

APRIL 3, 1957

# Refugees' Camp Ends At Kilmer

## 30,673 Received Since Nov. 21

*Special to the Herald Tribune*

CAMP KILMER, N. J., Apr. 2.

—The government reception center established here last Nov. 13 to care for thousands of Hungarian refugees from communism will be closed on May 1 or soon afterward because the flood of escapees has diminished to the point where religious and private welfare agencies can handle it, it was disclosed today.

Since the first sixty-seven refugees arrived at Camp Kilmer on Nov. 21 a total of 30,673 refugees had been received up to yesterday at the camp. At its peak operation the camp housed 9,000 persons. The camp's Hungarian refugee population today numbered 1,128.

### Welfare Agencies to Act

Disclosure of the plane to close Camp Kilmer was made by Tracy S. Voorhees, chairman of President Eisenhower's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief at the concluding session here of a two-day conference on Hungarian Refugee Resettlement attended by the chairman of governors' committees on Hungarian relief from twenty-nine states which have provided permanent homes for 91 per cent of the Hungarian refugees. Also at the conference were representatives of the nine religious and welfare agencies which will resume caring for Hungarian refugees as they did before the anti-Communist uprising in Hungary.

APR 3 1957  
**Kilmer Need  
As Refugee  
Center Ends**

CAMP KILMER, N. J., April 2 (UP)—Refugee Coordinator Tracy S. Voorhees announced today this gateway to freedom for thousands of Hungarians fleeing Soviet oppression will close officially May 1.

Voorhees, chairman of President Eisenhower's Committee on Hungarian Refugee Relief, said in the future all Hungarians scheduled to enter the United States will be processed in Austria.

The refugee chief said this World War II port of embarkation will be put back in mothballs under supervision of an Army caretaker unit.

Voorhees' announcement came at the end of a two-day conference on refugee problems by representatives of Hungarian refugee relief committees from 29 states.

Voorhees said there was no longer an emergency need for using the Joyce Kilmer reception center.

The refugee chief called the reception program a "success" made possible by the "excellent response of the American people."

To date, the reception center has taken in 30,673 refugees and resettled 29,545 of that number.



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Refugee Program  
Slowed, Not Ended,  
U. S. Officials Say

By ALVIN SHUSTER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6 — Administration officials conceded a slowdown today in the emergency Hungarian refugee program. But they said no decision had been reached on whether to stop admitting the refugees to the United States.

Dispatches from Vienna had reported that the end was in sight for the special program, which began last year when Soviet suppression of a revolt in Hungary sent thousands of refugees into neighboring Austria.

The State Department would say only that no final decision had been made on whether to end the program. There were indications that departments within the Administration were split on the wisdom of proceeding.

Congressional Lag Noted

The State Department reportedly wants to continue admitting the refugees. However, the Justice Department is said to be cool to the idea in view of the lag in Congress in acting on President Eisenhower's request to clarify the status of the refugees who have already arrived in the United States.

In announcing last January that additional refugees would be admitted, the President had declared that the "Attorney General will continue to parole Hungarian refugees into the United States until such time as Congress acts." Persons admitted as "parolees" are allowed to stay for an indefinite period, but have

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REFUGEES' ENTRY  
SLOWED, U. S. SAYS

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no permanent or "regular" status as immigrants.

The President has asked Congress to give permanent status to the 25,000 refugees from Hungary who arrived under the "parole" provisions of the immigration law. He has also recommended that 70,000 refugees from communism be permitted to come to this country each year.

To date, there has been no action on the President's requests.

In all, about 32,000 Hungarians have come to the United States since the revolt last October. Besides the 25,000 "parolees," 7,000 have entered with regular entry visas.

In acknowledging the curtail-

ment of the Hungarian program, officials indicated that special consideration would be given in the future to admitting relatives of refugees already in the United States.

Some members of Congress have indicated reluctance to give the "parolees" permanent status because of what they feel was the intention of Congress in enacting the parole provisions in the 1952 immigration law. They take the view that Congress intended that the special provisions be used for no more than a handful of individual cases.

The McCarran-Walter Immigration Act provides an annual quota of only 865 immigrant visas for Hungarians. The Refugee Relief Act, under which 190,000 "non-quota" visas were issued, expired last Dec. 31.

Some Administration officials point to the apparent reluctance of Congress to give permanent

status to the "parolees" as the primary reason for slowing down the emergency program.

Meanwhile, Senator Clifford P. Case called on Secretary of State Dulles and Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. for a "full explanation" on the reports that the Hungarian refugee program was coming to an end.

The New Jersey Republican also urged that Congress "end present confusion and put the Hungarian program on a sound basis by immediately passing the President's refugee legislation."

He declared that failure on the part of Congress to act on the President's proposals had hurt efforts to get other countries to shoulder a greater share of the refugee burden. He said also that it had created indecision among the Hungarians still in refugee camps who had declined bids to go elsewhere in the belief that they could eventually come here.

"It has had its effect on parolees already here," he continued.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1957.

"Many who have wanted to enlist in the armed forces are unable to do so because of their parole status.

"There is confusion over their draft status as well, and their present impermanent status prevents the use of special skills some might contribute to this country's industrial defense effort."

Representative Francis E. Walter, immigration subcommittee chairman and Democrat of Pennsylvania, has shown little enthusiasm for continuing the refugee program. He said this week, in fact, that he had urged Attorney General Brownell to halt the program, except for reuniting families.

Suicide Watch on Austria

VIENNA, April 6 (AP)—Austrian camp officials said today they were keeping a sharp watch for attempted suicides among the 31,000 Hungarians in Austria as many of the refu-

gees felt they had been "betrayed" by the United States.

Up to now there have been no reports of refugees taking their lives as a direct result of the announcement from the United States Embassy here that the end of the refugee immigration program appeared to be in sight.

"Some of the Hungarian men and women broke into tears when they heard America was shutting them out forever," said an Austrian official at the large camp at Traiskirchen, south of Vienna.

"The Hungarians felt the announcement all the more as only five days ago, on March 31, the Hungarian Government 'amnesty' for those who returned voluntarily expired.

"We try to comfort the refugees and advise them to emigrate to other countries such as Canada or Australia, but they just won't listen. Many feel they have been betrayed by America for the second time—first when

they received no arms to fight off the Russians during the revolution and now again."

During the last three months, as the transportation of refugees from Austria to the West slowed considerably, there were forty-two attempts at suicide, four of them successful, among the 8,000 or more Hungarians living in the Vienna area. This figure was a little more than 10 per cent of the total number of suicide attempts of Vienna's own population of 1,700,000.



Sun. Apr 7 - 1957

## MORE GRIEF FOR HUNGARIANS

There are heavy hearts among the Hungarian refugees in Austria today. They have been informed that the United States emergency plan for their admission to this country is grinding to a close and will reach a full stop within a week. Thereafter entries will be on the "normal" quota basis.

Unfortunately the situation is not yet anything like "normal." There are more than 2,000 refugees in Vienna whose closest relatives are already in the United States. These applicants had confidently expected that they could be admitted. It is now believed that not more than 750 will be in the final operations. There are an additional 8,000, also with relatives in this country but not of the closest kin, who had hoped to be included. For most of them, certainly, the door has been shut.

President Eisenhower has asked the Congress for further approval of plans to aid some of these. Congressional action has not been forthcoming. Apparently there was a "spy scare" because there may have been Communists or former Communists admitted. The number of proved cases of that character is ridiculously minuscule. This, surely, is no adequate ground for a display of what must seem to all the homeless a terrible hardness of heart.

We believe that the vast majority of Americans welcomed with the highest acclaim whatever this country could do for the fighters for Hungarian freedom and the victims of Communist terror. This haggling over numbers, this preoccupation with possible "risks," and above all, this strangling, soul-destroying exhibition of miles upon miles of red tape must be repugnant to most of our citizens.

Here we are with a population of more than 160,000,000. Our employed working force in March was at the highest level in our history. Our gross national product has assumed fabulous dimensions. And yet we continue to display this absurd official timidity about admitting a tiny handful of oppressed and gallant persons who could and would be an asset to our country and a living testimonial to our ideals and our good morals.

Something is obviously wrong. It was wrong when there had to be such a straining to stretch the laws and regulations in the first place in the interest of simple humanity. Something is wrong now if we allow ourselves to close the door of hope and liberty on the remaining pitiful petitioners.

# Refugee Job Near End, Swing Says

By William Theis  
International News Service

Immigration Commissioner Joseph M. Swing said yesterday he would not be "surprised" to see this country's Hungarian refugee admission program closed down within another week or a month at the latest.

But Swing emphasized in an interview that to the best of his knowledge there has been "no decision" in Washington up to this point to halt the flow of refugees from Communist-dominated Hungary.

His view supported a State Department announcement that no "coordinated decision" on ending the refugee program had yet been reached. But it was in conflict with reports from Vienna that 35,000 refugees still in Austria had been told no more could come to America after this week.

Word of the "stop" reports came as a surprise to members of Congress and to Tracy S. Voorhees, who headed President Eisenhower's emergency committee on Hungarian refugees.

But like Swing, Voorhees told International News Service the Hungarian refugee program "seems to be coming toward the end of any emergency so far as Austria is concerned." He said the problem now "shifts to the question of what Congress is going to do" about enacting permanent refugee legislation President Eisenhower has requested.

The President's proposals thus far have received no action in either house. A demand for congressional action was made this weekend by Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.).

And yesterday Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) said Congress and the Administration "ought to get together" to clear up the whole refugee situation.

All agreed that the goodwill created by the U.S. "airlift" last December should not be wiped out by misunderstanding or misinformation.

Swing said "no ceiling" by number had ever been fixed on total admission of Hungarian refugees to the United States. But he said "everyone realized that it must end sometime" and that "every refugee who wanted to come to the United States would not get here."

He said this country's commitment was to take a "fair share" of the 170,000 Hungarians who fled from Communist brutality but "fair share" was never translated into any set figure.

Swing said the main consideration was to "see that Austria was not overburdened" in caring for refugees who poured into that country. He added, "We are rapidly reaching that point."

The Immigration chief concluded: "There has been no decision that I know of to end the program in the next week. But it would not surprise me if it came in the next week or next month."



Thanks apparently to a suddenly awakened legalism in the Justice Department, the United States is risking throwing away altogether the large measure of good will it has won by its role in the resettlement of Hungarian refugees. In a cruel and capricious manner, American officials in Austria have informed refugees who are still awaiting resettlement that this country will accept no more of them. In consequence refugee camp officials have felt obliged to establish a "suicide watch" over the despairing Hungarians, many of whom had counted on joining relatives or friends in the United States.

This is America in an exceedingly unbecoming role. And the blame can well be shared by Congress and the Administration. Congress has failed to show a glimmer of interest in regularizing the status of the 25,000 Hungarians already admitted under "parole" provisions of the immigration law. (Some 7000 more have entered with regular visas.) Likewise it has failed to act on the President's recommendation for a permanent new refugee program that would admit 70,000 escapees from communism annually. Vital changes in the regular immigration laws also are receiving no attention.

For its part, however, the Administration apparently has done little to press for this legislation and is inexcusably remiss in permitting loose and vague official talk about ending the parole admissions. Especially difficult to understand is the reported position of the Justice Department that congressional failure to act on refugee legislation somehow requires suspension of the program carried out under existing law. We have never thought the parole provision was well suited for mass refugee immigration, but it was the best the country could offer and it has been used.

This provision cannot now suddenly be made "illegal" by the whim of any man, even the President. A government of laws just isn't run that way. If the Justice Department lawyers are getting nervous about their previous opinions, let them consult Representative Walter, who though no staunch friend of the immigrant, himself has boasted that the parole section of the immigration act was written with a situation like the present one in mind.

Most of all—the legalisms aside—if no more Hungarians are admitted and if no program is developed to care for those who fled to Yugoslavia when the Austrian border finally was sealed, the American people will want to know for what good, substantive reason their continuing hospitality has been denied. The President owes it to the country to set this disgraceful matter right at once with a clear statement of his intentions and a fresh call upon Congress for enactment of permanent legislation. If any doors are going to be closed, let it at least be clear who slammed them.

# U.S. ACTS TO WIDEN REFUGEE PROGRAM

## State Department Aide Will Support 3-Month Plan for Hungarian Admissions

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8—

Robert S. McCollum, who administers refugee affairs for the State Department, said today he would recommend to the White House a new three-month program for the admission of Hungarian refugees to the United States.

Mr. McCollum, who returned Saturday from a three-week study in Europe of the Hungarian refugee problem, said it would be up to the White House to decide how many Hungarians should enter during the three-month period. But other officials estimated that the figure would be around 3,000.

Up to last Friday, the United States had admitted 30,906 Hungarian refugees. Of these more than 6,000 came in under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, now expired, and the rest as "parolees" under terms of the McCarran-Walter immigration law.

Administration officials are now debating steps the Executive Branch should take to get Congress to act on its proposals to regularize the status of the

"parolees" and to put admittance of future refugees on a new footing.

A bill to carry out proposals made by President Eisenhower on Jan. 31 is now stalled in the House Subcommittee on Immigration, of which Representative Francis E. Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania, is chairman.

The bill would authorize the President to admit 75,000 refugees a year outside regular quotas if emergencies arose such as that resulting from the Hungarian rising of last October.

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy said today he was working on legislation to admit 75,000 more Hungarian refugees to the United States. The Wisconsin Republican said the ending of the refugee program would "destroy the last hope of the peoples under Communist dictatorships that they can look to the United States as the stronghold of freedom."

There are now about 38,000 Hungarian refugees left in Austria, and another 30,000 scattered through the rest of Western Europe.

Mr. McCollum, who became deputy administrator in charge of the State Department's Office of Escapees and Migration Affairs in February, emphasized today that no decision has been made to end the "parolee" program.

A three-month program for admission of parolees would not mean that admissions under this heading would end at the end of the period June 30. It would be intended, he explained, to per-

mit better planning than was possible under the existing system of setting monthly admission figures.

Mr. McCollum noted, however, that there were now enough offers from prospective host countries to "take care" of all the 38,000 Hungarian refugees left in Austria. He thought, therefore, that there was a good chance that by June 30 little would be left of the problem of Hungarian refugees in Austria.

## Walter Discounts Report

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, April 8—Representative Walter described as "completely erroneous" today reports that admission of Hungarian refugees under parole provisions of United States immigration legislation would end next week.

Mr. Walter is in Geneva for a meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, which began today.

## Vienna Denies 'Suicides'

VIENNA, April 8 (AP)—The Austrian Interior Ministry said today reports of a suicide wave in Hungarian refugee camps were a complete fabrication.

Reliable refugee officials said they stood by an earlier estimate that between thirty-eight and forty-seven refugees had attempted suicide during the last three months.

But they added they could not say whether the suicide attempts resulted from reports that the United States would not accept any more refugees for the time being.



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### Measure Stalled in House

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There are now about 38,000 Hungarian refugees left in Austria, and another 30,000 scattered through the rest of Western Europe. A trickle has continued to get across the Hungarian border to Austria and Yugoslavia in spite of intensified Communist controls.

Mr. McCollum, who became deputy administrator in charge of the State Department's Office of Escapees and Migration Affairs in February, emphasized today that no decision has been

made to end the "parolee" program.

### Parolee Plan Clarified

A three-month program for admission of parolees would not mean that admissions under this heading would end at the end of the period June 30. It would be intended, he explained, to permit better planning than was possible under the existing system of setting monthly admission figures.

He also expressed hope that this system would avoid the monthly jitters among refugees who in the last few days circulated rumors the American program would end April 15.

Mr. McCollum noted, however, that there were now enough offers from prospective host countries to "take care" of all the 38,000 Hungarian refugees left in Austria. He thought, therefore, that there was a good chance that by June 30 little would be left of the problem of Hungarian refugees in Austria.

No solution is yet in sight, he added, for another 30,000 Hungarian refugees who had the misfortune to be shunted out of Austria to other countries during the mass exodus of refugees from Hungary last fall. Because the "parolee" program was intended in the first place to relieve pressure on Austria only the refugees who were still in Austria got a chance to come to the United States as parolees.

Nor is there any program, now that the Refugee Relief Act has expired, for bringing to the United States about 200,000

escapees from other Communist countries who are now waiting in Western Europe.

"We advise them to seek resettlement in other countries," said Mr. McCollum.

### Walter Discounts Report

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, April 8—Representative Walter described as "completely erroneous" today reports that admission of Hungarian refugees under parole provisions of United States immigration legislation would end next week.

Mass movements of Hungarian refugees from Austria have ended, Mr. Walter said, "but the Attorney General will still be able to admit selected cases."

Mr. Walter is in Geneva for a meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, which began today.



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## SPRING IN BUDAPEST

Spring has come again to Budapest, as to more fortunate cities. The acacia trees must be coming into bloom again. The Hungarian Communist Government and its Russian friends have been busy removing the signs of last fall's revolt. There were graves in many of the parks where citizens who died for freedom were temporarily buried. The bodies have now been removed, the parks have been tidied up and where the Russian tanks ran over the grass docile Hungarian gardeners are now, as an Associated Press dispatch informs us, arranging flowers in the pattern of the Communist Red Star.

Nearly 20,000 apartments were badly damaged when the conquering Russians went to work in Budapest. Nearly 600 shops were put out of business, as were many bars, restaurants, confectioneries and coffee houses. Repairs are now being made. A citizen of Budapest supposedly can now sit in a cafe and, if he has small change and is wise enough to keep his mouth shut, drink a little coffee.

This is the ghost of the old city that people have loved for hundreds of years and that once was not drab or full of fear. It is true that Hungary was not fully free prior to the first World War, but the lack of freedom in those days was not a thing that tramped in jack boots around the streets after midnight, that hammered at humble people's doors and that drove men and women to such a madness of resentment that almost without arms they rose against the oppressors.

Budapest this spring cannot be merry. It may be bitter because the sacrifices made last fall seem to have brought nothing. But its people can hold their heads higher in the knowledge that the heroic strain has not died out in Hungary and that never again will the Moscow tyranny be able to rely on the Hungarians for support in time of crisis.

Freedom lives in Hungary. Its roots will survive the heat of the coming summer and the weariness of another winter. Nothing that the infamous Kadar Government can do, no Russian tanks, none of the Russian troops that are still encamped not far from Budapest, can keep a patriotic Hungarian from believing these things.

# PRESIDENT NOTES LAG ON REFUGEES

## Denies Entry of Hungarians Is Being Stopped—Urges Action by Congress

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10—A reduction in the flow of Hungarian refugees to the United States pending Congressional action was reported today by President Eisenhower.

He again urged Congress to approve liberalized provisions he has proposed in the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act, including authority to bring in about 60,000 non-quota refugees annually.

The President denied reports abroad that the entry of Hungarian refugees was being stopped entirely. But he did say that the Administration felt that it had "about exhausted the possibilities of the 'parolee' method \* \* \* without some Congressional action." He noted the emergency program had been instituted during a recess of Congress when the Hungarian revolt had been crushed by Soviet troops.

The President has asked Congress to grant permanent residence to the "parolees," whose status now is indefinite.

### Liberation Policy at Stake

President Eisenhower's comments at his morning news conference pointed up a fear among some Administration officials that future effectiveness of the "liberation" policy might be at stake. The Administration has urged peoples behind the Iron Curtain to become independent of Kremlin control by peaceful means. It has offered asylum to anti-Communists who fled their home countries in protest against Soviet rule.

The President said he would do "the best I can" to obtain action on the immigration law changes at this session of Congress.

There were no signs of action

on Capitol Hill, however. Representative Francis E. Walter, Pennsylvania Democrat and co-sponsor of the present law, has refused to schedule hearings by his House Judiciary subcommittee on the legislation requested by the President.

In the Senate the battle over civil rights legislation has prevented any action by the Senate Judiciary Committee on the immigration law changes. Recently the committee was unable to muster a quorum as opponents of the civil rights bills boycotted the meetings to prevent affirmative action on the measures.

Other Federal officials said the reports from abroad that the refugee program was being stopped entirely were exaggerated. They confirmed a reduction in numbers now being allowed to enter.

One official said about 750 Hungarians were scheduled to reach the United States between April 1 and April 15. He said the program was being reviewed every fortnight.

To date approximately 31,000 Hungarian refugees have been brought to this country. All but about 6,000 of these were permitted to enter under the emergency "parolee" section.

The 6,000 refugees were given

regular visas under the Emergency Refugee Act.

The President described his program before Congress as one "to give the Government greater flexibility in doing the decent thing by these people."

The fear in Administration quarters is that, if Congress fails to act, the Government in the future might feel it lacked authority to deal with a sudden rush of refugees from other Communist areas.

If this were the case, it was said, Moscow would have a potent propaganda weapon against the "liberation" policy by pointing out to the peoples of Eastern Europe that the United States had closed its doors on anti-Communists.

The immigration changes asked by the President went far beyond the Hungarian problem and included authority to double the number of immigrants allowed to enter this country annually. On two other occasions, Congress has failed to act on basic immigration law changes proposed from the White House. The law now fixes a quota system for 154,857 immigrants annually.



13 June  
Sun Apr 14  
1957

## UNREST MOUNTING IN REFUGEE CAMP

Former Gestapo Post Near  
Trieste Houses 600 Who  
Look to U. S. for Help

Dispatch of The Times, London.

TRIESTE, Italy, April 11—

The refugees in a camp on the outskirts of Trieste promise to add a new page to the chronicles of human frustration bred by long years in such a place.

The camp, San Sabba, shelters 600 persons, a small group numerically, out of the hundreds of thousands of refugees still forlornly scattered about the face of Europe and Asia. Those at San Sabba are predominantly Yugoslav, although there are also Albanians, Rumanians and Russians.

The San Sabba site of macabre and evil memory.

### Gestapo Used Building

The building was formerly a factory. During the war the Nazi Gestapo turned it into a concentration camp. On the left of the courtyard is the torture chamber. The cells in which the prisoners were held remain.

Two simple stone plaques on a wall recall that it was there that "victims" of Nazi-Fascist hatred suffered and died.

San Sabba was taken over during the time of the Allied Military Government. To some extent this explains the present growing unrest among the refugees there. They feel that the United States and Britain have a residual responsibility for their future.

Camp life develops its own psychosis. "Be reasonable," "Be patient a little longer," and "Your papers have not come through yet, but tomorrow or next week, you never know"—such exhortations do not soothe but rather exasperate these political refugees.

The Italian Government pays a rent of nearly £10,000 (\$28,000) a year for the camp. It has spent £50,000 (\$140,000) on improving and extending the accommodation, for more refugees are coming in every day. Last Monday, fifty-three arrived from Yugoslavia.

### Food Varied and Ample

The kitchens are clean and efficient, and separate stoves are provided for those who wish to do their own cooking. The food is varied and ample—a minimum of 2,500 calories a day—and second helpings are given.

The inmates are not granted pocket money, nor are they permitted to work outside the camp. Italy has 2,000,000 unemployed.

A black market has developed. The daily egg, instead of being eaten, is traded outside the camp. Suits are deliberately damaged so that a replacement may be applied for and sold unworn. Such tricks are common to refugee camp life.

These are, perhaps, among the minor worries of Dr. Lo Verre, the director of the administration, and his staff of sixty, most of whom served with the Allied Military Government.

The general responsibility for the camp is Italian. Voluntary agencies provide such amenities and social services as are within their resources.

### Privacy at a Premium

Some of the newer accommodations are bright and cheerful. There is a gay kindergarten, run by a kindly matron.

Some of the 600 persons live in cubicles measuring 6 feet by 10. A husband and wife with a child are allowed a cubicle with a window, and may even have two cubicles. Other cubicles have no window and no natural light. Privacy is at a premium.

An appeal from the refugees

has been sent to the President and Congress of the United States not to allow them to be forgotten, but to throw open the doors of freedom to them. The petition was drawn up in Serbo-Croat and translated into English.

Its burden is that, no more visas being available under the lapsed Refugee Relief Act, the San Sabba refugees should not be excluded from any new legislation that may be introduced into Congress.

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## U. S. WILL ADMIT MORE REFUGEES

### State Department Reports Program Affects 'Limited Number' of Hungarians

WASHINGTON, April 13 (UP)—The State Department announced today that it would continue to admit limited numbers of Hungarian refugees during the next few months and also would help resettle still more in other countries.

Reports that the United States was shutting its doors were reported to have caused despondency among refugees in camps in Austria.

The State Department said that those selected for admission as "parolees" from Austria and other countries where they were awaiting asylum would be chosen on two major bases:

① "Hardship cases such as those involving broken families.

② "Special interest cases such as scientists and engineers whose skills will enable them to be integrated readily into the American economy."

The department said that the number accepted would be on a diminishing basis in the future

because of the lessening of the emergency. It did not indicate how many more would be admitted.

#### 31,000 Already Admitted

It said that the United States already had taken in more than 31,000, or nearly 20 per cent of all who fled their country in the wake of the Hungarian freedom revolt.

The department said the United States also had helped to re-settle more than 100,000 Hungarians in other countries and would continue this assistance.

The announcement added that Austria had indicated it could absorb between 20,000 and 30,000, and said:

"The United States Government hopes that, with the acceptance of additional refugees by the other countries which have been assisting in the emergency, all the refugees will have been provided for in the future."

President Eisenhower has asked Congress for legislation to admit additional thousands, not only from Hungary, but also from other Communist nations. However, prospects of Congressional action are uncertain.

#### Reds Make Use of Decision

By JOHN MACCORMAC

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, April 13—The State Department announcement issued by the American Embassy here, seemed to end hopes of any substantial new flow of Hungar-

ian refugees to the United States.

It confirmed what had been intimated unofficially.

The United States is under criticism here for having allegedly encouraged Hungarians to revolt by its official and unofficial radio broadcasts and statements of its government leaders but left it largely to other countries to face the consequences.

The Hungarian and other Communist regimes now are making telling use in the propaganda of the virtual ban placed by the United States on further immigration from Hungary.

Certainly Washington's decision has left Austria with a number of refugee problems. One is what to do with the thousands of teen-aged Hungarian refugees here. The International Union of Socialist Youth yesterday protested to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees against their surrender to Hungary.

Asserting that these youths should be treated as combatants, the protest said that the Hungarian regime had accepted this status by interning such juveniles on their return and, in a few cases, even executing them. The Union said that requests by parents still in Hungary for the return of these youths could not be considered as made other than under duress.



# U. S. BARS ENTRY OF EGYPT'S JEWS

## Brownell Holds Emergency Provisions for Hungarian Refugees Do Not Apply

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—The Administration has rejected a proposal to let Jewish refugees from Egypt enter this country under emergency immigrations provisions used to admit thousands of Hungarians.

The Administration's position was outlined by Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers in a letter to three Republican Senators, Clifford P. Case of New Jersey, and Irving M. Ives and Jacob K. Javits of New York.

The Senators made public the letter today. They also released a letter in which they had told Mr. Rogers that "Administration leadership is particularly important" to the enactment by Congress of any refugee legislation.

About 32,000 Hungarian refugees have been admitted to this country since the revolt in their Communist-ruled homeland last fall. Most of them entered on a temporary, emergency basis under the "parole" provisions of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

The State Department said yesterday that Americans had spent \$48,000,000 on the program. About \$30,000,000 of this came from Government funds and the rest from private contributions.

In a letter to Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., Senators Case, Ives and Javits urged last month that the emergency provisions be extended immediately to Egyptian Jews. They said the Jews had been forced to flee because of "persecution" by the Egyptian government.

The senators said that not more than 5,000 of these Egyptian Jews had relatives here and would seek admission to this country.

Mr. Rogers, replying for Mr. Brownell, said extension of the emergency entry provisions to groups other than the Hungarians must await Congressional action on the Administration's legislative recommendations and on "the general problem of refugees located in the various countries of the world."

He said the decision to admit Hungarian refugees under the parole authority in the immigration law was taken in "a sudden, unexpected emergency which arose while there was no Congress in session."

But last Jan. 31, after Congress had convened, Mr. Rogers noted, President Eisenhower proposed legislation to let the Hungarian refugees become permanent residents and to provide authority for the admission each year of 68,000 escaping from Communist oppression.

General Eisenhower also urged revision of the basic McCarran-Walter Act to permit increased immigration under the regular quota system.

"Thus far Congress has taken no action upon the proposals or to express itself officially in respect to the matter of exercise of the parole power in behalf of refugees," Mr. Rogers added.