

[February? 1957]

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* H I G H L I G H T S
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Here is the story of the program for Hungarian refugee relief as it happened at the Joyce Kilmer Reception Center:

- 1 - WHAT A REFUGEE IS LIKE - He is an average guy, about 28 years old, and he attended almost 10 years of school. He wants to go to work as soon as he can and he would like to continue his education. Almost half of the refugees are single males - less than 10% are single females.
- 2 - THE EMERGENCY PROVISIONS FOR OPERATION SAFE HAVEN - Literally overnight Camp Kilmer was transformed into a beehive of activity with over 20 various agencies and organizations setting up shop for the purpose of resettling Hungarian refugees rapidly and efficiently.
- 3 - THE ROLE OF THE U.S. ARMY - The Army reactivated Camp Kilmer with amazing speed, and cared for up to 24,000 refugees and over 5,000 civilian and military personnel whose work was needed in the resettlement area.
- 4 - THE ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE - On December 12th, President Eisenhower appointed his committee for Hungarian refugee relief, to assist the various voluntary agencies and to coordinate the efforts of the Army, the government agencies and departments, and the other cooperating agencies in the overall activities related to the resettlement of the refugees.

- 5 - THE SPONSORING AGENCIES - Religious and voluntary welfare agencies are directly responsible for the resettlement of refugees because they are the best qualified groups in the country to help the refugees to adjust to a new way of life - spiritually, materially and physically.
- 6 - THE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES - On hand for the necessary steps incident to the immigration of these refugees are federal government agencies and departments, which check the refugees for admission qualifications to the United States.
- 7 - THE COOPERATING AGENCIES - help the other organizations at the Reception Center to provide for the immediate personal needs of the refugees, as well as to counsel specific individuals as to their future in this country.
- 8 - A LETTER FROM A REFUGEE - A grateful Hungarian refugee expresses his appreciation in behalf of his fellow refugees to President Eisenhower, and the President replies.
- 9 - EMERGENCY PHASE AT KILMER IS OVER - WHAT HAPPENS NOW? - As the Hungarian refugees take their place in the American community, the drama moves from Kilmer to Hometown, U.S.A.

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* WHAT A REFUGEE
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* IS LIKE
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The Hungarian refugees, who have come into this country under the President's program for Hungarian refugee relief, are much like John and Jane Smith who live next door to Americans all over our country.

For the most part, they are folks of an independent spirit who believe in making their own way in life.

Many of the visitors to the Joyce Kilmer Reception Center remarked on the good looks and fine manners of the refugees, but the question that arose most often concerned the ability of the refugees to adjust quietly to the American way of life.

The following statistics give a picture of what a Hungarian refugee looks like. Americans might look at these statistics and see how closely they resemble their neighbors. These statistics are based on a survey of 5,721 employables - individuals who are over 16 years of age - taken from the over 20,000 refugees who have entered this country:

Average Age - Male	28 years, 7 months
Average Age - Female	30 years, 3 months
Average Number of Members per family	3
Average Years of Education	9 years, 10 months
Total Number Speaking English	12%
Total Having Relatives in USA	45%

Percentage Breakdown by Education:

Elementary - 4 year course	35%
Technical (Junior High) 4 year course	29%
Gymnasium (High School) 4 year course	21%

Percentage Breakdown by Education (Cont'd):

University (4 year course)	11.5%
Professional Eng. Degree	1.5%
Masters Degree	.5%
Doctorate Degree	1.5%
Total	100%

Percentage Breakdown by Age Group:

Under 18 years old	6%
18 to 20 years old	16%
21 to 24 years old	21%
25 to 29 years old	20%
30 to 34 years old	14%
35 to 40 years old	9%
41 to 45 years old	7%
46 to 50 years old	4%
51 to 55 years old	2%
Over 55 years old	1%

For many years Fodor had worked as a publicity agent for American film companies in Budapest. In 1949, when American films were forbidden, he lost his job.

Percentage Breakdown by Sex and Marital Status:

Single Males	45%
Single Females	8%
Married Males	29%
Married Females	14%
Divorced Males	2%
Divorced Females	1%
Widowed Males	.5%
Widowed Females	.5%
Total	100%

FORMER HUNGARIAN "REP" FOR AMERICAN FILMS STARTS NEW LIFE
IN LAND OF OLD EMPLOYER

A former publicity man for Paramount Pictures in Budapest recently brought his family out of revolution-torn Hungary to safety in Austria. Then they were brought to the United States on a flight arranged by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and were sponsored by the International Rescue Committee.

Although his apartment had been completely demolished by shells, Alexander Fodor, 50, found it hard to make the decision to leave Budapest. He felt that he was too old to start a new life in another country. His 19-year-old daughter, Eva, who had helped take care of wounded until the hospital where she was working was completely destroyed, made the decision for the family. Rather than be separated from their only daughter, Fodor and his wife decided to go with her.

They were joined by a cousin, Dr. Leslie Miklos, a 48-year-old lawyer, and his wife, Livia, 45.

For many years Fodor had worked as a publicity agent for American film companies in Budapest. In 1949, when American films were forbidden, he lost his job. He was not able to get another job for the next five years, and because he had worked for American companies, he was under continual observation. At last, in 1953, he got a job as a truck driver, and later as a ticket agent in a theater.

When the revolution broke out, Fodor opened his apartment to fighters who fired upon Soviet tanks rolling through the street below. The Fodors hid in the cellar of the house until they left on November 29th.

Two sisters of Mrs. Fodor live in the United States, in New York City, and North Hollywood, California.

REFUGEE FLEES HUNGARY FOR RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLES

Religious opinions which meant two years of hard labor on a scant diet of bread caused the flight of one young Hungarian - Laslo Varga - who came here on an Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration flight.

"The Hungarian army drafted me in 1952, but they weren't pleased with me," the young dental technician recalled. "My religion forbids killing, and when the army learned that I wouldn't kill even for them, they called me before a military tribunal. I was sentenced to five years hard labor, but as a Seventh Day Adventist I can't work on Saturdays, and as punishment, I was sent to a coal mine in Northern Hungary. Every day I was allowed 3 deciliters of coffee and 40 decagrams of bread to eat. That's about as much as a large roll."

"The temperature in the mine was 40 degrees centigrade, and although there were 1600 of us in the mine - mostly religious prisoners - we were allowed to have a visitor only once a month. I worked 64 hours a week," he added.

Varga was released from prison after 26 months, "But I couldn't return to work as a dental technician. I was on the blacklist. When the revolution began, I worked in the hospital for five days without sleep, then I became very ill."

"I started for the border as soon as I could walk again. I knew it was just a matter of time until I'd be arrested again."

Varga hopes to find work in the United States as a dental technician.

SKILLED HUNGARIAN CRAFTSMAN BRINGS RARE TALENT TO
UNITED STATES

Michael Goschler, a craftsman in the old and painstaking art of china painting, will soon be starting a new life in New Jersey.

Goschler, 33, his wife, Therese, 32, and children, Elisabeth, 7, and Ladislave, 6, are Hungarian refugees who for many years have been hoping to go to the United States. Mrs. Goschler, and the children, could have come into the United States because her parents live in New Jersey, but Goschler was never granted an exit visa by the Hungarian government.

On the 31st of October, Goschler saw his chance to get away. He went by truck to the Austrian border and crossed at Jenersdorf. He thought that soon his wife and children could come legally, bringing with them their possessions, but by November 4th, after the Russian army moved back into Hungary, the family knew that there would never be a chance of leaving Hungary legally. On November 13, carrying nothing with them, they joined other refugees fleeing to the border. They traveled by train, truck, and foot, and a Hungarian army military truck took them the last lap to the border. Some of the soldiers escaped with them.

Two days later the family was reunited in Vienna through the efforts of the Red Cross.

The Goschlers have been sponsored by the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and came to the United States on a specially chartered plane of the Intergovernmental Committee for European migration.

HUNGARIAN PIANIST FLEES HOMELAND SEEKING
FREEDOM TO COMPOSE OWN MUSIC

Laszlo Ivan Horvath, 43, a Hungarian pianist-composer who has suffered under the stifling atmosphere of communist censorship, is now in a country where he can compose the music of his choice. Horvath, his wife Ethel, 43, and his children, Eva, 15, Ivan, 13, and Agnes, 10, will visit Mrs. Horvath's brother in New Jersey.

Horvath was a known anti-communist and could not get a good radio job in Budapest. To make a meager living he played the piano at an espresso cafe. He likes to compose light classical music and jazz, but, he says, the communist regime was very suspicious of the influence of American jazz. Many times he was warned against either playing or writing jazz music. If his compositions showed too much western influence, they were rejected.

After the failure of the October revolt, Horvath began to fear arrest because of his anti-communist activities. He also feared for the safety of his children, especially his son Ivan, who wanted to join the revolutionists. On November 21, Horvath and his family started for the Austrian border. All he carried with him were his compositions.

The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration brought them to Germany, and they came to the United States sponsored by the International Rescue Committee.

On November 13, 1956 the White House announced that approximately five thousand Hungarian refugees, fleeing from Red oppression in their homeland would be received immediately in the United States by authority of the President under the provisions of the 1953 Refugee Relief Act. The number of refugees to be brought into the United States was increased by President Eisenhower to a total of 21,500 on December 1st.

The problem of receiving and resettling such an unprecedented number of refugees was met by a unique combination of the Army and various voluntary and government agencies that combined their efforts with the assistance of the staff of the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief at the Joyce Kilmer Reception Center in New Jersey. Working together, these groups re-settled over 18,000 refugees (for the original figure grew) in the United States in the record time of less than two months in order to meet the critical situation which had developed in Austria.

How did they do it?

First, the Army was assigned the task of readying the facilities of Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, selected as the Reception Center for Hungarian refugees. Then the other organizations took immediate steps to put their machinery into operation.

The Army was responsible for the housing, feeding, and general welfare of the refugees from the time they arrived in the United States until they left the Reception Center for new homes and jobs. Brigadier General Sidney C. Wooten, Chief of the New Jersey Military District, was placed in command of the Reception Center on November 14, 1956. At this time Camp Kilmer was completely moth-balled except for a care-taking detachment of three officers,

six enlisted men, and twenty civilian police. Quickly the Army moved into the buildings, started the heating plants, and turned on the electricity and water. Within twenty-four hours, personnel from quartermaster, medical, engineers, military police, and military government arrived. Basic needs were met immediately, but subsidiary requirements such as libraries, theaters, and special service activities were also instituted.

Each day, as more and more refugees arrived, new facilities had to be furnished the welfare and government agencies working on the emergency refugee program. The federal government agencies - Immigration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Department of Labor, and Customs - would conduct the initial interviewing and then the work of the voluntary welfare agencies would begin: to find sponsors who would provide jobs and housing for the refugees throughout the country.

On November 14th the Red Cross moved in with a task force of six to survey the future Red Cross needs at the Joyce Kilmer Reception Center. Orders were placed for toothbrushes, razor blades, shaving cream, diapers, baby powder, safety pins, and personal needs. On November 16th the Red Cross established its organization following the pattern normally designed for disasters.

The Red Cross, through its Acting Director, Henry Bloss, began expanding from a staff of six to a total staff of 127, including volunteers, at the peak of the refugee influx.

The first plane load of refugees was due to arrive on November 21st and the Red Cross wanted to be ready. Upon the arrival of the first plane, it was realized that the refugees would be coming to the United States with nothing more than the clothes on their backs. At the request of the Commanding General, the Red Cross then set up a used clothing distribution center. But even this was not enough. They went to local stores and bought nightgowns, pajamas, scuffs,

underwear, towels and washcloths to give to the arriving refugees.

Now the basic needs were cared for. Camp Kilmer was selected as the reception center because it was near to the voluntary agencies' headquarters in New York, it was close to McGuire Air Force base, and it was readily available for reactivation. The Post was ready to receive the thousands of refugees who would be arriving during the coming weeks.

Eight days after the White House announcement, on November 21st, the first chartered plane, carrying 60 refugees, arrived from Vienna at McGuire Air Force Base. From there the refugees were transported to their ultimate destination at the Joyce Kilmer Reception Center - the name was changed from Camp Kilmer officially.

The mechanics of bringing the Hungarian refugees from Europe to Kilmer and giving them housing, clothing, and food were now completed.

In order to establish procedures which would be followed during the ensuing weeks, the Immigration and Naturalization Service came to Kilmer the day before the first plane arrived.

Immigration officers, through interpreters, registered each refugee. The refugee was then fingerprinted and photographed. Each refugee admitted with a visa was issued an alien registration receipt card. Refugees not in possession of visas were issued parolee identification cards.

The enormous job of finding sponsors and housing for the refugees was assumed by the various religious and other voluntary welfare agencies. They did not lose any time in developing their individual "crash" programs. Most of these agencies have been engaged in the humanitarian work of resettling refugees for many years. They and others like them had resettled over 400,000 refugees in America since 1948. They knew how to do the job in the most effective and rapid manner.

The National Catholic Welfare Conference - responsible for the largest number of the refugees - arrived at Kilmer on November 18th and set up quarters. Volunteer workers came in to work. No one, including the welfare agencies, was aware of the eventual number of refugees who would come into the United States.

The other agencies which were quartered at Kilmer included: Lutheran Refugee Service, Baptist World Alliance Relief Committee, Hungarian League of America, Inc., American-Hungarian Federation, Church World Service, International Rescue Committee, Tolstoy Foundation, United HIAS Service, and the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

Procedures for interviewing and re-settling refugees were similar for all of these agencies. As soon as the refugees were fed, quartered, and had a chance to get some needed rest, and following their initial interviewing, they were instructed to report to the agency building where they were identified and checked in on master cards. Nominal rolls which were filled out in the Austrian offices of the agencies accompanied each flight to this country. The refugees were checked in by the agency according to these rolls.

Interviews with the refugees were conducted - during 16-18 work-hour days - by social workers who ascertained their background, occupation, the possibility of friends or relatives who might sponsor them, and their preference for areas of this country to which they would like to go. Agencies were swamped with thousands of inquiries from relatives and friends, in addition to offers of jobs and housing. The agencies sent refugees to various parts of the country in accordance with these requests.

Governor Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey sent the Chairman of his Committee on Refugee Relief, Jack B. Dunn, to Kilmer to see how they could help the Army and the voluntary agencies. They set up a volunteer pool of over 100 people who acted as interviewers, interpreters, stenographers,

messengers, and who provided many other services. As the first plane load arrived, this Committee answered thousands of telephone calls and cared for the hundreds of visitors to the Center.

On November 22, Thanksgiving Day, the newly-arrived refugees were treated to a typical American Thanksgiving dinner.

The refugee program was now under way in the true American tradition, but the pressure continued to build.

On November 23rd the second, third, and fourth planes carrying refugees arrived. From this date on, the number increased daily. Planes were arriving twenty-four hours a day and the entire Center became a beehive of activity. Everyone connected with the program was determined to do the best possible job.

On November 28th President Eisenhower appointed Tracy S. Voorhees as his personal representative in connection with Hungarian refugee relief and resettlement activities. He directed Mr. Voorhees to assure coordination of the work of the various voluntary and government agencies with each other, and to set up the necessary machinery to accomplish this.

Next, President Eisenhower, on December 1st, announced that the number of Hungarian refugees to enter the United States would be increased to 21,500. For 15,000 of these the President invoked emergency provisions of the immigration law, permitting entrance into the country without visas in advance.

Now the work of the Army and the voluntary agencies really began on a large scale. Within a short time, the total number of military and civilian personnel at Kilmer was expanded to a peak of over 3,000 and many of them stayed at their desks around the clock to accomplish the unprecedented mission.

For example, Church World Service, bursting at the seams in its existing quarters, expanded to two buildings with a staff of fifty working at full steam.

By now all the faiths were represented, but non-sectarian agencies also played an important part in this project.

On December 12th President Eisenhower, on Mr. Voorhees' recommendation, appointed the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief as the machinery to coordinate the program. Mr. Lewis Douglas was appointed as Honorary Chairman, Mr. Voorhees as Chairman, and General J. Lawton Collins as Vice-Chairman (Washington), Mr. Leo C. Beebe as Vice-Chairman (Kilmer) and Mr. William Hallam Tuck as Vice-Chairman (Vienna). The Committee at once undertook to assist the various voluntary agencies in the efficient and rapid assimilation of the refugees into our country.

Mr. Beebe, beset with many problems, immediately enlisted the aid of many business concerns who offered some of their top executives to assist him. Far more refugees were coming in than were going out. The largest number of refugees arriving in any one day came in on Christmas Day.

The following 14-point program was put into effect by the President's Committee through Mr. Beebe to expedite reception and resettlement:

1. Improved organization and coordination.
2. Planning and scheduling to regulate ingress and egress.
3. Vocational interviewing to record refugee interests and skills.
4. IBM data recording, relating and evaluating.
5. Increased agency personnel.
6. Improved organization of agency personnel and procedures.
7. Improved facilities for agencies.
8. Communication center for contact with refugees.
9. Central transportation bureau to expedite ingress and egress.
10. Processing and interviews aboard ocean transports.
11. Improved orientation of refugees on arrival.

12. New reception center to establish control of visitors.
13. Central steno pool to handle offers of housing and employment.
14. Coordinated and expanded program of public information.

Soon the operations of Kilmer moved into high gear and the danger point was passed. For the number of refugees going out began to exceed the number coming in.

On December 27, Vice-President Nixon completed his study of Hungarian refugee relief problems for the President by an inspection at Kilmer and a conference with the President's Committee.

On New Year's Day the U. S. Navy's transport ELTINGE arrived at the Brooklyn Army Terminal in New York, carrying the first shipload of 1,746 refugees. This brought the total number of refugees received by the first day of 1957 to 17,000.

On New Year's Day also, Vice-President Nixon made his report to the President, and President Eisenhower announced that the United States would continue to receive refugees, beyond the previous 21,500 quota, on a flexible basis.

Three weeks later, although over 22,000 Hungarian refugees had been received in the United States, 20,000 of them had departed from the Reception Center under the sponsorship of religious or other voluntary agencies, to take their places in communities across the country, proving that the President's program was a success indeed.

America could well be proud of its record in the emergency created by the disaster which had befallen the Hungarians.

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* THE ROLE
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* OF THE ARMY
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The Army provided the "arms and legs" of the refugee program. Without it, the enormous job of receiving, housing, feeding and processing the refugees would have been impossible. No one organization deserves the most credit for the success of the refugee program, but the Army was first on the job, performing the homely tasks of stoking the furnaces, painting signs in both English and Hungarian, caring for the sick and running a four-room schoolhouse - and the Army will be the last to leave, closing the Reception Center, after the post is tidied up and put back in mothballs.

Camp Kilmer, in time of war an Army staging area and point of embarkation for overseas shipment, was reactivated for the Hungarian refugee operations. It is under the command of Brigadier General Sidney C. Wooten. The first action of Quartermaster troops who moved in was to provide facilities for the full complement of troops due to arrive shortly after the operations began.

In the early days of the operation, the camp was almost fully dependent on nearby Fort Dix for supplies. Supervisory and technical personnel soon moved in to organize such activities as purchase of supplies. The entire 594th Quartermaster Subsistence Depot Company was brought in to operate the Reception Center's five mess halls. The cooks and staff work all around the clock to feed both refugees and Center personnel. Preparing baby formula for Hungarian babies is all in a day's work.

The daily number of calories in the food served is about 4300. This is a generous ration intended to make up for previous hardships which the refugees had undergone.

The 41st Military Government Company from Camp Gordon, Georgia was brought in to assist in caring for the refugees. These men are specialists in handling displaced persons, and assist the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Within two days the refugees are photographed, fingerprinted,

issued Social Security cards, interviewed by the Labor Department and turned over to the voluntary welfare agencies for re-settlement. For some time the troops were working from seven a.m. to midnight seven days a week to accomplish their mission.

Since the Reception Center was established, GI drivers have traveled the equivalent of eight times around the earth - over 200,000 miles - in filling transportation needs at the camp. Augmented by civilian drivers, they operate 35 cars, 31 busses, and 37 trucks and ambulances. All equipment came out of storage, was reconditioned, and is maintained by the Raritan Arsenal five miles away from Kilmer.

According to Mrs. Bette Schafer, who heads the United Services Organizations (USO) Entertainment Branch at camp, the refugees are "starved for entertainment."

"The way they stay glued to the television set for hours is amazing," she says, "and anything with a cowboy in it will draw a capacity crowd."

Four theaters operate under the auspices of the Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service; the refugees see the same film fare as military personnel, although in different theaters.

Entertainers, many of them professionals who have volunteered their services free of charge, range from a one-woman act to the 86 members of a choir.

Tex Bryant, former auto stunt driver and now a GI entertainment specialist, organized shows featuring refugee talent. However, he must hold auditions every other day to replace performers he keeps losing as they are sponsored and leave the camp.

The Craft Shop, conducted by Special Services, offers various activities, including classes in photography, leather craft and enameling. All tools and cameras are lent to the refugees and all raw materials are given free of

charge. Refugees especially enjoy the making of earrings, cufflinks, and belts. Male refugees, disregarding the fact that they are the stronger sex, do more sewing than the women. Clothing which is distributed by the American Red Cross during initial processing is frequently brought to the sewing center for alterations.

An Army field hospital unit was brought in to care for the refugees who might become ill during their stay at Kilmer.

More than 125,000 people from the U.S. have checked in at the Visitors Bureau at Joyce Kilmer Reception Center. It is estimated that approximately two-thirds of them seek relatives. The Bureau and a Refugee Locator and Paging System have been organized in a theater close inside the main gate. They are operated by a staff of forty people on a seven-day-per-week basis, around the clock.

Receptionists endeavor to obtain all possible information about a refugee from the visitor to aid in locating the refugee within the Center. When a record of the person is found in the files, he is paged in Hungarian over a camp-wide public address system. When the refugee comes to the theater in response to paging, an introduction is made for him with the visitor, if one is necessary. Then the parties are left alone. The spacious theater accommodates more than four thousand people and numerous meetings go on at all times.

The Locator system also helps the Post Office Department in delivering the thousands of pieces of mail addressed each week to the refugees. When mailing something to a refugee within the Joyce Kilmer Reception Center, the Post Office requests that the following address be used:

Name of Individual
Sponsoring Agency (i.e. NCWC, IRC, HIAS, Tolstoy)
Joyce Kilmer Reception Center
Kilmer, New Jersey

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 * S P O N S O R I N G
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 * A G E N C I E S
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The religious and other sponsoring agencies, all members of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, have played the principle role in the reception and resettlement of Hungarian refugees. They have had to operate offices not only in Austria and at the Joyce Kilmer Reception Center, but throughout the United States to maintain an orderly flow of refugees from Austria into the American community.

Following government examination and registration at the Reception Center, the refugee goes to his voluntary sponsoring agency.

The agencies involved include the major religious denomination. Others are non-sectarian.

When the refugee exodus began in Europe, the larger agencies expanded their overseas staffs in cities like Salzburg, Vienna, and Linz to receive refugees soon after they cross the border to freedom, and handle the processing preliminary to sending them to the United States.

The large church agencies resettle refugees through both clergy and lay workers in local communities of the United States. Generally, it is the responsibility of these local representatives to find housing and jobs for the refugees, and to integrate them into American communities.

A number of smaller agencies work at the Reception Center with as much diligence as the larger ones. As the spokesman for the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee - which has sponsored a few Hungarians - put it, "Although there are no Ukrainian refugees coming through, we have a common cause with the countries and people who are fighting communism."

Among the non-sectarian agencies aiding resettlement of Hungarians is the International Rescue Committee, which has been active in refugee relief for twenty-four years, working in both Europe and Asia.

All agencies involved deserve credit for the rapid resettlement of the refugees. Those participating in the activity at Joyce Kilmer Reception Center are:

American Hungarian Federation
 Baptist World Alliance Relief Committee
 Catholic Relief Service
 Church World Service
 Hungarian League of America, Inc.
 International Rescue Committee
 Lutheran Refugee Service
 Tolstoy Foundation
 United HIAS Service
 United Ukrainian American Relief Commission

As of February 7, 1957, the total number of refugees resettled by voluntary agencies were:

	Number Arrived	Number Departed
National Catholic Welfare Conference	14,231	13,026
Church World Service	4,469	4,109
The United HIAS Service	2,633	2,535
International Rescue Committee	1,189	1,174
Lutheran Refugee Service	1,182	1,084
United Ukrainian-American Relief Committee	257	254
Independent	231	168
Tolstoy Foundation	212	208
TOTALS	24,404	22,558

The work of the government agencies and departments - Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare and its Public Health Service, State, Department of Labor through the United States Employment Service - dovetail with the voluntary agencies at Kilmer in the reception and resettlement of refugees.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service gives all alien arrivals at the Joyce Kilmer Reception Center the same immigration inspection required by United States law of all persons who seek to enter the United States.

During the immigration inspection, factors having a bearing upon the refugees' right to enter the United States are reviewed, and immigration records containing biographical and identifying data are established. The refugees are assigned immigration service file numbers.

Upon completion of registration, the refugee is referred to the voluntary agency which has sponsored him. Immigration officers are assigned to the offices of these agencies and assist in issuing departure passes and handling immigration problems which may arise.

The Immigration Service is also responsible for maintaining immigration records of all refugees who are at the Center and those who have departed from it. In addition, Border Patrol inspectors are assigned to the gates of the Center to check credentials of refugees entering and departing.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare assists the voluntary resettlement agencies in handling refugees with special health and welfare problems. This work includes close liaison with the Army post hospital and the Public Health Service in the placement of active TB patients in sanatoria near the community in which a family or person is resettled. The Department

of Health, Education and Welfare representatives assist with the problems of unaccompanied children, persons with physical disabilities, and families with no breadwinner.

The Public Health Service is responsible for the quarantine clearance of refugees to prevent the introduction of quarantinable, communicable diseases. They enforce smallpox vaccination requirements, since contact with the United States population is not allowed until vaccination has been accomplished.

The Service advises the Immigration people in checking for dangerous, contagious diseases.

The United States Employment Service interviews each refugee to secure personal and possible employment data after their clearance by INS. A position classification form is filled out by the USES interviewer for data recording, data relating, and data evaluating. The refugee's qualifications and job and housing needs are recorded on this form and matched with the offers of employment and housing. This match is then recorded on the Disposition Card which is made available to the participating sponsoring agencies which are responsible for the ultimate placement and resettlement of the refugees.

The State Department is represented at Kilmer to counsel the government and voluntary agencies in matters of foreign policies.

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* COOPERATING
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* AGENCIES
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Various cooperating agencies assist at the Joyce Kilmer Reception Center in the resettlement of Hungarian refugees. Their specific contributions lie in the fields of education, information, entertainment and such homely areas as the supply of clothes. The American National Red Cross maintains an office at the Reception Center for the latter purpose. Among other things, in cooperation with the other agencies, it collects and distributes clothes and maintains a communication service for the benefit of the refugees.

Radio Free Europe tapes radio interviews with Hungarians who wish to tell of their experiences to those still behind the Iron Curtain. In many instances RFE transmits greetings from refugees to those remaining in the homeland.

The National Academy of Sciences interviews refugees with advanced scientific training and experience and makes recommendations to the sponsoring agencies with regard to their placement.

The World University Service gives assistance to Hungarian students whose college education has been interrupted. They are sent to several colleges in order to learn basic English, after which they are sometimes given scholarships in colleges throughout the country.

The Hungarian National Council provides specialized counselling services at Kilmer.

American labor is represented at Kilmer through the offices of AFL-CIO, where refugees are counselled in labor-union ways and assisted by local welfare offices in finding jobs in American industry.