

January 1, 1957

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

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THE WHITE HOUSE

The President met this afternoon with the leaders of both political parties in the Senate and the House of Representatives for a bi-partisan conference on foreign policy, mutual security and national defense.

During the meeting the leaders also received from the Vice President a review of his report to the President on the Hungarian refugee situation.

The President thanked the leaders for the bi-partisan cooperation he had always received from them in the field of foreign affairs.

The Secretary of State then reviewed world developments, particularly during the last six months. He expressed the opinion that the position of International Communism had deteriorated throughout the world and that the United States at the same time had moved into a position of great opportunity for world leadership for peace and stability as well as for world responsibility.

The President and the Secretary of State then discussed in more detail the Middle East situation.

The President asserted that the Middle East was a vitally important area to the entire world. To help that area remain free the President recommended that the Congress join with him in serving notice to the world that the United States would resist any Communist aggression in that area.

Specifically, he requested the leaders: (1) To authorize an enlarged program of economic aid to the nations in that area, by authorizing additional monies for the President's Emergency Fund which would be used for that purpose, and (2) to support a Congressional resolution which would be designed to deter Communist armed aggression in the Middle East area.

A general discussion then followed. It was agreed that the matter should be promptly dealt with on the basis of an early Presidential message to the Congress and hearings by the appropriate Congressional Committees.

The Director of the International Cooperation Administration then reviewed for the leaders the program for the coming year in mutual assistance, including mutual military support and economic and technical assistance for our allies and friends.

The Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff next outlined the 1958 program of the Defense establishment of the United States and the measures which he deemed necessary to protect the nation against attack and to insure peace in the world.

The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission followed with a review of the United States' participation in the President's Atoms for Peace program through the International Atomic Program of the United Nations.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

The Director of the United States Information Agency stressed the importance of the Agency's program to present to the peoples of the world America's position in maintaining peace and working for cooperation with all friendly nations.

The Secretary of Commerce urged Congressional approval for participation by the United States in the Organization for Trade Cooperation (O. T. C.)

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 1, 1957

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Statement by the President

The Attorney General will continue to parole Hungarian refugees into the United States until such time as the Congress acts. This action, in my opinion, is clearly in the national interest. It will prevent a stoppage of the flow of these refugees and will permit the United States to continue, along with the other free nations of the world, to do its full share in providing a haven for these victims of oppression.

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FOR RELEASE AT 12:30 P.M. (E.S.T.)

JANUARY 10, 1957

CAUTION: The following message of the President on the State of the Union, scheduled for delivery to the Congress today, January 10, 1957, MUST BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE and no portion, synopsis or intimation of its contents may be given out or published UNTIL RELEASE TIME.

The same caution applies to all newspapers, radio and television commentators and news broadcasters, both in the United States and abroad.

PLEASE USE EXTREME CARE TO AVOID PREMATURE PUBLICATION OR ANNOUNCEMENT.

James C. Hagerty  
Press Secretary to the President

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THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I appear before the Congress today to report on the State of the Union and the relationships of the Union to the other nations of the world. I come here, firmly convinced that at no time in the history of the Republic have circumstances more emphatically underscored the need, in all echelons of government, for vision and wisdom and resolution.

You meet in a season of stress that is testing the fitness of political systems and the validity of political philosophies. Each stress stems in part from causes peculiar to itself. But every stress is a reflection of a universal phenomenon.

In the world today, the surging and understandable tide of nationalism is marked by widespread revulsion and revolt against tyranny, injustice, inequality and poverty. As individuals, joined in a common hunger for freedom, men and women and even children pit their spirit against guns and tanks. On a larger scale, in an ever more persistent search for the self-respect of authentic sovereignty and the economic base on which national independence must rest, peoples sever old ties; seek new alliances; experiment -- sometimes dangerously -- in their struggle to satisfy these human aspirations.

Particularly, in the past year, this tide has changed the pattern of attitudes and thinking among millions. The changes already accomplished foreshadow a world transformed by the spirit of freedom. This is no faint and pious hope. The forces now at work in the minds and hearts of men will not be spent through many years. In the main, today's expressions of nationalism are, in spirit, echoes of our forefathers' struggle for independence.

This Republic cannot be aloof to these events heralding a new epoch in the affairs of mankind.

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Our pledged word, our enlightened self-interest, our character as a Nation commit us to a high role in world affairs: a role of vigorous leadership, ready strength, sympathetic understanding.

The State of the Union, at the opening of the 85th Congress continues to vindicate the wisdom of the principles on which this Republic is founded. Proclaimed in the Constitution of the Nation and in many of our historic documents, and founded in devout religious convictions, these principles enunciate:

A vigilant regard for human liberty.

A wise concern for human welfare.

A ceaseless effort for human progress.

Fidelity to these principles, in our relations with other peoples, has won us new friendships and has increased our opportunity for service within the family of nations. The appeal of these principles is universal, lighting fires in the souls of men everywhere. We shall continue to uphold them, against those who deny them and in counselling with our friends.

At home, the application of these principles to the complex problems of our national life has brought us to an unprecedented peak in our economic prosperity and has exemplified in our way of life the enduring human values of mind and spirit.

Through the past four years these principles have guided the legislative programs submitted by the Administration to the Congress. As we attempt to apply them to current events, domestic and foreign, we must take into account the complex entity that is the United States of America; what endangers it; what can improve it.

The visible structure is our American economy itself. After more than a century and a half of constant expansion, it is still rich in a wide variety of natural resources. It is first among nations in its people's mastery of industrial skills. It is productive beyond our own needs of many foodstuffs and industrial products. It is rewarding to all our citizens in opportunity to earn and to advance in self-realization and in self-expression. It is fortunate in its wealth of educational and cultural and religious centers. It is vigorously dynamic in the limitless initiative and willingness to venture that characterize free enterprise. It is productive of a widely shared prosperity.

Our economy is strong, expanding and fundamentally sound. But in any realistic appraisal, even the optimistic analyst will realize that in a prosperous period the principal threat to efficient functioning of a free enterprise system is inflation. We look back on four years of prosperous activities during which prices, the cost of living, have been relatively stable -- that is, inflation has been held in check. But it is clear that the danger is always present, particularly if the government might become profligate in its expenditures or private groups might ignore all the possible results on our economy of unwise struggles for immediate gain.

This danger requires a firm resolution that the Federal Government shall utilize only a prudent share of the Nation's resources, that it shall live within its means, carefully measuring against need alternative proposals for expenditures.

Through the next four years, I shall continue to insist that the executive departments and agencies of Government search out additional ways to save money and manpower. I urge that the Congress be equally watchful in this matter.

We pledge the Government's share in guarding the integrity of the dollar. But the Government's efforts cannot be the entire campaign against inflation, the thief that can rob the individual of the value of the pension and social security he has earned during his productive life. For success, Government's efforts must be paralleled by the attitudes and actions of individual citizens.

I have often spoken of the purpose of this Administration to serve the national interest of 170 million people. The national interest must take precedence over temporary advantages which may be secured by particular groups at the expense of all the people.

In this regard I urge leaders in business and in labor to think well on their responsibility to the American people. With all elements of our society, they owe the Nation a vigilant guard against the inflationary tendencies that are always at work in a dynamic economy operating at today's high levels. They can powerfully help counteract or accentuate such tendencies by their wage and price policies.

Business in its pricing policies should avoid unnecessary price increases especially at a time like the present when demand in so many areas presses hard on short supplies. A reasonable profit is essential to the new investments that provide more jobs in an expanding economy. But business leaders must, in the national interest, studiously avoid those price rises that are possible only because of vital or unusual needs of the whole nation.

If our economy is to remain healthy, increases in wages and other labor benefits, negotiated by labor and management must be reasonably related to improvements in productivity. Such increases are beneficial, for they provide wage earners with greater purchasing power. Except where necessary to correct obvious injustices, wage increases that outrun productivity, however, are an inflationary factor. They make for higher prices for the public generally and impose a particular hardship on those whose welfare depends on the purchasing power of retirement income and savings. Wage negotiations should also take cognizance of the right of the public generally to share in the benefits of improvements in technology.

Freedom has been defined as the opportunity for self-discipline. This definition has a special application to the areas of wage and price policy in a free economy. Should we persistently fail to discipline ourselves, eventually there will be increasing pressure on government to redress the failure. By that process freedom will step by step disappear. No subject on the domestic scene should more attract the concern of the friends of American working men and women and of free business enterprise than the forces that threaten a steady depreciation of the value of our money.

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Concerning developments in another vital sector of our economy -- agriculture -- I am gratified that the long slide in farm income has been halted and that further improvement is in prospect. This is heartening progress. Three tools that we have developed -- improved surplus disposal, improved price support laws, and the soil bank -- are working to reduce price-depressing government stocks of farm products. Our concern for the well-being of farm families demands that we constantly search for new ways by which they can share more fully in our unprecedented prosperity. Legislative recommendations in the field of agriculture are contained in the Budget Message.

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Our soil, water, mineral, forest, fish and wildlife resources are being conserved and improved more effectively. Their conservation and development are vital to the present and future strength of the Nation. But they must not be the concern of the Federal Government alone. State and local entities, and private enterprise should be encouraged to participate in such projects.

I would like to make special mention of programs for making the best uses of water, rapidly becoming our most precious natural resource, just as it can be, when neglected, a destroyer of both life and wealth. There has been prepared and published a comprehensive water report developed by a Cabinet Committee and relating to all phases of this particular problem.

In the light of this report, there are two things I believe we should keep constantly in mind. The first is that each of our great river valleys should be considered as a whole. Piecemeal operations within each lesser drainage area can be self-defeating or, at the very least, needlessly expensive. The second is that the domestic and industrial demands for water grow far more rapidly than does our population.

The whole matter of making the best use of each drop of water from the moment it touches our soil until it reaches the oceans, for such purposes as irrigation, flood control, power production, and domestic and industrial uses clearly demands the closest kind of cooperation and partnership between municipalities, States and the Federal Government. Through partnership of Federal, state and local authorities in these vast projects we can obtain the economy and efficiency of development and operation that springs from a lively sense of local responsibility.

Until such partnership is established on a proper and logical basis of sharing authority, responsibility and costs, our country will never have both the fully productive use of water that it so obviously needs and protection against disastrous flood.

If we fail in this, all the many tasks that need to be done in America could be accomplished only at an excessive cost, by the growth of a stifling bureaucracy, and eventually with a dangerous degree of centralized control over our national life.

In all domestic matters, I believe that the people of the United States will expect of us effective action to remedy past failure in meeting critical needs.

High priority should be given the school construction bill. This will benefit children of all races throughout the country -- and children of all races need schools now. A program designed to meet emergency needs for more classrooms should be enacted without delay. I am hopeful that this program can be enacted on its own merits, uncomplicated by provisions dealing with the complex problems of integration. I urge the people in all sections of the country to approach these problems with calm and reason, with mutual understanding and good will, and in the American tradition of deep respect for the orderly processes of law and justice.

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I should say here that we have much reason to be proud of the progress our people are making in mutual understanding -- the chief buttress of human and civil rights. Steadily we are moving closer to the goal of fair and equal treatment of citizens without regard to race or color. But unhappily much remains to be done.

Last year the Administration recommended to the Congress a four-point program to reinforce civil rights. That program included:

- (1) creation of a bipartisan commission to investigate asserted violations of civil rights and to make recommendations;
- (2) creation of a civil rights division in the Department of Justice in charge of an Assistant Attorney General;
- (3) enactment by the Congress of new laws to aid in the enforcement of voting rights; and
- (4) amendment of the laws so as to permit the Federal Government to seek from the civil courts preventive relief in civil rights cases.

I urge that the Congress enact this legislation.

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Essential to the stable economic growth we seek is a system of well-adapted and efficient financial institutions. I believe the time has come to conduct a broad national inquiry into the nature, performance and adequacy of our financial system, both in terms of its direct service to the whole economy and in terms of its function as the mechanism through which monetary and credit policy takes effect. I believe the Congress should authorize the creation of a commission of able and qualified citizens to undertake this vital inquiry. Out of their findings and recommendations the Administration would develop and present to the Congress any legislative proposals that might be indicated for the purpose of improving our financial machinery.

In this message it seems unnecessary that I should repeat recommendations involving our domestic affairs that have been urged upon the Congress during the past four years, but which, in some instances, did not reach the stage of completely satisfactory legislation.

The Administration will, through future messages either directly from me or from heads of the departments and agencies, transmit to the Congress recommendations involving our financial and fiscal affairs, our military and civil defenses; the administration of justice; our agricultural economy; our domestic and foreign commerce; the urgently needed increase in our postal rates; the development of our natural resources; our labor laws, including our labor-management relations legislation, and vital aspects of the health, education and welfare of our people. There will be special recommendations dealing with such subjects as atomic energy, the futhering of public works, the continued efforts to eliminate government competition with the businesses of tax-paying citizens.

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A number of legislative recommendations will be mentioned specifically in my forthcoming Budget Message, which will reach you within the week. That message will also recommend such sums as are needed to implement the proposed action.

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The existence of a strongly armed imperialistic dictatorship poses a continuing threat to the free world's and thus to our own Nation's security and peace. There are certain truths to be remembered here.

First, America alone and isolated cannot assure even its own security. We must be joined by the capability and resolution of nations that have proved themselves dependable defenders of freedom. Isolation from them invites war. Our security is also enhanced by the immeasurable interest that joins us with all peoples who believe that peace with justice must be preserved, that wars of aggression are crimes against humanity.

Another truth is that our survival in today's world requires modern, adequate, dependable military strength. Our Nation has made great strides in assuring a modern defense, so armed in new weapons, so deployed, so equipped, that today our security force is the most powerful in our peacetime history. It can punish heavily any enemy who undertakes to attack us. It is a major deterrent to war.

By our research and development more efficient weapons -- some of amazing capabilities -- are being constantly created. These vital efforts we shall continue. Yet we must not delude ourselves that safety necessarily increases as expenditures for military research or forces in being go up. Indeed, beyond a wise and reasonable level, which is always changing and is under constant study, money spent on arms may be money wasted on sterile metal or inflated costs, thereby weakening the very security and strength we seek.

National security requires far more than military power. Economic and moral factors play indispensable roles. Any program that endangers our economy could defeat us. Any weakening of our national will and resolution, any diminution of the vigor and initiative of our individual citizens, would strike a blow at the heart of our defenses.

The finest military establishment we can produce must work closely in cooperation with the forces of our friends. Our system of regional pacts, developed within the Charter of the United Nations, serves to increase both our own security and the security of other nations.

This system is still a recent introduction on the world scene. Its problems are many and difficult, because it insists on equality among its members and brings into association some nations traditionally divided. Repeatedly in recent months, the collapse of these regional alliances has been predicted. The strains upon them have been at times indeed severe. Despite these strains our regional alliances have proved durable and strong, and dire predictions of their disintegration have proved completely false.

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With other free nations, we should vigorously prosecute measures that will promote mutual strength, prosperity and welfare within the free world. Strength is essentially a product of economic health and social well-being. Consequently, even as we continue our programs of military assistance, we must emphasize aid to our friends in building more productive economies and in better satisfying the natural demands of their people for progress. Thereby we shall move a long way toward a peaceful world.

A sound and safeguarded agreement for open skies, unarmed aerial sentinels, and reduced armament would provide a valuable contribution toward a durable peace in the years ahead. And we have been persistent in our effort to reach such an agreement. We are prepared to make further proposals in the United Nations. We are willing to enter any reliable agreement which would reverse the trend toward ever more devastating nuclear weapons; reciprocally provide against the possibility of surprise attack; mutually control the outer space missile and satellite development; and make feasible a lower level of armaments and armed forces and an easier burden of military expenditures. Our continuing negotiations in this field are a major part of our quest for a confident peace in this atomic age.

This quest requires as well a constructive attitude among all the nations of the free world toward expansion of trade and investment, that can give all of us opportunity to work out economic betterment.

An essential step in this field is the provision of an administrative agency to insure the orderly and proper operation of existing arrangements under which multilateral trade is now carried on. To that end I urge Congressional authorization for United States membership in the proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation, an action which will speed removal of discrimination against our export trade.

We welcome the efforts of a number of our European friends to achieve an integrated community to develop a common market. We likewise welcome their cooperative effort in the field of atomic energy.

To demonstrate once again our unalterable purpose to make of the atom a peaceful servant of humanity, I shortly shall ask the Congress to authorize full United States participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency.

World events have magnified both the responsibilities and the opportunities of the United States Information Agency. Just as, in recent months, the voice of communism has become more shaken and confused, the voice of truth must be more clearly heard. To enable our Information Agency to cope with these new responsibilities and opportunities, I am asking the Congress to increase appreciably the appropriations for this program and for legislation establishing a career service for the Agency's overseas foreign service officers.

The recent historic events in Hungary demand that all free nations share to the extent of their capabilities in the responsibility of granting asylum to victims of Communist persecution. I request the Congress promptly to enact legislation to regularize the status in the United States of Hungarian refugees brought here as parolees. I shall shortly recommend to the Congress by special message the changes in our immigration laws that I deem necessary in the light of our world responsibilities.

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The cost of peace is something we must face boldly, fearlessly. Beyond money, it involves changes in attitudes, the renunciation of old prejudices, even the sacrifice of some seeming self-interest.

Only five days ago I expressed to you the grave concern of your government over the threat of Soviet aggression in the Middle East. I asked for Congressional authorization to help counter this threat. I say again that this matter is of vital and immediate importance to the Nation's and the free world's security and peace. By our proposed programs in the Middle East, we hope to assist in establishing a climate in which constructive and long-term solutions to basic problems of the area may be sought.

From time to time, there will be presented to the Congress requests for other legislation in the broad field of international affairs. All requests will reflect the steadfast purpose of this Administration to pursue peace, based on justice. Although in some cases details will be new, the underlying purpose and objectives will remain the same.

All proposals made by the Administration in this field are based on the free world's unity. This unity may not be immediately obvious unless we examine link by link the chain of relationships that binds us to every area and to every nation. In spirit the free world is one because its peoples uphold the right of independent existence for all nations. I have already alluded to their economic interdependence. But their interdependence extends also into the field of security.

First of all, no reasonable man will question the absolute need for our American neighbors to be prosperous and secure. Their security and prosperity are inextricably bound to our own. And we are, of course, already joined with these neighbors by historic pledges.

Again, no reasonable man will deny that the freedom and prosperity and security of Western Europe are vital to our own prosperity and security. If the institutions, the skills, the manpower of its peoples were to fall under the domination of an aggressive imperialism, the violent change in the balance of world power and in the pattern of world commerce could not be fully compensated for by any American measures, military or economic.

But these people, whose economic strength is largely dependent on free and uninterrupted movement of oil from the Middle East, cannot prosper -- indeed, their economies would be severely impaired -- should that area be controlled by an enemy and the movement of oil be subject to its decisions.

Next, to the Eastward, are Asiatic and Far Eastern peoples, recently returned to independent control of their own affairs or now emerging into sovereign statehood. Their potential strength constitutes new assurance for stability and peace in the world -- if they can retain their independence. Should they lose freedom and be dominated by an aggressor, the world-wide effects would imperil the security of the free world.

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In short, the world has so shrunk that all free nations are our neighbors. Without cooperative neighbors, the United States cannot maintain its own security and welfare, because:

First, America's vital interests are world-wide, embracing both hemispheres and every continent.

Second, we have community of interest with every nation in the free world.

Third, interdependence of interests requires a decent respect for the rights and the peace of all peoples.

These principles motivate our actions within the United Nations. There, before all the world, by our loyalty to them, by our practice of them, let us strive to set a standard to which all who seek justice and who hunger for peace can rally.

May we at home, here at the Seat of Government, in all the cities and towns and farmlands of America, support these principles in a personal effort of dedication. Thereby each of us can help establish a secure world order in which opportunity for freedom and justice will be more widespread, and in which the resources now dissipated on the armaments of war can be released for the life and growth of all humanity.

When our forefathers prepared the immortal document that proclaimed our independence, they asserted that every individual is endowed by his Creator with certain inalienable rights. As we gaze back through history to that date, it is clear that our nation has striven to live up to this declaration, applying it to nations as well as to individuals.

Today we proudly assert that the government of the United States is still committed to this concept, both in its activities at home and abroad.

The purpose is Divine; the implementation is human.

Our country and its government have made mistakes -- human mistakes. They have been of the head -- not of the heart. And it is still true that the great concept of the dignity of all men, alike created in the image of the Almighty, has been the compass by which we have tried and are trying to steer our course.

So long as we continue by its guidance, there will be true progress in human affairs, both among ourselves and among those with whom we deal.

To achieve a more perfect fidelity to it, I submit, is a worthy ambition as we meet together in these first days of this, the first session of the 85th Congress.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE

January 10, 1957

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January 15, 1957

FROM A LUTHERAN HUNGARIAN REFUGEE

TO: THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

With your kind permission, as a former Judge in the Criminal Courts of Budapest, as I have reached the land of freedom in the United States, may I express my respects to you, Sir, and extend the heartfelt appreciation of my refugee companions for the noble gestures which you and the governmental agencies and the entire population of America have been kind enough to extend to us.

We, the Hungarian refugees, who have experienced under communism constant persecution, deprivation and perpetual fear of the violation of our personal liberties, are peculiarly able to appreciate that magnificent, humane treatment which the total Western nations, without exception, have accorded us since our departure from home.

Mr. President: Many of those compelled to stay in Hungary, especially my jurist colleagues, have requested me to report the unendurable conditions that have been created in Hungary under communism and that have resulted in the total liquidation of certain groups of our society. It is certain that many retired judges, military officials, and police, without violation of any laws or ever having been subject to criminal proceedings, have been condemned to slow starvation by loss of pension privileges still available to them under law. Moreover, similar starvation and endangered health conditions threaten the many laborers whose working conditions and pitiful incomes prevent even minimum food and clothing.

The despised communist ideology, foreign to the Hungarian spirit, has created a completely explosive hatred. The desire to throw off communism or suffer death swept around the entire country without exception as evidence of complete national unity.

During the Revolution this conviction and this resolution, this daring in the face of certain death, rather than to endure communism, characterized the whole Hungarian people.

We, the Hungarians, admitted by the United States feel and are experiencing your most valuable assistance and courtesy.

For this greatness of spirit I and my companions once more express our deep appreciation, respectfully hoping that, like a torch, you and your Western allies will continue to illumine darkest Hungary in her midnight hour, using every possible resource to liberate the down-trodden peoples and to destroy communism.

With deepest respect, I remain,

(Signed) Gaspar Hargitai  
Common Pleas Judge

BY EDUCATION

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS  
 REFUGEES SEEKING EMPLOYMENT  
 AS OF JANUARY 17, 1957

Less than 4 years		3
Elementary 4 year course		1186
Technical 4 year course		1856
Gymnasium 8 year course		1175
University 4 year course		601
Professional Eng. Degree		71
Master Degree		19
Average Age - Male	28 years, 7 months	

Average Age - Female Total 30 years, 3 months 5721

Number of Males 4260

Total Wishing to Continue Education 1253

Number of Females 1461

Job Offers Requiring English 101

Average Number of Children 1

Refugees with Knowledge of English 704

Average Number of Members  
 Per Family 3

BY AGE GROUP

Average Years of Education 9 years, 10 months

Under 18 years 362

Average Height of Males 5 feet, 8 inches

18 to 20 years 343

Average Height of Females 5 feet, 4 inches

21 to 24 years 1158

Average Weight of Males 152 lbs.

25 to 28 years 1057

Average Weight of Females 129 lbs.

30 to 34 years 800

Total Number Speaking English 705

35 to 40 years 554

Total Having Relatives in USA 2505

41 to 45 years 388

Total Employables 5721

46 to 50 years 249

51 to 55 years 127

Over 55 years 77

Single Male 2565

Single Female 472

Married Male 1544

Married Female 837

Divorced Male 128

Divorced Female 88

Widowed Male 23

Widowed Female 64

Total 5721

MARITAL STATUS

## BY EDUCATION

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Less than 4 years	8	
Elementary 4 year course	2106	
Technical 4 year course	1666	
Gymnasium 8 year course	1175	
University 4 year course	607	
Professional Eng. Degree	278	4.6%
Master Degree	19	
Doctorate Degree	69	
Managerial Occupations	1011	17.6%
Total	5721	
Clerical & Sales Occupations	616	10.8%
Total Wishing to Continue Education	343	6.0%
Job Offers Requiring English	101	
Kindred Occupations	185	3.3%
Refugees with Knowledge of English	704	
Skilled Occupations	1751	30.6%
Unskilled Occupations	972	17.0%

## BY AGE GROUP

Under 18 years	565	9.9%
18 to 20 years	362	
21 to 24 years	943	
25 to 29 years	1158	
30 to 34 years	1057	
35 to 40 years	806	
41 to 45 years	554	
46 to 50 years	388	
51 to 55 years	249	
Over 55 years	127	
	77	
Total	5721	

## BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Single Male	2565
Single Female	472
Married Male	1544
Married Female	837
Divorced Male	128
Divorced Female	88
Widowed Male	23
Widowed Female	64
Total	5721

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Students	278	4.8%
Professional & Managerial Occupations	1011	17.6%
Clerical & Sales Occupations	616	10.8%
Service Occupations	343	6.0%
Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry, and Kindred Occupations	185	3.3%
Skilled Occupations	1751	30.6%
Semiskilled Occupations	972	17.0%
Unskilled Occupations	565	9.9%

RECENT HUNGARIAN REFUGEES AND PAROLEES ADMITTED  
BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, MARITAL STATUS, SEX, AND AGE  
(Through January 29, 1957 <sup>1/</sup>)

	Total	Refugees	Parolees
TOTAL.....	21,778	5,836	15,942
<b>OCCUPATION GROUP:</b>			
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	2,448	775	1,673
Farmers and farm managers.....	268	78	190
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm..	378	88	290
Clerical and kindred workers.....	1,357	342	1,015
Sales workers.....	230	54	176
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	4,535	1,202	3,333
Operatives and kindred workers.....	3,596	1,004	2,592
Private household workers.....	122	37	85
Service workers, except private household.....	563	169	394
Farm laborers.....	179	61	118
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	998	301	697
No occupation.....	7,104	1,725	5,379
Housewives.....	1,780	397	1,383
Retired.....	11	3	8
Students.....	1,622	381	1,241
Children under 14 years of age.....	3,599	906	2,693
Not reported.....	92	38	54
<b>MARITAL STATUS <sup>2/</sup>:</b>			
Single.....	11,439	3,415	8,024
Married.....	9,215	2,093	7,122
Widowed.....	349	91	258
Divorced.....	749	215	534
Unknown.....	26	22	4
<b>AGE:</b>			
Both sexes.....	21,778	5,836	15,942
Under 5 years.....	1,286	316	970
5 - 9 years.....	1,388	390	998
10 - 14 years.....	1,124	245	879
15 - 19 years.....	3,109	898	2,211
20 - 29 years.....	7,700	2,088	5,612
30 - 39 years.....	4,228	1,141	3,087
40 - 49 years.....	2,057	518	1,539
50 - 59 years.....	708	187	521
60 years and over.....	162	48	114
Not reported.....	16	5	11
<b>Males.....</b>			
	14,187	3,961	10,226
Under 5 years.....	686	173	513
5 - 9 years.....	718	209	509
10 - 14 years.....	604	131	473
15 - 19 years.....	2,275	702	1,573
20 - 29 years.....	5,492	1,509	3,983
30 - 39 years.....	2,584	742	1,842
40 - 49 years.....	1,326	346	980
50 - 59 years.....	428	123	305
60 years and over.....	66	22	44
Not reported.....	8	4	4
<b>Females.....</b>			
	7,591	1,875	5,716
Under 5 years.....	600	143	457
5 - 9 years.....	670	181	489
10 - 14 years.....	520	114	406
15 - 19 years.....	834	196	638
20 - 29 years.....	2,208	579	1,629
30 - 39 years.....	1,644	399	1,245
40 - 49 years.....	731	172	559
50 - 59 years.....	280	64	216
60 years and over.....	96	26	70
Not reported.....	8	1	7

<sup>1/</sup> Punch cards received in Central Office, I&NS, through January 29, 1957.

<sup>2/</sup> Marital status for parolees is preliminary.

CAUTION: The following Message of the President scheduled for delivery to the Congress today, January 31, 1957, MUST BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE and no portion, synopsis or intimation may be given out or published UNTIL RELEASE TIME.

The same caution applies to all newspapers, radio and television commentators and news broadcasters, both in the United States and abroad.

PLEASE USE EXTREME CARE TO AVOID PREMATURE PUBLICATION OR ANNOUNCEMENT.

Murray Snyder  
Acting Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The eyes of the free world have been fixed on Hungary over the past two and one-half months. Thousands of men, women, and children have fled their homes to escape communist oppression. They seek asylum in countries that are free. Their opposition to communist tyranny is evidence of a growing resistance throughout the world. Our position of world leadership demands that, in partnership with the other nations of the free world, we be in a position to grant that asylum.

Moreover, in the four and one-half years that have elapsed since the enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the practical application of that law has demonstrated certain provisions which operate inequitably and others which are outmoded in the world of today.

Prompt action by the Congress is needed looking toward the revision and improvement of that law.

Emergency Legislation

Last October the people of Hungary, spontaneously and against tremendous odds, rose in revolt against communist domination. When it became apparent that they would be faced with ruthless deportation or extinction, a mass exodus into Austria began. Fleeing for their lives, tens of thousands crossed the border into Austria seeking asylum. Austria, despite its own substantial economic problems, unselfishly and without hesitation received these destitute refugees. More than twenty nations have expressed their willingness to accept large numbers of them.

On November 8, I directed that extraordinary measures be taken to expedite the processing of 5,000 Hungarian visa applications under the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act. On November 19, the first of this group departed from Vienna for the United States. By November 29, it had become clear that the flight of Hungarian men, women, and children to gain freedom was assuming major proportions.

On December 1, I directed that above and beyond the available visas under the Refugee Relief Act -- approximately 6,500 in all -- emergency admission should be granted to 15,000 additional Hungarians through the exercise by the Attorney General of his discretionary authority under Section 212(d) (5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; and that when these numbers had been exhausted, the situation be reexamined.

On December 12, I requested the Vice President to go to Austria so that he might inspect, firsthand, the tragic situation which faced the refugees. I also appointed a President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief to assure full coordination of the work of the voluntary agencies with each other and with the various Government agencies involved.

On January 1, 1957, following his return to the United States, the Vice President made a personal inspection of our reception center at Camp Kilmer and then reported to me his findings and recommendations. He reported that the people who had fled from Hungary were largely those who had been in the forefront of the fight for freedom. He concluded that "the countries which accept these refugees will find that, rather than having assumed a liability, they have acquired a valuable national asset."

Most of the refugees who have come to the United States have been admitted only temporarily on an emergency basis. Some may ultimately decide that they should settle abroad. But many will wish to remain in the United States permanently. Their admission to the United States as parolees, however, does not permit permanent residence or the acquisition of citizenship. I believe they should be given that opportunity under a law which deals both with the current escapee problem and with any other like emergency which may hereafter face the free world.

First, I recommend that the Congress enact legislation giving the President power to authorize the Attorney General to parole into the United States temporarily under such conditions as he may prescribe escapees, selected by the Secretary of State, who have fled or in the future flee from communist persecution and tyranny. The number to whom such parole may be granted should not exceed in any one year the average number of aliens who, over the past eight years have been permitted to enter the United States by special Acts of Congress outside the basic immigration system.

Second, I urge the Congress promptly to enact legislation giving the necessary discretionary power to the Attorney General to permit aliens paroled into the United States, who intend to stay here, to remain as permanent residents. Consistent with existing procedures, provision should be made for submission of the cases to Congress so that no alien will become a permanent resident if it appears to the Congress that permanent residence in his case is inappropriate. Legislation of this type would effectively solve the problem of the Hungarian escapees who have already arrived, and furthermore, would provide a means for coping with the cases of certain Korean orphans, adopted children, and other aliens who have been granted emergency admission to this country and now remain here in an indefinite status. This should be permanent legislation so that administrative authorities are in a position to act promptly and with assurance in facing emergencies which may arise in the future.

#### Quota System

The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, essentially a codification of the existing law, retained the national origins quota system established in 1924. In the more than a quarter of a century since that time experience has demonstrated a need to reexamine the method laid down in the law for the admission of aliens. I know that Congress will continue to make its own study of the problems presented, taking into consideration the needs and responsibilities of the United States. There are, however, certain interim measures which should be immediately taken to remove obvious defects in the present quota system.

First, the quota should be based on the 1950 census of population in place of the 1920 census. An annual maximum of 154,857 quota immigrants is now provided, using the 1920 census. I believe that the economic growth over the past thirty years and present economic conditions justify an increase of approximately 65,000 in quota numbers.

Second, an equitable distribution of the additional quota numbers should be made. Under the present system a number of countries have large unused quota numbers while other countries have quotas regularly oversubscribed, I recommend that the additional quota numbers be distributed among the various countries in proportion to the actual immigration into the United States since the establishment of the quota system in 1924 and up to July 1, 1955.

Third, quota numbers unused in one year should be available for use in the following year. Under existing law if a quota number is not used during the year it becomes void. In my view Congress should pool the unused quota numbers for Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Oceanic area. Those numbers should be distributed during a twelve-month period on a first-come, first-serve basis without regard to country of birth within the area. However, I recommend that these unused quota numbers be available only to aliens who qualify for preference status under existing law -- persons having needed skills or close relatives in the United States.

Fourth, the so-called mortgage on quotas resulting from the issuance of visas under the Displaced Persons Act and other special Acts should be eliminated. Visas issued under these Acts were required to be charged against the regular immigration quota with the result that quotas in some instances are mortgaged far into the future. I recommend that the mortgages so created be eliminated, consistent with the action of Congress when it enacted the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, which provided for special nonquota visas.

Fifth, the Congress should make provisions in our basic immigration laws for the annual admission of orphans adopted or to be adopted by American citizens. Experience has demonstrated that orphans admitted under earlier special legislation have successfully adjusted to American family life. It also has revealed that there are many Americans eager to adopt children from abroad.

#### Administrative Relief for Hardship Cases

The large and ever increasing mass of immigration bills for the relief of aliens continues to place an unnecessary burden upon the Congress and the President. Private immigration laws in recent years have accounted for more than one-third of all enactments, both public and private. Like any other enactment, each case must be separately examined and studied as to its merits by the Congress and the President. The **problem** presented is usually a determination whether hardships and other factors in the particular case justify an exception from the ordinary provisions of the immigration laws. These determinations could be effected without resort to legislation if the necessary administrative authority is provided. I recommend that the Attorney General be granted authority, subject to such safeguards as Congress may prescribe, to grant relief from exclusion and expulsion to aliens having close relatives in this country, to veterans, and to functionaries of religious organizations. Generally these are the classes of cases which have been favorably regarded by Congress because of the hardship involved.

### Technical Amendments

In addition to the quota revisions, experience under existing immigration law has made it clear that a number of changes should be made in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. Some provisions create unnecessary restrictions and limitations upon travel to the United States while others inflict hardships upon aliens affected. I have made a number of proposals for amendments; with some minor modifications, I renew those recommendations and call attention here to certain of them.

One of the obstacles to travel, and a hindrance to the free exchange of ideas and commerce, is the requirement in the present law that every alien who applies for a visa or who comes to the United States without a visa but remains for as much as thirty days be fingerprinted. In some foreign countries fingerprinting is regarded with disfavor. Lacking any significant contribution to our national safety and security, the law should be amended to eliminate the requirement of fingerprinting for aliens coming to the United States for temporary periods.

I further recommend an amendment to the law to permit aliens traveling from one foreign country to another, passing merely in transit through the United States, to go through this country without undergoing inspection and examination, and without complying with all the standards for admission. This would eliminate hardships to the traveler, loss of goodwill, and much expense to the transportation companies.

The law should be amended to eliminate the necessity for immigration officers to inspect and apply all grounds of exclusion to aliens seeking admission to the mainland of the United States from Alaska and Hawaii. These Territories are part of the United States and aliens who have entered or are present in them are subject to all the provisions of the law. If any were deportable before arriving on the mainland their deportable status continues.

I recommend the repeal of that provision in the law which requires aliens to specify their race and ethnic classification in visa applications.

A large number of refugees, possibly thousands, misrepresented their identities when obtaining visas some years ago in order to avoid forcible repatriation behind the Iron Curtain. Such falsification is a mandatory ground for deportation, and in respect to these unfortunate people, some relief should be granted by the Congress.

Inequitable provisions relating to the status under the immigration laws of Asian spouses, and of adopted and other children should be rectified.

Alien members and veterans of our Armed Forces who have completed at least three years of service are unable to apply for naturalization without proof of admission for permanent residence. I recommend that this requirement be eliminated in such cases, and that the naturalization law applicable to such persons be completely overhauled.

While the present law permits adjustment of status to permanent residence in the cases of certain aliens, it is unnecessarily restrictive as to aliens married to United States citizens. Adjustment is forbidden if the alien has been in the United States less than one year prior to his marriage. This results in the disruption of the family and causes unnecessary expense to the alien who is forced to go abroad to obtain a nonquota visa. It is my recommendation that the requirement of one year's presence in the United States before marriage be repealed.

Judicial Review

I have previously called the attention of the Congress to the necessity for a strengthening of our laws in respect to the aliens who resort to repeated judicial reviews and appeals for the sole purpose of delaying their justified expulsion from this country. Whatever the ground for deportation, any alien has the right to challenge the government's findings of deportability through judicial process. This is as it should be. But the growing frequency of such cases brought for purposes of delay particularly those involving aliens found to be criminals and traffickers in narcotics and subversion, makes imperative the need for legislation limiting and carefully defining the judicial process.

I have asked the Attorney General to submit to the Congress legislative proposals which will carry into effect these recommendations.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 31, 1957.

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U. S. FIRMS DELUGE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES WITH JOB PROPOSALS

IBM, Boeing Vie to Recruit Technicians and Scientists;  
Andras Lands a New Job

By Johnny Apple

Staff Reporter of the Wall Street Journal

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. - Industry has turned up an unexpected pool of valuable scientific manpower here at the weather-scarred barracks of Camp Kilmer.

Once packed with soldiers, Kilmer now serves as a reception center for thousands of refugees from the Hungarian revolution. Among the escapees are engineers, scientists and technicians whose talents are being eagerly courted by leading American companies.

"The core of the revolution was among university students and the intelligentsia," explains one Kilmer reception official. "Scientists and well educated people found it psychologically intolerable to have the Communists put blinders on their thinking."

Flood of Job Offers:

As a result of this migration, such companies as International Business Machines Corp., American Can Co., Ford Motor Co., and Boeing Airplane Co. are all but inundating placement officers here with job offers for the refugees.

"If every one of the refugees were an engineer, we could find jobs for them in no time," relates Frederick R. Schoenborn, who heads the Department of Labor field crew here.

Among the new arrivals is Istvan S., 46, an engineer with wide experience in electronics research. Istvan headed a force of 30 technicians at a Hungarian electronics plant.

Newcomers also include a quartet of engineers who made up the entire research staff of the biggest diesel engine factory in Hungary. All refuse to have their names published because they fear reprisals against kinfolk still behind the Iron Curtain.

Scientific Backgrounds:

Officials here at Kilmer estimate that between 12% and 14% of the 22,000-odd arrivals thus far have at least four years of college behind them. And about three-quarters of these have scientific backgrounds.

A recent tabulation of the 5,721 employable refugees then at Kilmer (more than 17,000 already have moved on to new homes) turned up 607 with college degrees of some sort, 71 with engineering degrees, 19 with master's degrees, and 69 with doctorates.

Unfortunately, not all the Hungarians are as eagerly sought as the engineers and scientists. Interviewers here tell the story of a lawyer, about 50, whose only offer to date was for a janitor's job.

But electricians, welders, miners and carpenters are successfully taking up their old trades in their new country. Penn-Texas Corp. and Boeing each has submitted offers for more than 1,000 refugees in widely varying job classifications.

Tale of Young Andras:

How does a young Hungarian escapee fit in with the operations of an American company? Andras T., 29 years old, is a solemn, blond mechanical engineer who arrived here several months ago. Through the efforts of another Hungarian -- himself a refugee less than eight years ago -- Andras landed a job in the Voice-writer division of McGraw-Edison Co., at West Orange, N.J.

Though he still speaks very little English, Andras is quickly accustoming himself to his chores as a draftsman at the McGraw-Edison plant.

"When he first arrived," recalls Raymond Schall, who supervises Andras' efforts, "we gave him a complex, large-scale drawing we thought would take him a week to finish. In three days he came back for more work. If he can lick the language problem, there's no limit to how far he can go."

To Andras, American business methods make a lot more sense than those of Red Hungary where he was an engineer in a state-owned plant. The government there once required him to turn back a quantity of scrap steel greater than his original quota of new steel, for example. "I just had to go out and buy more steel, then convert it to scrap," he shrugs.

The path traveled by refugees like Andras is smoothed by The President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief, which acts at Kilmer as an over-all coordinator. Under the supervision of Vice Chairman Leo C. Beebe, an official of Ford Motor Co., the committee staff includes men from companies like Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), IBM, and Babcock & Wilcox Co. All have been "loaned" to the committee by their employers, who still pay their salaries. Uncle Sam pays nothing for their services.

## U. S. Firms Deluge Hungarian Refugees With Job Proposals

IBM, Boeing Vie to Recruit  
Technicians and Scientists;  
Andras Lands a New Job

BY JOHNNY APPLE

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL  
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