Free Europe at Strasbourg has indicated that it would provide approximately 200 scholarships at European universities for the students in Yugoslavia. No other large offer for them has been made, but WUS hoped to be able to persuade the Ford Foundation to transfer some of the scholarships for refugee students in Austria to those in Yugoslavia. In the meanwhile the students there were becoming nervous and difficult to handle.

16. As universities in both Europe and North America probably are reaching saturation point WUS thought that openings for the students in Yugoslavia should be sought in Rhodesia, Uganda and Latin America.

III. MEMBER COUNTRIES

Belgium

17. As of 1st February, 1957, there were 75 Hungarian refugee students in Belgium, 67 registered at Louvain Catholic University and eight at Brussels University.

Arrangements were being made to receive 35 more students. The Hungarian students now at Belgian universities are to be granted scholarships by the National Study Fund and aid by the social services of the university they are attending.

Canada

18. By the Summer of 1957, it is estimated that Canada will have admitted approximately 950 Hungarian refugee students.

The entire Faculty of Forestry of Sopron University, and their dependents, 280 persons altogether, is attached to the University of British Columbia and is being accommodated by the Powell River Company. They are continuing their forestry studies and learning English while in camp. It is expected that summer employment will be provided by various lumber companies and that most of the students will be admitted to classes at the University of British Columbia this autumn.

One hundred and fifteen students of the Mining and Engineering Faculties of Sopron University have been settled in Toronto, where, through the assistance of the University of Toronto and various engineering and mining companies, they will be able to continue their studies until June, 1958, without having to pay tuition fees.

All students not from Sopron University are taken to Montreal where they are accommodated temporarily in government hostels until their academic qualifications have been assessed by the National Conference of Canadian Universities.

Scholarship and bursary offers available at mid-May for the non-Sopron students amounted to 170; efforts were being made to obtain from private sources funds for additional bursaries.

While almost 600 out of the 950 Hungarian refugee students coming to Canada will be receiving assistance to continue their studies at Canadian universities this autumn, there will remain over 350 who will be unable to do so unless financial assistance is forthcoming to supplement their summer earnings.

Denmark

19. As at 20th February there were 17 Hungarian refugee students in Denmark. All who have expressed a wish to continue their studies there have been given aid to do so.

In addition, the Ford Foundation has offered to pay for the studies in Denmark of 20 Hungarian students, 14 of whom were elected by the end of March. The number of Hungarian refugee students who might continue their studies in Denmark could be extended to 40 if other countries are unable to utilise fully the quota offered them under the Ford programme.

France

20. According to the UNHCR there were 400 Hungarian refugee students in France at the middle of April.

The French authorities have made administrative arrangements to grant these students government aid equivalent to that enjoyed by the holders of French Government bursaries. In addition, special intensive courses have been organized with a view to training French language teachers, who in turn will give French courses to the students, most of whom are unfamiliar with the language.

Federal German Republic

21. Up to 1st February, 990 Hungarian refugee students had been registered at German universities. Of the 921 about whom detailed information was available 807 are men and 114 women; 823 are unmarried and 87 married. All were born between 1917 and 1941.

Of the total number of students 75 possessed a good knowledge of German, 170 had an elementary knowledge and 483 knew none. The remainder made no statement about their linguistic qualifications.

According to the available information 400 of the students wished to take up technological subjects, 160 medicine, 140 the arts, 10 sports and the fine arts, 85 the science and 45 agriculture and forestry.

A further 175 students were to enter Germany under the Ford Scholarship scheme. Ninety scholarships were awarded by the middle of May. Selection is becoming more difficult as the number of sufficiently qualified students is steadily decreasing owing to the visits of so many selection teams to Austria.

Italy

22. At the beginning of May, 1957, there were 160 Hungarian university students in Italy. Of these, 88 were registered at Italian universities and wished to continue their studies in Italy; the remaining 72 wished to emigrate overseas.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry for Public Instruction have been able to furnish a small number of scholarships; the Italian Government provides each student with 10 lire pocket money a day.

Netherlands

23. Up to the middle of December, 1956, 110 Hungarian refugee students had arrived in the Netherlands. By the end of January, 1957, they had all been registered at universities and high schools.

Norway

24. At the end of April there were 55 Hungarian students in Norway, 43 from Austria and 12 from Yugoslavia. Ten had started their studies and the remainder were learning Norwegian so as to begin work at the universities in the autumn.

In view of the considerable deficit of academic manpower in Norway the Norwegian authorities considered that the employment opportunities for Hungarian students were good.

United Kingdom

25. The British universities originally accepted and undertook responsibility for 164 Hungarian refugee students. In addition, the Ford Foundation has made available 75 scholarships, 39 of which were awarded by the end of March, 1957. At the same date, the Gulbenkian Foundation had awarded six scholarships in music and the fine arts, and negotiations were also proceeding with the College of Free Europe for some 50 scholarships.

The British authorities hope to see their way to financing some 300 students, while local authorities may finance a further 200 on full-time or part-time courses. The universities have placed some 20 medical students; about 35 medical students are unplaced.

There have arrived, or will arrive in the United Kingdom, some 600 Hungarian refugee students above the number originally accepted by the British universities and the Ford Foundation. It is thought that not more than 80 are likely to be found suitable for university training; they can be placed only if additional funds are forthcoming.

Less than five per cent of the students spoke good English, though some 75 per cent understood a little. Arrangements were being made for intensive instruction in English before the beginning of the academic year in October, 1957 and special language courses are being given at five universities.

United States

26. As of April 22nd, 1957, 1,251 Hungarian refugee students were admitted to the special programme of university training established in the United States. Two hundred and ten subsequently withdrew for various reasons.

Of the 1,041 who remained, 640 were placed in orientation courses. The remainder was eligible for immediate admission to universities and colleges.

Of the 1,041 students eligible for entry to universities this autumn, 247 have been placed; 754 must still be placed. A total of 684 full or partial scholarships were offered; some of these have been allocated among the 247 placed students, whilst others are being examined to see if they are suitable for any of the remaining 754 students. The search for scholarships is continuing.

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

27. Although this report touches especially on the position of refugee students in Austria and Yugoslavia, the information in

rt III shows that there are hundreds of Hungarian refugee students already residing in other European and overseas countries. By the end of January, 1957, WUS estimates that some 4,700 students had left Austria, either with regular transports or on individual scholarships granted under a variety of governmental, university or private schemes. (1)

28. Along with the factory workers, the Hungarian students are the principal group keeping political opposition to the regime alive. They were the spearhead of the October revolt. It is that they have sought refuge in the West our countries have clear responsibility to continue their moral and intellectual training to fit them to take their place in our free societies.

29. In Hungary, the students were educated according to Marxist principles and in a communist atmosphere. Few of them came from what may be called a liberal background. Patience and imagination are therefore essential in helping them to settle down in their new countries. The general experience shows that the majority is by no means wedded to Marxist dialectic and that it is ready to accept other intellectual disciplines. The West, and above all the countries of the Atlantic Alliance, have a duty to open yet wider their universities to these students so that all of them may benefit from the same advantages as their fellows in the West.

30. In the last few months several hundred more students have been admitted to various NATO countries and this trend is likely to continue. The provision of facilities for them is already overtaking current university resources. Their continued academic training does present a definite challenge to the Alliance.

31. Finally, whatever further steps may be taken by governments individually or together, public and private authorities must remember that when the refugee students' university training is completed, they will still have to assist them to find suitable jobs and occupations.

Recommendations

32. The Committee on Information and Cultural Relations recommends that the Council:

- (1) note the report, particularly the fact that approximately 1,400 students remain in Austria and Yugoslavia without possibility of further training;
- (2) urge member governments to bring this problem to the attention of appropriate ministries and private groups in their countries so that additional placements may be arranged;
- (3) particularly urge the United Kingdom to explore openings in Rhodesia and urge the United States to explore possible placements in Latin America through the Organization of American States;

A report prepared by UNHCR in the middle of April gave a provisional estimate of 7,150 bona fide Hungarian refugee university and technical students.

- (4) request member governments to submit further reports by 1st September, 1957;
- (5) suggest that member governments may wish to draw on the present report, but without attribution, for publicity designed to secure additional placements.

(Signed) A. CASARDI
Chairman

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Palais de Chaillot,
Paris, XVIe.

CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

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EXEMPLAIRE N°
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369

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
18th June, 1957

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DOCUMENT
C-M(57)94

REPORT ON HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

Note by the Chairman of the Committee of Political Advisers

1. At its meeting on 24th April, 1957, (1) the Council considered a report by the Political Committee on Hungarian Refugees, (2) and in conclusion:

- (1) agreed that member governments be invited to give favourable consideration to the recommendations in the final paragraph of the Report, and
- (2) requested delegations to make available the most recent statistics for the revision of the data on member countries in paragraph 3 of Chapter III of the report

2. The Committee has now considered the Council's instructions in the light of the statistics which some delegations were able to provide. It finds that these statistics are of various dates and, furthermore, that all figures for Hungarian refugee movements tend to become obsolete very quickly.

3. The Committee has also noted that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at Geneva publishes each Tuesday statistics on Hungarian refugee influx and resettlement and, from time to time, figures of the offers of assistance received by that Office. Moreover, the High Commissioner submitted to the fifth session of the UNREF Executive Committee, which met at Geneva early this month, a Report and Further Recommendations on the Problem of Hungarian Refugees. This report, as well as all the other information published by the United Nations about the Hungarian refugees, is available to NATO member governments, all of whom are members of the United Nations and/or are represented on the UNREF Executive Committee.

4. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining a steady, uniform flow of up-to-day statistical information from sources other than the UNHCR, and in view of the fact that the statistics set out in C-M(57)65 were accurate as of the 11th March 1957, the Committee of Political Advisers recommends that the Council agree:

- (1) that no useful purpose would be served by attempting to revise that report, and
- (2) to call the attention of governments to the fact that a serious political problem persists as a result of the presence of

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- (1) C-R(57)25, Item VII
(2) C-M(56)65

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-M(57)94

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11,980 Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia (1)
and 30,645 in Austria. (2)

(Signed) A. CASARDI

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Palais de Chaillot,
Paris, XVIe.

- 1) As at 30th May, 1957
- 2) As at 3rd June, 1957

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CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
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EXEMPLAIRE
COPY

N°196

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
18th October, 1957

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COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

ANNIVERSARY OF THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION

Note by the United States Delegation

In connection with the Committee's interest in information activities of member countries of NATO designed to counteract propaganda efforts of the USSR, the United States Delegation wishes to submit the following outline of US plans related to the first anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution.

2. The United States does not plan a major propaganda effort, but it does envisage a limited number of statements by high-ranking officials both on 23rd October and 4th November. The United States plans to differentiate between two dates - 23rd October, which marks the heroic effort of the Hungarian people to gain control of their own destiny and achieve their legitimate aspirations, and 4th November, which epitomizes the ruthless Soviet intervention in the affairs of another nation.

3. The statements on 23rd October will be directed toward maintaining a careful balance between what might clearly be expected to be said and not reviving extravagant hopes of the Hungarian people or using the occasion as a cold war device. The statements will stress the continuing intent of the United States to work through the United Nations for a permanent solution of the Hungarian problem.

4. In view of the nature of the 4th November anniversary and the near-coincidence between it and 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution (7th November), to which the Soviets are according major propaganda attention, the main emphasis on this date will be to recall Soviet duplicity and focus attention on the brutal Soviet repression of the Hungarian people and their legitimate aspirations.

5. The basic objectives in this information activity are as follows:

- (a) to maintain world-wide moral pressure, as an adjunct to diplomatic pressures, upon the Soviet Union and the Hungarian régime to terminate the cruel repression of the Hungarian people and relax their all-pervasive control of Hungarian life;

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- (b) to foster a world-wide climate of opinion that might deter the Soviet Union from a repetition elsewhere in the Soviet Orbit of its ruthless intervention in Hungary; and
- (c) to foster understanding of the real character of Soviet policies and the Communist system, thereby contributing to local resistance to Communism in countries of the Free World.

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CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL



EXEMPLAIRE
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N° 196

ORIGINAL : FRENCH
20th December, 1957

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AC/52-D/275

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS
ASSISTANCE GIVEN IN FRANCE TO REFUGEE HUNGARIAN
STUDENTS

Note from the French Delegation(1)

Barely 5% of the Hungarian refugees in France were capable of following higher education courses, and only a small minority knew enough French to be able to take advantage of classes organized for foreign students at the Universities or by the Alliance Française.

2. The Hungarian students were further hampered by the lack of any Franco-Hungarian handbook; the French Government therefore had to make special arrangements for Hungarian students. A study centre for elementary French, specially set up for Hungarian students, welcomed all Hungarian refugees, whether students or not.

3. Special equipment was provided for their use: tape recordings of French lessons for Hungarian students, films illustrating the lessons and double-track tape-recorders enabling the pupil to compare his voice on one track with that of his teacher on the other and thus to improve his accent. At the end of June, in Paris and in the provincial centres, those who had been following these audio-visual courses took an examination in French.

4. In addition, Hungarian refugees were able to spend three weeks at student camps, subsidised by the Ministry of Education, for expenses could not be met out of the daily allowance of frs. 600 granted to refugees.

(1) Reference: AC/52-D/79, Item VI

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5. Finally, holiday courses, obligatory for all candidates for higher education scholarships were organized in Paris and Grenoble. Refugees whose French was sufficiently good were given instruction intended to help them to fill the gaps in their education (mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, French literature, history and geography). The courses at Grenoble were attended by 389 Hungarian refugees during August and September.

6. Before they terminated, a Ministry of Education studies and vocational guidance board examined each student. On the basis of their qualifications, knowledge to date and the callings open to foreigners, each was given advice.

7. In all, a thousand Hungarian students have taken French courses; of these, 700 wished to pursue higher studies and 300 were of secondary-school age.

8. A great effort was also made in reception camps to teach French to non-student refugees.

9. Since 1st October 1957, special study groups have been functioning in colleges and universities to help Hungarian students to follow the courses more easily.

10. With regard to high school pupils and those of technical and primary schools, the French authorities are thinking of organizing Hungarian language classes, outside the regular curriculum, in order to spare these young refugees too abrupt a break with their past.

11. Finally, teachers of French to Hungarian refugee workmen have been provided with part of the audio-visual aids made available to students.

12. The above measures have cost the Ministry of Education around frs. 42 million; in addition, 500 scholarships have been granted by the Foreign Ministry.

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CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

EXEMPLAIRE N° 197
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ORIGINAL: FRENCH
14th February, 1958

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DOCUMENT
AC/52-D/275/1

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS THE PRESENT POSITION OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS IN ITALY

Note by the Italian Delegation

The following information on Hungarian refugee students in Italy supplements and amplifies the particulars already given in C-M(57)89.

2. Hungarian refugee students in Italy continue to receive an individual allocation of lire 1,000 per day as a subsistence allowance. If they live in Rome, they receive this amount direct from the Italian Red Cross. For those living in other large cities such as Milan, Florence, Bologna, Turin, etc., the Italian Red Cross allocation is lire 300 per day and per person. This, however, is only the basic allowance. In addition, the various university authorities arrange for these students to receive free board and lodging. Then again, Hungarian refugee students are exempted from the payment of all tuition and university fees and also receive, free of charge, all the university text books and stationery required to enable them to follow the courses.

3. At irregular intervals, they also receive assistance in various forms from the Foreign Ministry, The Secretary of State of the Vatican City, the Sovereign Order of Malta and other sources (POA - ENCI - UNURI), as well as from "Free Europe". Large Italian industrial concerns such as Fiat and Olivetti have sent them gifts.

4. All the Hungarian refugee students in Italy are members of the "Free Hungarian Students Union" of St. Gall which, under the auspices of the Hungarian Students Pontificium, has established at Rome, Via dei Gestari, the only college founded after the riots and bloodshed of 23rd October, 1956. There is another Hungarian college at Louvain, sponsored by Cardinal Mindszenti, but it was already in existence in the Autumn of 1956.

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5. The College of the Via dei Gestari was started with the help of the Italian Red Cross and a grant-in-aid of lire 2,400,000 from the Foreign Ministry Cultural Relations Service.

6. This College supplies free board and lodging for 20 university students and 12 Art Academies (Saint Cecilia, Architecture, etc.) students.

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CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

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19th February 1958

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DOCUMENT
AG/52-D/275/2

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS IN NORWAY

Note by the Norwegian Delegation

Ninety-one Hungarians are at present studying, or preparing to start their studies, in Norway. Four others who are staying in Denmark, but hold Norwegian travel documents, are expected to take up studies in Norway before the end of 1958.

2. All 95 students hold scholarships to cover their expenses until such time as they learn sufficient Norwegian to follow a University course. They will then receive loans from the State Loan Fund for Studying Youth on the same conditions as Norwegian students.

3. Upon arrival all students have been given clothing and various necessities. Some have been allocated free housing.

4. Where a period of training is required for admittance to University courses e.g. in architecture and engineering, Hungarian students have been helped to obtain suitable work.

5. Since none of the students know Norwegian, special language classes have been arranged free of charge and interpreters provided when necessary.

6. The Hungarian students' club, which is partly subsidised by the National Union of Norwegian Students, has proved successful in helping to solve various problems connected with the abrupt change in milieu.

7. Most students are naturally preoccupied by the fate of their relatives and friends in Hungary. The possibility of reprisals upon their families causes considerable stress, in particular on married couples.

8. As far as possible students have been credited in Norway for previous Hungarian examina, though it has proved extremely difficult to obtain from Hungary documents to prove what examinations a student has passed.

9. A difficult problem has been encountered when students expressed a desire to enter or continue in fields like medicine, engineering etc., where teaching capacity in Norway is insufficient and admittance to courses accordingly strictly limited. In

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spite of due warning several students came to Norway in the hope of immediately being admitted to the restricted classes. This hope had been engendered particularly by letters from Hungarians in other countries who had also been warned of restrictions in certain fields of study but who later succeeded in gaining admission

10. The problems outlined in paragraphs 7-9 above do not seem to have had a decisive effect on the Hungarian students. After a period of depression immediately upon arrival, all students seem to have settled down remarkably well in a climate and under conditions most unlike those of their native country.

11. The students appear to be well chosen. There has been no conflict with Norwegian law, and the group seems to fit well into Norwegian society.

12. Except for one rather special case in 1956, no student has returned to Hungary from Norway.

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CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

EXEMPLAIRE N° 197
COPY

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
19th February, 1958

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DOCUMENT
AC/52-D/275/3

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS

Note by the Netherlands Delegation

Up to 1st January, 1958, 111 Hungarian refugee students had received a scholarship from the "University Asylum Fund" (UAF) (1).

2. Between December 1956 and January 1958 an even greater number of refugee students received assistance from the UAF, but some of these proved to be unable to follow university studies. With the aid of the U.A.F. they were transferred to other educational institutions.

3. Four students returned to Hungary, two have emigrated to the United States and Australia respectively. Three others have disappeared altogether, probably to Germany and Austria where they allegedly wanted to go.

4. However, the vast majority of the Hungarian students who sought asylum in the Netherlands after the Hungarian revolution, have adapted themselves to Netherlands university life, in spite of great difficulties, both psychological and technical.

5. In general, the liberties of our higher educational system are hard for them to understand, in particular the absence of a rigid study scheme. Most of the Hungarian students have themselves drawn up such a scheme, in the implementation of which they are assisted by the local committee of the UAF or by a "mentor".

6. Admission to universities or high schools has been granted not on the basis of examinations but of specially organized courses from which their intelligence and knowledge could be judged. Almost all of them could be admitted to the appropriate level.

(1) Reference AC/52-T/223

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7. An extra difficulty for the Hungarian students was their serious lack of knowledge of foreign languages. The UAF has therefore organized courses in Dutch and English. In a later stage they will also be taught German.

8. Naturally only a few students have been able to go in for an examination, but the results obtained so far are encouraging.

9. From the beginning the activities of the UAF have had a wider scope than providing study-facilities, viz, to promote the greatest possible adaptation to the Western and more particularly the Netherlands way of life so that its scholars, after finishing their studies, will have the same professional chances as their Netherlands fellow-students.

10. For that reason the UAF has engaged an advisor/social worker who assists the students in all fields. Many of the difficulties which the Hungarian refugee students encounter are traceable to the regime under which they have been brought up. Time and again it becomes apparent that this regime gives the individual little opportunity of developing a sense of independence and responsibility.

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NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

EXEMPLAIRE N° 196
COPY

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
27th February, 1958

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COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS

Note by the Canadian Delegation

1. Of the 36,503 Hungarian refugees admitted to Canada for permanent residence (as at 11th February, 1958) 958 were students from various Hungarian University Faculties:

<u>Faculty</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Engineering	575	60
Science	85	8.87
Arts	61	6.36
Commerce	48	5.01
Medicine (including dentistry and pharmacology)	53	5.60
Agriculture	37	3.86
Pre-medical and pre-dentistry	24	2.50
Veterinary Science	13	1.35
Others (Industrial arts, fine arts, music, physical education, library science, law)	26	2.70
Graduate studies	10	1.04
Persons who could not establish standing in a university faculty	26	2.7
Total	958	100 %

2. As of 11th February, 1958, approximately 525 refugee students were attending Canadian universities. Of the remainder a number have failed to qualify by Canadian University standards; some have not been able to learn English or French sufficiently well to continue their studies; a few who had already obtained a degree in Hungary sought employment rather than pursue post-graduate studies; others are working to earn enough money to return to University.

3. Refugee students are attending 34 institutions of higher learning. The nature and extent of the assistance given refugee students vary. Several smaller colleges, unable to make a large contribution have nevertheless taken one or two students. In other cases students are receiving full scholarships consisting of room

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and board, tuition, books, pocket money, etc., given by the Universities themselves or by public-spirited citizens. Yet in other cases, the Universities have waived tuition fees, part of the remaining costs being provided by the students themselves, the remainder by organizations and individuals. The World University Service and the National Federation of Canadian University Students have been particularly active in this work. It is worthy of note that on most campuses the student bodies themselves have contributed considerable amounts towards the costs of maintenance of refugee students.

4. The most spectacular aspect of the refugee student movement has been undoubtedly the settlement in Canada of almost the complete Faculty of Forestry of Sopron University. Following arrangements made by telephone from Vienna by the then Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, the Hon. J.W. Pickersgill, in the early part of December 1956, an advance party composed of Dean Roller and a few professors journeyed to British Columbia to work out reception arrangements with the Powell River Company (a pulp and paper company) and the University of British Columbia. By February 1957, 307 persons (consisting of 193 students, professors and other dependents) were housed at Powell River in the Company's buildings. By their exemplary conduct, the Sopron's Forestry Faculty group soon gained the complete confidence and respect of the local population.

5. While at the Powell River Camp arrangements were made for the students to familiarise themselves with forestry techniques in British Columbia and to be given instruction in related subjects. The British Columbia Department of Education organized concurrent classes in English, with some 14 teachers, employing modern audio-visual methods of language instruction. While the Powell River Company supplied housing accommodation and amenities, the department paid for the cost of meals.

6. This arrangement continued until the end of May 1957 when efforts were made to place as many as possible in employment in the forestry industry. During the academic year 1957-58 the department of Citizenship and Immigration contributed towards the maintenance of the students at the rate of \$65.00 per month per person. For its part the University of British Columbia made available the sum of \$100,000 to be applied to the payment of the salaries of the Sopron professors, the payment of tuition fees of students who were unable to obtain summer employment and other related expenses.

7. It is expected that by the end of the current academic year the assistance of the department of Citizenship and Immigration will no longer be required. Approximately 50 students are expected to graduate this year and the remaining students, with assistance from private sources and their summer earnings will likely be able to provide for themselves.

8. During his visit to Austria in December 1956, Mr. Pickersgill also met professors and students from several Engineering Faculties of Sopron University. Arrangements were made with the University of Toronto and with the Mining Association of Ontario to sponsor a group of 115 persons, including 76 students. This group arrived in January 1957 and from that time students' maintenance, tuition and other expenses have been met from private sources. Employment was arranged during the summer of 1957 and in the fall 49 students had qualified for admission to engineering courses at the University of Toronto. Amongst the remainder, several are employed in the mining industry and there are good reasons to believe that as they become more fluent in English and enhance their academic qualifications they, also, will enter University.

9. In summation it may be said that Hungarian refugee students, in the face of exceptional linguistic difficulties and under serious psychological stress, have adapted themselves remarkably well to their new environment and way of life. Social acceptance and co-operative efforts at all levels, government, universities, organizations and private citizens, have contributed greatly to their successful integration into Canadian society.

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CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

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ADDENDUM to

DOCUMENT

AC/52-D/275/1

ORIGINAL: FRENCH
17th March, 1958

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS IN ITALY WHO ARE RECEIVING ASSISTANCE FROM THE FORD FOUNDATION

Note by the Italian Delegation

A meeting was held in Vienna in February last year. Six European nations were represented, namely Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Western Germany, together with a representative of the Ford Foundation. A discussion took place on the question of assistance for Hungarian refugee students in these countries and at one of the meetings it was decided that twenty-five university students could be received in Italy where they could continue their studies in various universities with the help of the Ford Foundation which would make the necessary assistance forthcoming.

2. The Ford Foundation later agreed to place the sum of 20,000 dollars at the disposal of these 25 students for a period of one year. This sum, which was to be shared equally among the students, would eventually be renewed for a second year. Following an agreement between the Italian Ambassador in Vienna and the Italian Minister for Education (Department of Higher Education), it was arranged for the students to be divided up between the Universities of Rome, Padua, Pisa and Turin.

3. The Italian Embassy in Vienna at once undertook to arrange for the reception in Italy of these 25 students who had announced their desire to continue the studies which had been interrupted in their home country. Six of them were sent to Rome, five to Padua, ten to Pisa and four to Turin.

4. However, two students who had started the Civil Engineering course at the University of Pisa (Gyorgy and Ivan Figura) asked to study music at the Giuseppe Verdi Conservatory in Milan. Their request having been granted, they were admitted as resident students in the University of Milan.

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5. The students are at present dispersed as follows:

University of Rome

Student	PECHY Janos	Faculty of Architecture
"	HERDAN Tibor	Academy of Music (Singing and Solfeggio)
"	HORVATH Janos	Academy of Fine Arts (Sculpture)
"	VEGH Etelka	Faculty of Philosophy
"	STALLER Jozsef	Faculty of Architecture
"	KONDOR Pal	School of Engineers

University of Padua

Student	DOBOCAY Giuditte	Faculty of Letters
"	VAJAY Bela	Faculty of Medicine
"	LANGMAR Imre	School of Engineers
"	TOTH Istvan	School of Agriculture
"	GATOS Endre	School of Engineers

University of Pisa

Student	HORVATH Lajos	Faculty of Medicine. He later asked to be registered for the first year of Geological Science.
"	NEMES Ferenc	Faculty of Letters
"	TAKACS Laszolo	School of Engineers
"	KOCIS Adoryan	Faculty of Medicine
"	HOLCSPAUSER Laszolo	Faculty of Medicine
"	PETREKANICH Gyorgy	Chemistry. He later asked to be registered for the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery.
"	SZEPSY Thomas	Veterinary Section.

University of Turin

Student	KOROM Josef	Studies enabling him to rank in Italy as Doctor of Medicine and Surgery.
"	SURANYI Janos	Studies enabling him to rank in Italy as Doctor of Medicine and Surgery (Dentistry).
"	VITA Gyula	Studies enabling him to rank in Italy as Engineer.
"	WALTER Ferenc	Faculty of Architecture

University of Milan

Student	FIGURA Gyorgy	Singing
"	FIGURA Ivan	Singing

6. The sum of 20,000 dollars which the Ford Foundation has placed at the disposal of the Hungarian refugee students in Italy is administered, on the basis of agreements reached between the Italian Ministry for National Education and the Ford Foundation itself, by the University of Rome which has arranged for this sum to be allocated between the universities to which the 25 Hungarian students have been sent.

7. These universities allow each student approximately 40,000 lire per month. This sum has to cover not only food and lodging but also all their normal requirements.

8. For the academic year 1956/57 the Hungarian students were not able to attend the full course of lectures for which they had asked to have their names put down, either because they had arrived in Italy after the university year had begun, or because they spoke hardly any Italian.

9. However, for the academic year 1957/58 all the students receiving assistance from the Ford Foundation will be able to attend their full course of lectures. Most of them have now acquired an adequate knowledge of the language and the Italian Ministry for National Education will ask the University Authorities to arrange for their work to be carefully supervised and also to ensure that everything possible is done to give them any moral or material assistance they may need.

10. Meanwhile, the opening of the academic year raised the question of the payment of university dues and taxes by these students. The Ministry of Education, fully aware that the Hungarian students were not in a position to pay these dues, recommended that the University Authorities should allow them the same privileges as foreign scholarship holders coming to Italy at the invitation of Italian organizations, thus legally entitling them to exemption from the payment of half the taxes, surtaxes and dues.

11. It has likewise been decided that the lecture fees of the Hungarian students could be covered by grants and scholarships obtained through the University Aid Societies.

12. The Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs is now considering the possibility of introducing new forms of assistance for Hungarian students who have distinguished themselves in the course of their studies. This will be done with the help of various other Ministries and organizations which may be concerned.

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13. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs will also arrange for investigations to be conducted from time to time to make sure that the Hungarian students are attending their lectures regularly and are benefitting from them.

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EXEMPLAIRE
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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
9th July, 1958

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COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS

Note by the German Delegation

Late in 1957 the Federal Students' Association compiled and published a report on the situation of the Hungarian students in the Federal Republic. Excerpts from this report are attached. The full report in German which also contains interesting statistics and which has roughly 50 pages can be made available on request.

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REPORT ON THE RECEPTION OF HUNGARIAN STUDENTS IN THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY IN 1956/57I. How they came

Until Christmas 1956 approximately 700 Hungarian students and young people holding their final secondary school examination certificate arrived in the Federal Republic in groups and were sent on from the Piding Border Transit Camp to university towns or assembly points in the neighbourhood of universities in the Federal Republic. Another 300 students arrived with the general Hungarian group transports, partly with their families and partly as stragglers under the family reunion programme.

Although the Federal Republic had thus already received more than one fifth of all refugee students from Hungary she took part in the action initiated by the Ford Foundation in the spring of 1957 to assist Austria. A commission selected 150 students in Austria who arrived individually in the Federal Republic until the beginning of the 1957 summer term. The Ford programme was then extended to Yugoslavia, where quite a considerable group of Hungarian students had sought refuge and were detained in refugee camps under rather unfavourable conditions. Other Hungarian refugee students of ethnic German origin left Yugoslavia for the Federal Republic upon the intervention of a commission of the Federal Government. Thus, another 55 students came to Germany.

During recent months it has become increasingly frequent that Hungarian students who had been received originally by other countries move to the Federal Republic for various reasons. In most cases, they have been put up by relatives. Others, such as students of mining and metallurgy, think that only in the Federal Republic will they be able to continue their studies.

If one takes into account that in addition to the university students 450 secondary school pupils, the majority of whom wants to go to the university, have also been accepted by the Federal Republic, there is no doubt that there will be a number of numerically strong Hungarian students' colonies at the German universities in the years to come.

II. Difficulties of Integration(a) Effects of the Communist Ideology

In general, it was impossible to find a Hungarian prepared to recognise even in part any brand of Communism. The conscious rejection of the system is absolute. On the other hand, it is not astonishing that 10 years of life under the impact of a Communist education system

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have left their trace, although the persons themselves may not be aware of this influence. However strong their yearning for freedom may be, they still have to learn what freedom means. In this connection the similar state of mind of young refugees from the Soviet occupied zone of Germany may be recalled. For the Hungarians the feeling of having lost their homes does, of course, add to the difficulties of adaption. The refugees from the Soviet occupied zone of Germany have remained with their own people whereas the Hungarians are the guests of the Germans. This twofold difficulty - the effects of a Communist education and the separation from their own people - raises problems which can only be solved with a great deal of patience and tact.

The fact that some Hungarians have returned to their country shows clearly that love for one's country can be stronger than opposition to the Communist system.

(b) Insufficient knowledge of the German language

A number of other factors has rendered the adaptation to German university life even more difficult. The possibilities of understanding the language and making themselves understood in the foreign country were very small in the early days owing to their almost non-existent knowledge of German.

When they crossed the border only one in twelve of the Hungarian students and secondary school pupils stated that he spoke German. Knowledge of other foreign languages, including Russian, was also extremely limited.

Initiative, and the courage to experiment, have succeeded in organizing language courses according to various principles of teaching, even where there was a lack of teachers speaking Hungarian. Most of these courses in German still continue although the Hungarian students can now speak German and are capable of following lectures in German. Today, their main problem is spelling.

(c) Different secondary school education as a result of the Communist school reform

The great majority (four fifths) of the secondary school graduates and university students coming to Germany had attended schools which had undergone the Communist reform in 1949, i.e. the universal school of eight forms which is the basis for a secondary school of four forms. Admittance to the secondary school is decided mainly on the basis of a political selection

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and the background of the pupil plays an important part; workers' and peasants' sons and daughters are favoured, while those of the bourgeoisie have less chance every year of being accepted.

Strong political indoctrination, abolition of religious instruction, little emphasis on foreign languages (Russian being the first foreign language) characterise the Hungarian school system.

Owing to the fact that originally the Hungarian school system had much in common with the German school system, the secondary school leaving certificates obtained before the end of 1950, i.e. before the implementation of the Communist school reform, are recognised without restrictions as sufficient for admittance to German universities. Those who want to study at German universities and who passed their leaving examination after 1950 at a secondary school may be admitted to all faculties on a one-year probation basis. This restriction may be waived if the student has finished four terms of studies in his subject.

(d) Unequal education possibilities in Hungary determine the social structure of the refugee students

While under Hungarian admittance regulations a quota of 60% of the students should come from a working class or peasant background, in actual fact, among the refugees, only 20% of the students come from these strata, and it is by no means certain that the fathers of these students belong to the privileged working and peasant class. The assumption that a great part of these students are really members of the degraded bourgeois or large holding peasant class whose land was expropriated under the land reform appears probable. Most of them come from middle-class families who had fled before.

III. The Hungarian students' community

Owing to the fact that the Hungarian students were sent in groups to the various university towns and assembly points where, at least in the beginning, they were, as a rule, put up together in hostels or clubs, Hungarian students' groups emerged very soon which are being looked after by students' associations and organizations. Joint attendance at German language courses, national ties, sharing the common destiny of having lost their country, and the necessity to cope with the same problems have given rise to these communities; the

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A sense of spiritual and intellectual companionship in these groups is strong. The various groups have taken the initiative to elect spokesmen and chairmen and are actively promoting self-aid measures. They have, right from the beginning, concerned themselves mainly with matters relating to their studies. In most cases, it seems that it has been possible to avoid an exaggerated emphasis on politics. In June 1957, the Hungarian students decided on their own to found the Hungarian Students' Association in the Federal Republic in Tübingen; on this occasion, representatives of the various university groups as well as Hungarian refugees who had come to the Federal Republic before 1956 were present. This association has been very active. The former chairman, Dr. Lajos Telegdy, Bonn, and the vice-chairman and present executive secretary Dr. Istvan Bathory, Frankfurt, who as consultants had taken part in the reception of the Hungarian refugees from Austria, enjoy the confidence of the German Students' Association.

The more important groups of Hungarian students, each counting 50 - 100 members, are located in Stuttgart, Munich, Hamburg, Aachen, Bonn, Darmstadt, Tübingen, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Marburg, Hanover and Karlsruhe.

From the very beginning, an effort has been made so that these groups should not isolate the Hungarian students from the university and from their fellow-students. For this reason, their meetings and conventions have, wherever possible, been organized in co-operation with German students in the spirit of genuine mutual understanding.

In some cases the Hungarians have become more or less integrated into German university and social life without diminishing their feeling of belonging together.

The work of the Hungarian groups has contributed essentially to facilitating the contacts with, and the introduction to, the western environment and to removing prejudices and misunderstandings. In some groups self discipline is so strong that those who do not behave the way they are expected to are being admonished or even ostracised by their own compatriots. This attitude has been of great help in overcoming the reluctance on the German side, due to a number of disappointing experiences, and in preventing a lasting and profound ill-feeling.

Through their activities, the Hungarian students' groups are trying to cover two fields: on the one hand to furnish information and promote practical integration, and on the other to create a students' community which is intended to help the individual Hungarian student to overcome the feeling of being a stranger and of being lost. These tasks are important and still valid, and this work must be continued.

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IV. Conclusion

The reception of Hungarian refugee students can be considered a success despite the extraordinary difficulties involved.

It is quite certain that not all university students and secondary school pupils will meet the great demands of university studies. Of the 1136 students who were originally looked after by the Federal Students' Association, 988 were still studying during the 1957/58 winter term. The majority seems, however, to fulfill the hopes placed in them by the Federal Students' Association.

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SUBJECTS CHOSEN BY HUNGARIAN REFUGEE STUDENTS

541 graduates from a secondary school, 458 students,
74 graduates, 55 students of professional academies,
8 wives of students = 1136 persons

Subject	continued or switched over from other subject	newly enrolled	total
Catholic theology	3	-	3
Protestant theology	-	1	1
Law	18	12	30
Economics, Commerce	21	13	34
Medicine	54	88	142
Dentistry	-	15	15
Veterinary medicine	8	18	26
Philosophy	3	7	10
Philology	21	20	41
History, Art History	11	3	14
Psychology	3	-	3
Mathematics	2	2	4
Chemistry	35	46	81
Physics	10	3	13
Biology	4	2	6
Geography	1	2	3
Geology	8	5	13
Pharmacology	7	4	11
Architecture	14	14	28
Construction engineering	66	85	151
Geodesy	4	2	6
Engineering	79	76	155
Electrical engineering	25	44	69
Aviation technology	2	1	3
Mining	13	5	18
Textile engineering	2	8	10

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Subject	continued or switched over from other subject	newly enrolled	total
Ship building	-	1	1
Agriculture, horticulture	24	24	48
Forestry	5	4	9
Pedagogics	4	14	18
Music	33	21	54
Formative arts	14	13	27
Applied arts	4	5	9
Film and theatre	6	7	13
Sports	5	16	21
not yet decided	-	39	39

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