

Text of President Eisenhower's Immigration Message

SPONSORS FACING CARE OF REFUGEES

Lutheran Council Surveys Liability Under Pledge of Their Self-Support

By GEORGE DUGAN

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 31—Religious leaders are viewing with considerable concern their potential legal liability for refugees who become public charges after arriving in the United States.

The problem came to light here today at the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the National Lutheran Council in a discussion of the future of its refugee service. The implications may affect past, present and future refugee resettlement commitments made by religious groups as well as individuals, according to churchmen here.

Specifically, the State of California is contemplating suit against the National Lutheran Council to recover hospitalization costs of two displaced persons settled in that state under assurances signed by the council.

The individuals became incompetent soon after their entry under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 and were committed to a California institution. The council prevented their becoming a public charge during their first five years of residence in the United States by paying the institution for their maintenance.

Extent of the Obligation

However, according to Michael F. Markel, attorney for the council, "it is now felt that such moral obligation to contribute to the support of these persons has been discharged and that further responsibility for their maintenance is that of society as a whole."

Last Saturday Mr. Markel wrote a letter to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles requesting him to seek an opinion from Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr.

Mr. Markel said that cases similar to California's threatened suit had come up in twelve states.

In view of these developments, The Rev. Dr. Paul C. Empie, executive director of the council, said it was "more urgent than ever" that Government authorities clarify "the legal liability" placed upon the sponsor of a refugee.

Applicable Provisions of Law

Dr. Empie noted that the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 and the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 provided that each sponsor must guarantee that the refugee would not become "a public charge."

While the acts do not specify a time limit on this responsibility, they are implemented through the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act. The latter stipulates that after five years' residence a person is not deportable when he becomes a public charge and also provides that after five years aliens may apply for American citizenship.

Eisenhower Calls For Doubling Of Annual Immigrant Permits

Continued From Page 1

proposals. However, the figures were supplied later by the White House and the State Department in response to inquiries.

Representative Pat Hillings, Republican of California, who introduced the Administration bill in the House of Representatives, said the greatest controversy would center on the number of additional immigrants to be admitted. He said he was "convinced that the President is not wedded to exact numbers."

Representative Emmanuel Celler, Democrat of Brooklyn and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said the President's proposals were "a step in the right direction but nowhere far enough."

Mr. Walter, co-author of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, which was criticized by both Presidential nominees in 1952 and 1956, said the bill would increase immigration by about 200,000 persons annually. And he added:

"We already have about 22,000,000 people in this country who are receiving funds of some kind or other from the Government—pensions, unemployment insurance or the like—and I wonder very much whether we should add any more."

Quota Changes Proposed

The President proposed changes in the basic quota system that would work to the advantage of southern European and Mediterranean countries. Quotas for these areas usually are far below demand while those of northern European countries go unused.

President Eisenhower said the 65,000 additional regular quota immigrants would be authorized if immigration law were based on the 1950 United States census instead of the 1920 census as the law now provides. Moreover, he said, these additional quota numbers should 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."

The President proposed a long list of changes in regular immigration law. These included a repetition of his request to eliminate the fingerprinting of a visitor, a requirement so distasteful to the Soviet Union and other Iron Curtain countries. This provision, he said, does not make any significant contribution to national safety and security.

The message suggested a fundamental reform in the handling of immigration matters by Congress and the President. It did this by proposing to reduce the large number of private immigration bills considered annually. Such bills have comprised about one-third of the total



Associated Press

Representative Pat Hillings

laws that have been passed by Congress and signed by the President in recent years.

"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," the President said. "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."

The President argued that the United States as a world leader must heed the appeals of asylum of those who resisted Communist tyranny, as in the recent revolution of the people of Hungary.

There are no existing limits on the number of "parolees" who may be admitted temporarily by order of the Attorney General as was done for the Hungarian refugees.

The President mentioned no figures in asking that this authority for entry of "parolees" be made specific for those who have fled or in the future flee from Communist-ruled countries.

The President suggested a special provision to admit orphans adopted or to be adopted. Aliens, he further said, should not be required to specify their race or ethnic classification in visa applications.

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.

Amendment Suggested

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 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 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,
Jan. 31, 1957.

the situation be re-examined.

On Dec. 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 Jan. 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 last 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 re-examine 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-served 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 non-quota 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

My
DayBy ELEANOR
ROOSEVELT

I was happy to have had a few words Saturday night with Tracy S. Voorhees, chairman of the President's committee for Hungarian relief, at a dinner given by the American Hungarian Medical Assn. for the benefit of Hungarian refugees.

The association helps in Europe as well as in this country, and I am glad it does, for the refugee burden on Austria and Yugoslavia must be great.

Mr. Voorhees told me that efforts were being made not only to move Hungarian refugees out of Camp Kilmer, N. J., quickly but to give them an opportunity to learn the language and to get them into work similar to that in their own country.

He also mentioned that attempts were being made to bear in mind the needs of refugees in accustoming themselves to the changes they face when leaving Europe and entering into the different atmosphere and culture of the U. S.

This is no easy situation, and the committee is trying to do a remarkable piece of work in meeting the refugees' social and spiritual needs as well as their bread-and-butter problems.

After the dinner there was a delightful concert, of which I particularly enjoyed Leslie Chabay in his songs and Joseph Szigeti, who played so well on the violin.

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Concern for the Hungarian refugees in this country has been very great. And I think that this is because we are readily moved by people who fight for freedom.

I have been interested in how our San Francisco chapter of the American Association for the United Nations has supported a tremendous campaign to raise money to help. Nine Bay Area organizations have been aiding the victims of the Hungarian suppression, coming together at the invitation of the AAUN there. They already have forwarded \$21,015.62 in relief.

Colleges in the area have helped much, too, gathering money from such places as Vancouver, British Columbia; Washington, D. C., and Flagstaff, Ariz. Some persons have pledged monthly contributions, and donations have run from 50 cents to \$1,000.

A refugee benefit ball, plans for which were made to coincide with the visit of Peter Casson, representative of the High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva, was a tremendous success.

No administration costs were charged by the organization, which received many gifts from industry in the area. This is the spirit which makes us proud of our countrymen!

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I had the pleasure Sunday afternoon of going with a friend, Miss Esther Lape, to hear Zlatko Balkovic at New York's Town Hall. Balkovic is a fine violinist and, while I enjoyed the whole program, I think his encore selection pleased me most. I would give a great deal if I could buy it as a recording.

REFUGEES ATTACK BUDAPEST AGENTS

Hungarians in Austrian Camp
Hurl Mud at Mission
Urge Repatriation

By JOHN MacCORMAC
Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Feb. 6—Violence greeted the Hungarian repatriation commission in Austria when it visited a Vienna refugee camp today.

Clods of frozen earth were hurled at the black limousine in which the commission arrived. A red flag was burned in the street before the entrance to the camp while about fifty fugitives waved red, white and green Hungarian flags in the air and shouted insults.

Two refugees had signified they would be willing to talk with the commission. After hearing the members speak one refugee whose husband had remained in Budapest said she was willing to return to join him. The other, a man, decided to think it over. After this limited success the commission left the camp guarded by squads of gendarmes.

Two Athletes On Way Home

On the other hand, without the benefit of the commission's efforts two members of the Hungarian water polo Olympic team, the 21-year-old Gyoergy Karpati and 33-year-old goalkeeper Laszlo Jeney, arrived in Vienna today enroute to Budapest from the United States. They said that homesickness and longing to rejoin their families had induced them to return home.

The Ford Foundation announced at a news conference here that it had allocated \$1,000,000 for the welfare of Hungarian students, intellectuals and artists forced to flee their country. Of this sum \$890,000 will go toward financing the education of 500 Hungarian students in European countries, principally in West Germany and France.

Shepard Stone, director of the Foundation for International Relations, said that \$80,000 would be devoted to the cultural activities for Hungarians of the Congress for Cultural Freedom and the rest to Hungarian artists.

Budapest Accuses Red Cross

Meanwhile the Budapest radio accused the International Red Cross of having distributed in Hungary packages of children's food prepared by the Gerber Products Company of Michigan bearing in English, French and German the inscription "kill the Russians, kill the Communists."

Other gift packages from Switzerland contained as enclosures letters from Swiss to Hungarian children asking them to kill Russians and to notify the senders when they had done so, according to the Budapest radio.

Dr. Walther A. Weber, press chief of International Red Cross Committee, said later that no packages from the United States



NEW U. S. ENVOY IN ROME: James D. Zellerbach, left, talking yesterday with President Giovanni Gronchi of Italy. Mr. Zellerbach had just presented his credentials.

Associated Press Radiophoto

had been distributed by his organization in Hungary.

The first packages from the United States arrived in Vienna today, he said. They were sent by the American Red Cross.

Dr. Weber said that two weeks ago 400,000 packages of chocolate collected in Switzerland at Christmas had been distributed to Budapest schools. The Red Cross made spot checks and found no letters enclosed, but Dr. Weber said he could not guarantee that one or more such packages might not have contained them.

Hungary Protests to U. N.

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 6—Hungary complained today that a United Nations Committee had received a "distorted" picture of the Budapest uprising by exiled anti-Communists out to slander the present Government.

The Hungarian protest was promptly taken up by the United States with a challenge that Budapest officials admit a United Nations team of observers for an on-the-spot inquiry.

Hungary's charges were made in an eleven-page memorandum sent to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold by the delegation, which has been boycotting the current General Assembly session. In the main, the document repeated past charges; that the United Nations had no right to discuss Hungary and that the United States was trying to keep the issue alive for propaganda attacks against Moscow.

A United States spokesman said the Hungarian memoran-

dum served to show how sensitive the Budapest regime was to world criticism and proved that the United Nations discussions on Hungary had been "worthwhile."

As for the committee's inquiry, the United States spokesman observed that the committee was ready and willing to go to Hungary and search out the facts relating to the revolt last October.

Bid by Hungary Suggested

"If the Hungarian Government complains that only one side of the case is being presented, why doesn't it ask the committee to come to Budapest to talk to the people there?" he asked.

The five-nation committee was established by the General Assembly last month to keep watch on the Hungarian situation resulting from Soviet armed intervention last fall. The fact-finding panel already has taken testimony from three political refugee leaders from Hungary: Miss Anna Kethly, former Minister of State; Joseph Kovago, former Mayor of Budapest, and Maj. Gen. Bela Kiraly, who led the Budapest uprising against Soviet troops.

Hungary's memorandum clear-

ly indicated that Budapest had no intention of admitting the five investigators.

The document protested that "slandrous" testimony given to the committee was being broadcast by United States television and radio networks for "obvious aims." It complained also that this testimony was carried by the United Nations radio and questioned the "impartiality" of such procedures. United Nations officials said the broadcasts were routine reports of proceedings by Assembly committees.

The Hungarian memorandum, signed by Peter Mod, permanent delegate, repeated charges that the revolt had been instigated by foreign influence. It also attacked various Roman Catholic parties, "criminal and gangster elements" and Radio Free Europe.

FORD FUND GRANT TO AID REFUGEES

Hungarian Students, Artists
and Intellectuals in Europe
Will Get \$1,000,000

The Ford Foundation has appropriated \$1,000,000 to help 500 Hungarian refugee students and other displaced Hungarian intellectuals and artists continue their work in Europe.

This was announced here yesterday by Dr. Henry T. Heald, president of the foundation, and in Vienna, where Shepard Stone, director of the foundation's international affairs program, has been meeting with European educational administrators.

Of the \$1,000,000 total, \$823,850 is an immediate grant for tuition and living expenses at educational institutions in Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Switzerland.

The funds will go to the central educational agency in each country, the foundation said. The agency then will award fellowships to individual students in accordance with local custom, averaging \$850 for each student during each of the two years of the program.

Similar use will be made of \$96,150 in other European countries where negotiations with educational authorities are in progress.

The \$80,000 remaining is granted to the Congress for Cultural Freedom in Paris for aid in Austria and elsewhere to Hungarian intellectuals and artists.

Advantages in Europe Cited

Dr. Heald said that Hungarian students would be better able to study in European countries where the educational systems were similar to those of pre-Communist Hungary, where family ties would be less strained and where costs would be less than in the United States.

He asserted that Hungarian students, as leaders in their country's struggle against Com-

munist, had struck a telling blow for intellectual as well as political freedom.

"It is fitting," he said, "that they should now be welcomed to the universities of free Europe where those freedoms can be nurtured and given new vitality for the future, not only for the future of Western Europe but hopefully for Hungary as well."

The foundation already has granted \$76,000 to aid Hungarian refugee students in this country. The World University Service has received \$10,000 for emergency support and the Institute of International Education \$66,000 for intensive English courses at Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y., and at St. Michael's College in Winooski, Vt.

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U. S. STATUTE STALLS DARING HUNGARIANS

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFURT, Germany, Feb. 11—Last July 14 seven young Hungarians escaped from Communist oppression by seizing an airliner and flying to West Germany.

Seven months later they remain as distant as ever from their announced goal: a free life in the United States.

Five of them live in a hotel here, waiting out what may be hopeless applications for entrance visas. Ilona Antal, 19 years old, the only woman, is studying at near-by Wiesbaden. Gabor Kiss, 25, is being treated for tuberculosis in a West German sanitarium.

All are supported with funds provided by the United States refugee program.

The fact that 20,000 of their compatriots have found haven in the United States since Oct. 23

makes their frustration no easier to bear. The crowning irony is that the wife of Joseph Jakaby, a former Budapest University student and one of the seven, is now writing him with a United States return address on the envelope.

Mrs. Jakaby joined the wholesale exodus from Hungary after the October revolt and found quick admission to the United States under the "parole" system that waived statutory visa requirements.

Refugee Discord By Warren Unna

Walter Sounds a Note

REP. FRANCIS E. Walter (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Immigration Subcommittee, may or may not have set the tone for next month's refugee hearings when he declared yesterday: "I feel that we should stop the refugee program right this minute."



Walter

The uncertain direction of Walter's forthcoming hearings is no reflection on Walter's title of "Mr. Immigration" on Capitol Hill, nor any minimization of his political potency as a confidant of Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.).

The uncertainty is that in the almost three months since the flight of political refugees from Hungary, the lawyer-banker-Congressman from Easton, Pa., seems to have displayed a good amount of alternations in his own mind.

One Walter concept was expressed even before the Hungarian crisis—on Sept. 24—when a United States Information Service interview from Bremen, Germany, quoted "Mr. Immigration" as referring to the 1953 Refugee Relief Act as "my brain child" and foretelling it would "come close to success" by the time it expired last New Year's Eve.

Thereafter he proceeded to refer to the legislation, passed at President Eisenhower's insistence, as that "phony" refugee law.

ON NOV. 21, in a United Press interview from Vienna, Walter said that visas to enter the United States under the Refugee Relief Act should be given not only to 5000 Hungarians—as ordered by the President—but to an additional 12,000 as well: "I am in favor of using all the 17,000 admissions which Congress is already committed to use."

In the same dispatch, Walter

described seeing Hungarians shot dead before his eyes as they crossed into Austria. He praised their defection with the words: "What better evidence of anticommunism can you have than bullet holes in a man's body?"

On Dec. 2, in a Washington statement, Walter declared: "I am fearful that by limiting our intake of Hungarian refugees to those whom we deem eligible to settle permanently in the United States, we are making a mistake."

He proceeded to recommend admission of the 17,000 refugees, but this time under the emergency "parole" provisions of the 1952 McCarran-Walter (Walter always refers to it as "Walter-McCarran" Act.)

In the same interview, Walter patted Administration officials on the back by declaring: "I don't think we need be fearful from a security standpoint. The screening is being done very well."

ON DEC. 6, in a letter to the editor of The Washington Post, Walter took issue with Presidential Press Secretary James G. Hagerly for declaring a "loophole" in the McCarran-Walter Act had made it possible to admit more than the original 5000 Hungarians.

Walter pointed out that so-called "loophole" was specifically drafted in his law "in full anticipation of just the type of emergency that has arisen." He said he had consistently "advocated the use of this provision to expedite the admission of Hungarian refugees" since Nov. 11, "when the plight of the Hungarian refugees in Austria was first brought to my attention."

On the Dec. 30 ABC Celebrity Parade TV show, Walter was "thoroughly convinced" many of the Hungarians being admitted to the United States were former Communist Party members who should be thoroughly investigated.

On Jan. 18, Walter told the Associated Press there had

been an "illegal" grant of Refugee Relief Act visas to the first 6300 Hungarians to arrive here.

On Jan. 22, the Associated Press quoted Walter as saying the McCarran-Walter Act's "parole" provision was not designed to cover such a mass exodus as that from Hungary.

ON LAST SUNDAY'S American Forum TV program, Walter declared the Hungarian refugees should not have been given permanent residence visas under the Refugee Relief Act but should have been admitted instead under the temporary "parole" provision of the McCarran-Walter Act—and thereby subjected to the proper security investigations once they were in this country.

And regarding welcoming the Hungarian refugees in general, Walter declared: "I don't think it is giving them a hand in a revolution to encourage them to leave."

This was the same theme repeated in yesterday's interview with the United Press. In pleading for an instant halt in the admission of refugees, Walter declared: "Economic conditions behind the Iron Curtain are so frightful that everybody will start running if there is a break in the Curtain."

Walter, at the outbreak of the Hungarian exodus, suggested that the President call him into the White House for consultation. The Congressman undoubtedly was not happy when his suggestion fell on deaf ears.

When Walter arrived in Vienna last November, he discovered the first planeload of Hungarian refugees were being given permanent residence visas under what he termed the "phony" Refugee Relief Act, instead of emergency "parole" certificates under what Walter at the time declared to be: "The most liberal immigration act in the world."

Walter Favors Halt in Influx From Hungary

Washington, Feb. 12 (U.P.).—Chairman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) of the House Immigration subcommittee said today he is considering asking the Administration to half the flow of Hungarian refugees to the United States.

"I feel we should stop the refugee program right this minute," he told a reporter.

Walter said any recommendation for halting the program would be made to Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. either by him or by the Immigration subcommittee. He was the second member of the group to advocate halting the program.

Walter repeated his charge that the "vast majority" of the first 6,020 Hungarian refugees admitted to this country were Communists fleeing from freedom fighters.

"All 6,200 Were Reds"

"My feeling is that every one of the 6,200 were Communists," he said. He said he believed those now leaving Hungary merely are trying to better their economic conditions.

At Walter's order, Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R-Calif.) opened an investigation in Los Angeles into reports that some Hungarian refugees have attended Communist-sponsored meetings in this country.



Francis E. Walter

REFUGEE CENTERS SCORED BY PRIEST

Return to Hungary Seen if 'Indecent' Overcrowding in Austria Continues

The field director of the Catholic Relief Services in Austria asserted yesterday that if "immoral and obscene" conditions in overcrowded refugee camps were not relieved, "hundreds of Hungarians" would elect to return to their homeland.

"One thing that cries to heaven in Austria these days is the condition of the refugees," said the official, the Rev. Fabian Flynn.

The overcrowding was described as "morally indecent and without privacy" by Father Flynn. He said the responsibility was entirely that of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Virtually no Hungarians have responded to efforts of a repatriation commission to have them return to Hungary, Father Flynn said. However, he added, "if the Government does not correct these evils of camp life, I'm sure hundreds will go back."

The Roman Catholic priest addressed twenty-five diocesan directors from eastern states at a luncheon in the Roosevelt Hotel. They discussed the annual Catholic Bishops Relief Fund Appeal, scheduled to begin nationally on March 6. The goal is \$5,000,000. Funds are used in forty countries.

Father Flynn decried the pressure on relief agencies in Austria to ship out thousands of Hungarians for resettlement in other countries.

"If there were undesirables or Communists among the 25,000 who have been brought over here, the various departments in the

United States Government are to blame," he continued.

The priest referred to allegations by Representative Francis E. Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania, that many refugees brought here were Communists.

Father Flynn reported that no centralized screening or registration had been arranged in Austria and that the relief agencies were not permitted to carry on their own registrations established in previous years of refugee care.

The priest asserted that many young refugees, by the nature of their background in a Communist-dominated country and their recent participation in the violent uprising, were not fit for resettlement or adoption.

To counteract such a situation, the Catholic Relief Services has set up a school for boys at a former Jesuit summer camp in central Austria.

HUNGARIAN RELIEF UNDER U. N. LAGGING

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb.

19 — United Nations efforts to raise funds for relief work in Hungary have brought in \$86,000.

Additional pledges of help will raise this total to \$116,000, officials here reported today. However, it is openly conceded that the sum is embarrassingly small for the kind of relief operation that it was hoped the United Nations could undertake.

Under Secretary General Philippe de Seynes, who went to Hungary for an on-the-spot survey of relief needs last month, regards the situation as disturbing. Lacking funds, he said, the United Nations has not been able to begin relief operations, although this plainly was the aim of resolutions approved by the General Assembly at the height of the Hungarian crisis in November.

Red Cross officials have reported that their resources will run out this spring unless help comes.

A number of countries have given relief either directly or through the Red Cross, but these contributions do not go under the heading of United Nations-sponsored programs.

The United States, delegation sources said, has contributed foodstuffs valued at \$4,000,000 for distribution in Hungary through Red Cross channels and also has provided 30,000 blankets. Washington has concentrated also on helping Hungarian refugees once they cross the borders, but so far has not given any aid through the United Nations.



"ON THE LINE"

by Bob Considine

The Payoff On Our Hungarian Relief Work

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (INS)
—Here are the basic results of the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief Work:

1.—The U. S. gained a good press throughout the free and neutral world, including in some places where the reverse had been true.

2.—The world at large witnessed a historic movement of 24,000 refugees from Hungary to the U. S., and their resettlement, in record time.

3. — Humanitarianism on such massive scale, plus the despotism of Communist forces in Hungary, wrecked for some incalculable time to come the careful, costly efforts of Russia to pose as a friend of the oppressed.

"One of the most effective weapons for exposing Communism and countering anti-American propaganda that the U. S. Information Service in Germany has experienced in years," our embassy in Bonn reports.

"Berliner Morgenpost" said editorially: "The refugees were able to see with their own eyes how much effort the U. S. Air Force put into each flight and with what overwhelming friendliness the crew members tried to fulfill their every wish."

"Abendzeitung," big Munich paper, said: "What the American Army, Air Force and Navy are doing for the refugees may perhaps only be compared to the Berlin airlift. This giant, smoothly operating organization was set up within a few days. Red tape is unheard of."

The Munich correspondent of the "Journal De Geneve" told his Swiss readers, "it is an inhuman enough procedure under ordinary conditions to see that passengers are counted, photographed, examined by doctors, vaccinated, X-rayed, questioned by the police and the American Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"But here at the MATS terminal and elsewhere smiles and kindness reassure the impatient and dissatisfied. Tranquility and inexhaustible good will — that is what one always finds in these Americans working with the refugees. One cannot imagine a cold approach from these people. The man is not hidden behind his work.

"There are no numbers replacing names. The refugees are never numbers for Lieutenant Colonel Burns, head of the Leopold Barracks Camp at Munich, who has been averaging two hours sleep a night for a long time. With a broad smile and good humor, he welcomes one and all as

human beings—not statistics.

"They are not numbers, either, for the women of the American Red Cross, all volunteers. For hours on end, they distribute toilet articles, cigarets and such things to the adults, toys and tidbits to the children.

"They do not wear a fixed smile. They express a sympathy, a sensitivity, which overcomes all barriers of language and engenders gestures of friendship and deepest gratitude. . ."

Sandor, the John Doe of Hungarian refugees, is single, 28 years old, has ten years of schooling, wants a job and more schooling. It took him hardly a week to move from Budapest to Joyce Kilmer Reception Center, N. J., where a religious or some other voluntary welfare agency fended for him in respect to job, home and opportunity.

While at Kilmer he was given 4,300 calories of food a day to make up for previous privation. He had as his translator a friendly American soldier of Hungarian descent. He learned about TV, found a shop in which he could build or putter to his heart's content, had access to the wonders of the PX, could go to sleep at night knowing there would be no gun-butt battering on the door.

"What happened all added lustre to the reputation of our armed forces for carrying out peaceful missions with distinction and humanity," said the President's representative in these matters, Tracy S. Voorhees. He could say it again. The world is.

(Distributed By INS)

Humanitarianism at Work!

By BOB CONSIDINE

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Our Peaceful Armed Forces

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Editorial Comment

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True Sympathy

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Hungary Refugee Problem Awaits U.S. Move

NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM Feb. 28, 1957

By CHARLES LUCEY.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—Nearly 60,000 Hungarians are still in Austrian refugee camps.

Any real solution of what is to happen to them seems likely to be delayed until the United States decides on a long-range policy in regard to these homeless people.



Charles Lucey

There are two reasons: First, some Western countries apparently are waiting to see what the leader of the free world proposes to do. Second, many refugees are disinterested in heading for other countries now for fear they'll miss a later chance to go to America.

Up to now, Austria, an example of generosity to the world, has spent \$16 million buying food and rehabilitating former army camps to shelter refugees. It is absorbing 30,000 refugees into its own economy, more than any other country so far—and this in a nation which took a half-million refugees from other countries after World War II.

The Red Cross is taking over an increasing share of

feeding costs, but Austria's problem still is great.

Some nations have done well, others poorly in offering haven to these people. The United States, with a considerable stepup in its airlift these last few days, has taken about 29,000—more than any country except Austria. West Germany has agreed to take 17,000, Britain has taken 17,200 and Switzerland 10,000.

Austrian officials are beginning to suggest that the United States could take many more. They praise President Eisenhower and the Americans for setting an example to the world in the airlift. But they say the ratio isn't quite right when Austria, with a population of 7 million, takes as many refugees as the United States.

France has taken nearly 9000 and will take more provided the refugees stay there instead of pressing to go to a third country—generally the United States—as many have.

France has said it would absorb 700 a week, though officials here say no such figure is likely. Hungarians in the French camps have complained of poor treatment and the word has got back here.

Italy has taken about 4000, but with its own heavy over-

population it wishes someone would take some of these off its hands. Britain has been a little disillusioned by complaints of some of its refugees but is still accepting more. The Netherlands and Sweden have taken 4000 each.

Canada has admitted more

than 12,000 and has set no limit. Australia has taken 3400. The flow to South America is increasing—Argentina has set a quota of 4500, Brazil 3000, Venezuela 1500 and Chile and Colombia 1000 each. Israel is accepting all Jews, but only about 20

percent are going there and the rest prefer the United States or Canada.

Steadily fewer refugees are getting across the border from Hungary now. The Kadar government is searching all trains and buses. The border itself is patrolled closely and people who guide or shelter refugees are being punished severely. Perhaps 40 or 50 a day still get through to add to the total of 170,000 since October.

Three thousand refugees have been repatriated to Hungary. They fall chiefly into four groups: Communists who fled when they thought they might be liquidated in the first days of the revolt; members of families who became separated and now wish to reunite; farmers going back to their land; and, for undetermined reasons, Hungarian gypsies.

Here in Austria, the refugee is having it hard. The Austrian family which opened its doors to share already cramped space with a Hungarian family, thinking this would last only a couple weeks, finds itself with permanent guests. Refugees' free streetcar rides are gone. Life in some camps has been made more restrictive. And there's irritation about Hungarians taking jobs.

Positively an Old-Timer



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