Text of President Eisenhower's Immigration Message

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Following is the text of President Eisenhower's immigration message to Congress today:

To the Congress of the United States:

The eyes of the free world have been fixated 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 their determination to maintain their personal freedom, and of their refusal to yield to the force of a totalitarian government.

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 to be inequitable and others which are outmoded in the world of today.

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

Emergency Legislation

Last October the people of Hungary, many of them women and children, rose in revolt against Communist domination. When it became apparent that they would be faced with ruthless deportation or extermination, a mass exodus into Austria began. Fleeing for their lives, tens of thousands crossed the border between Austria and Hungary. Frightened excepting only Austria, despite its own substantial economic problems, underwent a systematic evacuation of the refugees. More than twenty thousand of them were allowed to depart, their willings to accept large numbers of them.

On Nov. 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 Nov. 19, the first group of 500 refugees departed from Vienna for the United States. By Nov. 29, it had become clear that the total number of refugees who had fled or in the future fled Hungary would center on the number of additional immigrants to be permitted. And he added:

“We already have about 22,000 Hungarian people in this country who are related to other refugees, are friends or in other ways--and wonder very much we should allow any more.

Quota Changes Proposed

The President proposed changes in the operation of the Immigration and Nationality Act to bring it into line with the international obligations of the United States.

President Eisenhower said that the existing quota provisions would be abolished if immigration law were based on the same immigration law of other countries and the law now provides. Moreover, he said, these additional numbers should be distributed among the various countries of Europe 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 argued that the United States as a world leader must heed the appeal of those who resisted Communist tyranny, and as the recent revolution of the people of Hungary demonstrates, the President signed the law.

There are no existing limits on the number of immigrants from certain countries. However, the President recommended that the number of immigrants from certain countries be limited to 10 percent of the number of immigrants from each country for the first five years of residence in the United States.

The President recommended a long period of residence in the United States for all immigrants, to be extended to 30 years in certain cases. The President recommended that the number of immigrants from certain countries be limited to 10 percent of the number of immigrants from each country for the first five years of residence in the United States.

Judicial Review

I have previously called the attention of the American people to the necessity for strengthening our laws in respect to the aliens who resort to the United States, and I recommend that the Congress consider the recommendations of the President.

Amendment Suggested

The law should be amended to eliminate the necessity for immigration officers to inspect and determine in each case the eligibility of the alien for admission to the United States. The President recommended special provisions for the admission of aliens seeking admission to the United States.

The President recommended a new law pending the submission of special provisions for the admission of aliens seeking admission to the United States.

SPONSORS FACING CARE OF REFUGEES

Lutheran Council Surveys Liability Under Pledge of Their Self-Support

BY GEORGE DUGAN

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 31—Religious leaders are viewing with considerable concern their potential legal liability for refuges who become public charges. The problem came to light here today at the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the National Lutheran Council to recover hospitalization costs of displaced persons settled in that state under auspices of the Council.

The individuals became independent soon after their entry under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 of the California Institution. The council prevented their becoming alien in 1953.

It is for the first five years of residence in the United States by paying the necessary costs, Mr. Markel said that cases of this nature have been discharged and that this further is the maintenance that of society as a whole.

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The Rev. Dr. Paul C. Empie, executive director of the council, said it was "more urgent than ever" that Governing Authorities clarify the legal liability placed upon the sponsors of refugees.

Applicable Provisions of Law

Dr. Empie noted that the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 and the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 were intended to guarantee that the refugees would not become "public charges." While the acts do not specify a time limit on this responsibility, they are implemented through the Refugee Relief Act and the 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.
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 expedite the processing of the thousands of aliens who have fled from Hungary and who are already in the United States, and to admit as permanent residents any Hungarian heads of families 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 orphaned children, adopted children, and other aliens who have been granted emergency admission to this country and now remain here in an indefensible 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 1924, 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 warrant 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 unutilized numbers while other countries have quotas regularly oversubscribed. I recommend that only 10,000 new 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, 1956.

Third, unused quota numbers unused in one year should be available for use in the following year. Under existing law a quota number is not used during the year it becomes void. In my view Congress should authorize the unused quota numbers for Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Oceanic area. Those numbers should be charged against the regular numbers for Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Oceanic area. Those numbers should be charged against the regular numbers for Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Oceanic area. Those numbers should be charged against the regular numbers for Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Oceanic area. Those numbers should be charged against the regular numbers for Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Oceanic area. Those numbers should be charged against the regular numbers for Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Oceanic area. Those numbers should be charged against the regular numbers for Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Oceanic area. Those numbers should be charged against the regular numbers for Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Oceanic area. Those numbers should be charged against the regular numbers for Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Oceanic area.
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.

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!

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.
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 yesterday at the United Nations by the Hungarian delegate, repeated charges that 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 the United States and "criminal and gangster" agencies. It also attacked various Roman Catholic organizations for "criminal and gangster elements" and Radio Free Europe.

"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 a 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 Winona, Vt.

Advantages in Europe Cited

Dr. Zellerbach 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. The 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-
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

Walter Sounds a Note

By Warren Unna

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 interview, 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 Act (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. Hagerty 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 plane load 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."

The Washington Post and Times Herald -- February 13, 1957
Chairman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) of the House Immigration subcommittee said today he is considering asking the Administration to halt 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.
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.

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.
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 with incredible speed. 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 reassured 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. They distribute toilet articles, cigarettes 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 other voluntary welfare agency funded him in respect to job, home and opportunity.

While at Kilmer he was given 4,300 calories of food a day to make up his 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)
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Our Peaceful Armed Forces

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On The Line

By Bob Considine

New York, Feb 20 —(INS)—

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True Sympathy

“Employees do not wear a fixed smile, but show every sensitiveness, which overcomes all barriers, in the gestures of friendliness and deep sympathy.”

Bandor, the John Doe of Hungary, 18 years, old, 10 years of war, was able to go to school and even more schooling. It took him three years to get to Joyce Kliner Receptacle, an armless boy, where he was told of some other voluntary work. He was able to make up his heart’s content with the help of the Voluntary Youth Exchange, 4,300 calories of food a day. He had to work for two hours every day, but the hours were not long, and soon he was able to hold a good job.

“The world is not as bad as we think,” Bandor said to the reporters. “If we work for peace, we can have a world without war. It is true, we have no guns, but we can make them. We can help our country and our world.”

From the reports of our correspondents, it appears that the refugees are not only happy, but also healthy and eager to work.

On The Line
Bob Considine
Feb. 21, 1957
Hungary Refugee Problem Awaits U.S. Move

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.

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 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 steppedup 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 overpopulation it wishes someone would take them 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.