education.

Over 1,000 university students were among the refugees, among these, a large proportion were pursuing studies in areas of the sciences in which the United States has critical personal shortages, with generous aid from several foundations, the committee helped in setting up courses in basic English and Americanization for these young people. We followed this with a program designed to provide scholarships and maintenance fund, through action of the committee an effective team to direct this work has been created, and will continue to serve during the coming months.

assistance abroad,

Last December and January the committee also made an independent survey of the situation in Austria. This report proposed a policy and steps further to supplement United States action in giving refugees asylum in this country with increased efforts to assist on a major scale in supplying better temporary care in Austria and transportation to other countries which could give permanent asylum. The continuing leadership of the United States in this significant program directed by the State Department has, we believe, attracted far less attention than its magnitude and importance in contributing to the solution of the refugee problem deserve.

End text.

lb 1745.
new york july 25 - more than 149,000 hungarian refugees have been resettled through the combined efforts of governments, international and intergovernmental organisations and voluntary agencies, according to a united nations report today.

the report prepared by dr auguste lindt the swiss-born u n high commissioner for refugees said the influx of more than 190,000 refugees from hungary into austria and yugoslavia last autumn caused the biggest problem faced by his office last year.

dr lindt's report will be debated at the session of the general assembly beginning on september 17.

the report said emergency relief and care for the refugees had been assured mainly but a considerable burden was still being borne by austria and yugoslavia.

dr lindt said one of his chief objects was to ensure that austria and yugoslavia were relieved of their disproportionate burden.

the 21-nation unref executive committee in a comment on the report noted with great satisfaction the progress made towards solution of the hungarian refugee problem.

dr lindt said he expected some refugees would remain both in austria and yugoslavia and would have to be integrated in that country with international assistance.

the report also said a number of people left egypt for asylum in certain countries of europe where they were regarded as coming under the high commissioners mandate.

dr lindt had placed a total of $2,095,000 at the disposal of the voluntary agency mainly responsible for aiding these refugees.
VIENNA, JULY 22 (APRUS193). A NEW SERIES OF AIR FLIGHTS CARRYING HUNGARIAN REFUGEES TO NEW HOMES IN THE UNITED STATES WAS BEGUN DURING THE PAST WEEK BY THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION. THE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED FRIDAY THAT A PLANE LEFT VIENNA'S SCHNECHAT AIRPORT CARRYING 76 HUNGARIANS TO NEW YORK.

SIX ADDITIONAL FLIGHTS HAVE BEEN SCHEDULED FOR THE REST OF JULY, THE ICYM ANNOUNCED, AND THEY WILL CARRY ABOUT 400 REFUGEES TO THE U.S. ALL IN ALL, THE ICYM ASSISTED NEARLY 700 HUNGARIAN REFUGEES DURING THE LAST SEVEN DAYS ON THEIR WAY FROM AUSTRIA TO RESettlement IN various parts of the world. Five flights to CANADA TOOK 146 HUNGARIANS TO THE EAST COAST PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND 26 OTHERS TO VANCOUVER ON THE WEST COAST. FIVE MORE HUNGARIANS TRAVELLED TO CANADA INDEPENDENTLY.

TWO SHIPS CARRIED HUNGARIAN AND YUGOSLAV REFUGEES, ALONG WITH OTHER MIGRANTS, TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. THE LARGEST GROUP, comprising 337 HUNGARIANS AND 147 YUGOSLAVS, Sailed FOR AUSTRALIA FROM TRIESTE ABOARD THE LINER FLAMINIA ON JULY 15TH. THEY HAD LEFT SALZBURG BY RAIL THE PREVIOUS DAY. EARLIER, THE ICYM HAd TRANSPORTED 31 HUNGARIANS AND 19 OTHER MIGRANTS BY RAIL TO ROTTERDAM TO EMBARK ON THE LINER SJJAJAK, WHICH Sailed FOR NEW ZEALAND ON JULY 13TH.

THIS WEEK THE VENEZUELAN SELECTION MISSION WILL VISIT VIENNA TO MAKE FURTHER SELECTIONS OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES WISHING TO EMigrate TO THAT SOUTH AMERICAN NATION.

TWO MORE HUNGARIANS ESCAPED ACROSS THE BORDER INTO AUSTRIA LAST WEEK, BRINGING THE TOTAL OF THOSE WHO HAVE REGISTErED WITH AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES SINCE THE HUNGARIAN UPRISING LAST FALL TO 171, 363. OF THESE REFUGEES, 142,753 HAVE BEEN RESettLED IN 36 OTHER NATIONS OF THE FREE WORLD.

DH/W 1963
N.E.-2, RTV SPECIAL, NEW YORK, JULY 29 — THE RESUMPTION OF AIR-LIFT OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES WHO HAVE CLOSE RELATIVES IN THE U.S., OR WHO QUALIFY AS "HIGHLY SKILLED SPECIALISTS" WAS ANNOUNCED FRIDAY BY ICOM HERE.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION TOLD RTV THAT THE FIRST OF THESE FLIGHTS WAS COMPLETED THURSDAY WHEN 26 HUNGARIANS ARRIVED IN NEW YORK FROM VIENNA SOME JOINED THEIR RELATIVES AT THE RECEPTION CENTER IN BROOKLYN WITHIN HOURS.

THE ICOM EXPLAINED THAT ALTHOUGH THE CURRENT PHASE OF THE HUNGARIAN AIR-LIFT DOES NOT MEAN A CHANGE IN THE PRESENT U.S. IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS, IT IS, NEVERTHELESS, EXPECTED TO ENABLE THE REST OF THE SEPARATED HUNGARIAN REFUGEE FAMILIES A PERMANENT REUNION IN THE UNITED STATES.

UNTIL NOW, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, ONLY REFUGEES IN AUSTRIAN CAMPS QUALIFIED FOR THIS EMERGENCY OPERATION. FROM NOW ON, THE 27-NATION ORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED, HUNGARIANS TEMPORARILY RESIDING IN YUGOSLAVIA AND ALL OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WILL HAVE A CHANCE TO JOIN THEIR RELATIVES HERE OR GET PAROLE VISAS ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR SPECIAL TECHNICAL SKILLS.
Washington, June 20, 1947 -- The Commission on Government Security today released a legal opinion that some 25,000 Hungarian refugees in this country were not validly admitted.

The opinion, presented by Commission counsel Samuel R. Liberman, was contained in its 800-page report on government security programs and policies.

Most of the 32,000 Hungarian refugees brought to this country were admitted under the emergency parole provision of the 1952 Immigration Law.

But Liberman said that provision was intended to cover isolated, individual cases rather than large groups.

For that reason, he said, I am of the opinion that the admission of the 25,000 or more Hungarian refugees is not validly authorized under the parole provision.

The commission also held that Congress, in adopting the parole provision, was thinking of individual, not mass, emergency immigration cases.

It recommended that Congress amend the provision to make clear how it wants it used.

The commission also disapproved President Eisenhower's recommendation to grant permanent residence to Hungarians admitted as parolees. It said their status should not be changed until they have all been given an adequate security screening.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 25--From 25 to 30 Hungarian refugees in the Milwaukee area have received letters from relatives in their communist-dominated homeland asking them to return home, it was revealed today.

But the refugees like it here, are violently anti-communist and none has indicated any intention of going back, their sponsor in Milwaukee said.

Charles O'Neill, executive director of the St. Vincent de Paul Society which helped the refugees settle here, said the relatives might have been pressured by communists to invite them back or perhaps the relatives simply missed them, he said.

When thousands of freedom-loving Hungarians fled during the bloody battle with the communists last fall, more than 300 were taken into the Milwaukee area.

Many have received letters from relatives in Hungary, O'Neill said. About 25 or 30 have said they got letters asking them to return home, some were letters from parents to children, some relatives back in Hungary wrote that things are better there now.

And in some cases the refugees received second letters telling them to stay in America and ignore earlier requests to come home.

O'Neill said he doesn't know of a single case of a refugee wanting to go back, even though they miss their relatives. They like it here and they're violently anti-communist, he said. They've made a good adjustment here, they're happy in their new homes and they'll become U.S. citizens.
Seventy Hungarian refugees arrive in U.S. to rejoin families -

New York: Seventy Hungarian refugees arrived today at New York airport directly from Austria to begin new jobs or to rejoin their families recently settled in the U.S.

The newcomers were aboard the first of five flights specially chartered this month by the intergovernmental committee for European migration to bring Hungarians directly from Austria to begin new lives in the U.S. Most of the emergency admissions will reunite families separated following the freedom revolt in Hungary.

Among today's arrivals were 40 men, 26 women, three children and one infant. The refugees boarded buses at the airport to depart promptly for the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn, there, they will be processed by immigration officials and within a very short time will be ready to go to their new homes in various parts of the U.S.

The remaining Icem emergency flights are scheduled to arrive within a week or ten days. A second flight is due at Idlewild Saturday, and a third on Sunday.

The five emergency plane loads will bring about 370 Hungarian refugees to the U.S. Since the freedom revolt occurred in Hungary last fall, the U.S. has given asylum to some 32,294 Hungarian refugees. Icem alone has transported 155 special plane loads of Hungarian refugees, or about 10,000 men, women and children who fled from Hungary.

The remaining Hungarians who have received asylum in the U.S. since the freedom struggle, arrived by planes chartered by the U.S. armed forces or by special ship transports.
The United States extends entry laws to admit more Hungarian refugees. The new Hungarian refugees in Austria and other European nations, including the United States, will be given asylum in the United States under a liberalized policy announced by Attorney General Brownell. The policy is also intended to reunite families.

Brownell said revised criteria governing admissions would extend entry for the first time to Hungarian refugees in European countries of second asylum, although priority will be given to Hungarians in Austria. He gave no estimates of how many additional Hungarians will come to America under the new policy, which admits them on a parole basis.

To date, an estimated 10,000 Hungarians have been resettled in the United States.

In a letter to Francis A. Walter (Pennsylvania Democrat), who is chairman of the House Immigration Subcommittee, Brownell said the criteria for the refugees program has been worked out jointly by the State and Justice Departments.

Brownell set forth the following priority for admission of Hungarians now in Austria who lack a passport or visa but meet other requirements of the Refugee Relief Act and the 1950 laws:

- 1. Husbands, wives, sons, daughters, and parents of those previously parolee or visaped to the United States since Nov. 25, 1956 and the members of their immediate households.

- 2. Other members of the immediate households of previous parolees or visaed cases.

- 3. Husbands, wives, children, and parents of permanent resident aliens in the United States and parents, sons, and daughters of United States citizens.
persons with unusual skills or talents.

Concerning Hungarian escapees in European countries of second asylum, Brownell said the Department of State is issuing instructions to the American embassies in the countries concerned to make any necessary arrangements for inaugurating the program, including the entry of immigration and naturalization service personnel for parole interviews. Those to be interviewed, Brownell said, will be limited to persons whose names have been furnished by the immigration and naturalization service or nominated by consular officials.

Eligible Hungarians in such Hungarins, he continued, will include:

1. Husbands, wives, minor children, parents of minor children of those previously paroled or visaed to the United States since Oct. 23, 1956, and members of their immediate households, and other relatives of aliens or citizens in the United States with unusual and appealing equities.

2. Escapees (including members of their immediate household) with unusual skills or talents, or such as may be considered in the national interest.
the magnitude of operations mercy - the task of bringing more than 32,000 Hungarian refugees to the United States and finding homes and work for them - is outlined today in a report to President Eisenhower.

It is the final report of the committee President Eisenhower appointed last December to assure full coordination of the efforts of all the voluntary and U.S. government agencies engaged in Hungarian refugee relief.

The committee, in its report, said the policy of the United States is to continue to meet its full share of the free world's responsibility to help what it termed "these brave people who had revolted against the tyranny of communism," it also said it would continue to help Austria, which by making great sacrifices, gave them asylum.

The report said this policy includes not only continuing to bring refugees to the United States, but also extending major assistance in other ways.

However, as this may now be done on a normal basis it is not necessary for the committee itself to continue, the report states.

Following is the text of the committee report:

On December 12, 1956, you appointed this committee to assure full coordination of the efforts of all the voluntary agencies engaged in Hungarian refugee relief with each other and with the government agencies involved. This work has now been done, this is the final report of that work and, subject to your approval, the committee will now be dissolved.

We are not proposing that your committee dissolve because American work for the Hungarian refugees - here or abroad -
FRANKFURT, GERMANY (JULY 32—(UP)—SEVEN YOUNG HUNGARIANS
WHO TOOK OVER AN AIRLINER AT GUNPOINt FROM ITS COMMUNIST CREW
TO ESCAPE TO THE WEST ARE FLYING TO THE UNITED STATES TOMORROW.
THEIR MID-AIR BATTLE FOR CONTROL OF THE PLANE AND THEIR
FLIGHT ACROSS THE IRON CURTAIN IN JULY, 1956, WAS ONE OF THE MOST
DARING ESCAPES OF THE COLD WAR.

BUT THEIR HOPES OF REACHING THE UNITED STATES RAN AGROUND HERE. THE
REFUGEE RELIEF ACT QUOTAS RAN OUT BEFORE THEIR NAMES COULD BE PUT ON
THE LIST. THEN CAME THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION, AND 85,000 OF THEIR
FELLOW-HUNGARIANS WERE ADMITTED BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT DIRECTLY
FROM AUSTRIA.

ONLY THIS MONTH WERE THEY ABLE TO SECURE PAROLE VISAS FOR THE
U.S.

BUT THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION IN HUNGARY MEANT GOOD LUCK FOR TWO OF
THEM. MRS. GEORG POLYAK, WIFE OF THE AIR FORCE RESERVE
LIEUTENANT WHO TOOK OVER CONTROL OF THE AIRLINER WHEN HIS FELLOW
PLOTTERS KNOCKED OUT THE CREW, ESCAPED TO YUGOSLAVIA AND JOINED
HIM HERE.

AND JOSEF JAKOBYS SISTER, BROTHER-IN-LAW AND THEIR SON
ESCAPED IN NOVEMBER AND WERE FLOWN TO THE U.S. IN FEBRUARY,
AND HIS WIFE CROSSED THE BORDER AND JOINED HIM HERE.
(MORE) DE/B 1815
is over, the policy of this country is to continue to meet its full share of the free world's responsibility and unique opportunity to help these brave people who had revolted against the tyranny of communism, as well as assist Austria, which by making great sacrifices gave them asylum. This policy includes not only continuing to bring refugees to the United States, but also extending major assistance in other ways.

While Russian tanks were firing on Hungarians, US military planes and ships were carrying many thousands of them to the safe haven of our free land. Like the Berlin airlift, the meaning of this operation was not lost on the peoples of the world.

Referring and resettlement,
at the Joyce Kilmer reception center, ably operated by the US Army, more than twenty voluntary and govt agencies served the refugees.

These agencies were completely independent of each other and reported to their own individual headquarters. Therefore, a coordinating office of the Presidents Committee was established at and all of the agencies there readily accepted its organizational plan. The Kilmer operation became a unique team formed of businessmen, soldiers, educators, govt civilian personnel and the reps of many voluntary agencies and of organized labor.

Job skills of the refugees were ascertained, and an efficient system was set up to match skills with job offers.

To standardize the operation of the reception center, and to assure that the experience gained at Kilmer would be readily available for any future contingency, the committee prepared a comprehensive organization manual. By early January the rate
of resettlement had been increased several times over that prevailing only a month before.

The function of the committee throughout was to assist these agencies, not to take over their work. It was the agencies themselves, government and voluntary—many of the latter with religious affiliations—which did the job. Health and security investigations were pursued in detail by the government departments responsible, relieving public concern on both of these grounds. Up to May 1, only 5 out of more than 32,000 refugees have had to be deported as security risks.

Three major factors contributed to the success of this program resettlement—first, the wonderful spirit of America in accepting and caring for these refugees. Second, the dedicated work of the religious and other agencies which conducted the unprecedented job of resettlement, and, finally, the quality of the refugees themselves, more than half of the employable refugees were professional, skilled or semi-skilled workers, many were scientists and doctors, many more were university students. The average age of the refugees was less than 35 years.

Assimilation,

Supplementing the work of the initial resettlement, the committee took a series of steps to assist in a satisfactory permanent assimilation of these refugees into our economy and society. This has proceeded well. Governors' committees to coordinate refugee relief exist in states which have received more than ninety percent of these refugees, mayors' committees with similar responsibilities are active in various large cities, resettlement work on the national level is now largely completed, and agencies exist in the states and localities to carry on from here.
CAMP KILMER, NEW JERSEY, MAY 24/25—SOME 20 HUNGARIAN REFUGEES STOOD UNDER THE ARCH OF GATE 4 THURSDAY AS AN ARMY BAND PLAYED THEIR NATIONAL ANTHEM—THEN THEY BOARDED BUOYS FOR NEW YORK, THE LAST OF NEARLY 30,200 TO LEAVE HERE FOR NEW HOMES IN AMERICA.

A LANKY BOY IN SHORT PANTS CRIED AS THE FORT DIX ARMY BAND PLAYED. SEVERAL WOMEN ALSO WIPED TEARS FROM THEIR EYES AS "OPERATION MERCY" CAME TO AN END.

IN A SHORT CEREMONY BRIG. GEN. SIDNEY C. WOOTEN, COMMANDER OF THE POST, WAS GIVEN THE BENEMERENTI MEDAL. 61 BY POPE Pius XIII.

CAPT. JOHN HOSKYY, CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN AT KILMER, READ A CITATION FROM THE PONTIFF. HE SAID THAT THE MEDAL "REPRESENTS THE HIGHEST AWARD THAT THE POPE CAN GRANT FOR OUTSTANDING HUMANITARIAN EFFORTS FOR ALL PEOPLE.

"THE WHOLE WORLD HAS ADMIRE THE MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCE OF THE U.S. ARMY IN "OPERATION MERCY". IN TURN ALL HERE ARE AWARE THAT THE SUCCESS OF THIS VENTURE IS DUE IN LARGE MEASURE TO THE LEADERSHIP OF BRIG. GEN. WOOTEN."

ETULA KADARZJ, AN ARTIST AND FORMER CHAMPIONSHIP SKATER IN HUNGARY, THANDED WOOTEN AND OTHERS "WHO HAVE HELPED." HE PROMISED THAT THE REFUGEES WOULD WORK HARD IN THEIR NEW LIVES HERE.
Dominican Republic welcomes 582 Hungarians.

The first of 20,000 Hungarians offered asylum in the Dominican Republic were welcomed here Monday when 582 escapees from the Soviet-controlled nation disembarked from the Italian ship Franca C.

Most of the new arrivals are farmers and will be settled in newly constructed farm homes in the interior agricultural provinces, Dominican agriculture minister Luis Mercado said.

The new farm communities were described as modern and well-equipped, a total of 6,000 acres (2,400 hectares) has been set aside for the refugees. About 100 Hungarians will go into industrial jobs.

Gen. Alexander Kovaks, himself a former Hungarian refugee and now chief of the Dominican army technical staff, greeted the refugees telling them they will have unlimited opportunity to make a good living.

He described President Trujillo's "open-door immigration policy" and mentioned the successful settlement of thousands of Spaniards, Jews, Japanese and refugees from iron curtain states.

(At the United Nations in New York, Venezuela announced Monday she will receive 5,000 Hungarian escapees during the current year. Dr. Santiago Perez-Perez, Venezuela's permanent delegate to the U.N., said his government will also furnish dollars 200,000 to help defray the cost of transportation.

(The pledge brings to 8,500 the number of Hungarians offered haven by Venezuela.)
REFUGEES IN DOMINICA

n-9 rfe new york may 7 — hertrib local reports trujillo information center announcement of landing of first 502 hungarian refugees. 20,000 in all will settle in dominican republic. hertrib continues:

most of the newcomers listed their occupation as agriculture and will be sent to newly constructed farm homes in interior agricultural provinces. luis mercado, dominican minister of agriculture, said the new farm communities are modern and well equipped. a total of 6,000 acres of irrigated land has been allotted for the refugees.

about 100 will be placed in industrial jobs. maj. gen. alexander kovacs, himself a former hungarian refugee and now chief of the dominican army technical section, welcomed the refugees and said they would have unlimited opportunity to prosper. he described what he called "generalissimo trujillo's open-door immigration policy."

"the door to the dominican republic will always be open to non-communist victims of persecution," gen. kovacs said.
assistance to hungarian escapees by the govt and people of the united states goes beyond the welcoming to america of the more than 31,000 men, woman and children since the october 1956 revolt against communist tyranny, a state department spokesman said today.

commenting on the april 13 announcement that the united states will continue its welcome to escapees, robert s mccollum, deputy administrator of the department of states office of refugee and migration affairs, today highlighted this country's dollars and cents aid to benefit escapees.

he said:

in addition to receiving in this country more than 31,000 hungarian escapees, this govt expended large sums for emergency care of escapees in austria during the mass exodus from hungary, and has subsequently directly and indirectly helped to resettle thousands of these people in countries of the free world other than the united states.

involved in this gigantic undertaking has been the task of making available to escapees transportation, housing, jobs and educational opportunities, and reorientation guidance and counseling for life in the free world.

total sums so far allocated by the govt for all types of assistance to hungarian escapees have been approximately 30,000,000. in addition to this the american people have generously contributed more than 18,000,000 through voluntary welfare agencies and private charitable organizations.

some of the assistance given by the united states govt has been in the form of grants to the several international organi
ations concerned with the Hungarian emergency, while other types of assistance have been carried out directly by covert programs. These assistance channels were cited:

the United States escapee program, which expended several millions to finance emergency care and maintenance, and aid in preparing Hungarians to resettle in countries other than the United States.

the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to whose office the United States provided 5,000,000, much of which financed emergency assistance programs in Austria.

the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, to which the United States makes regular contributions—and to which it also made emergency contributions—to help in arrangements for escapees' transportation from Austria to countries other than the United States.

Another program of assistance is the recent 3,000,000 contribution of the United States to a plan for moving 10,000 Hungarian escapees now in Yugoslavia and 5,000 from countries of second moment added that an objective of the United States, in its efforts to help relieve the congestion of escapees in Austria during the early months after the revolt, was to help ensure the Austrian economy against the impact of thousands of unexpected needy visitors. Commodity reserves from the United States played a prominent part in this effort to sustain the economy, at the same time providing useful foodstuffs.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, MAY 30—(UP) THE DIRECTOR OF THE ORGANIZATION THAT FEED, CLOTHED AND HOUSED ABOUT 300 HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN THE EARLY WEEKS AFTER THE REVOLT IN THAT COUNTRY SAID TODAY "WE CAN TAKE NO MORE."

"ALTHOUGH WE'RE SYMPATHETIC TO THE PLOUGH OF THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES STILL IN AUSTRIA, WE CAN'T PROMISE THEM ANYTHING NOW," SAID CHARLES O'NEILL, DIRECTOR OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

"THE OFFERS OF JOBS AND HOMES JUST AREN'T COMING IN. WE GET ONE OR TWO A WEEK, WHERE WE GOT 50 A DAY BACK IN DECEMBER," O'NEILL SAID.

"TOO MANY CAME AT ONCE. THE CONGRESS SHOULD HAVE PERMITTED A LIMITED NUMBER EACH MONTH, THEN WE COULD HAVE STRETCHED OUR JOBS AND HOMES OVER A LONGER PERIOD, AND PICKED UP OTHERS ALONG THE WAY," HE SAID.

"WE'RE WELL SATISFIED WITH THE PROGRESS OF THOSE WE HAVE RESETTLED. THEY'RE ALL EMPLOYED, LIVING UNDER SOLID ROOFS AND GRADUALLY BECOMING PART OF THE COMMUNITY," HE SAID.

"GOODNESS KNOWS, THERE HAVE BEEN PROBLEMS. A FEW HAVE QUIT THEIR JOBS BECAUSE THEY DIDN'T PAY ENOUGH AND FOUND OTHERS. A COUPLE OTHERS LOST THEIR JOBS BECAUSE THEY WEREN'T SUITED FOR THEM."
DREF AND SOCIETY

The society has one little room for the next eight weeks
until they had received a second of payments.

"It has cost us about 100,000 francs. We started to sell
so about 20,000 francs behind the need in his
expectancy.

But, like a great undertaker for a hotel, the police
saw it.

And the police would say, "We will say it to
the student. This is not a million. We have a law for charity.

"You will have to pay and have a court to clean, but
they being all over the city.

"In fact," he said, "there are no money left in the country.
Is it not the case of the man wanted?"

"I am happy that we have got up for
students at various training colleges," they said to me, "and the other
one or two thousand, a hundred,"
A-12 WFE SPECIAL WASHINGTON AUG 22 -- AN ESTIMATED 30,000 REFUGEES, MOST OF THEM FROM COUNTRIES FROM BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN, WOULD PROFIT FROM PENDING LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS FAVORABLY AMENDING THE EXISTING IMMIGRATION LAWS.

THE SENATE LATE WEDNESDAY NIGHT PASSED UNEXPECTEDLY THE BILL REPORTED OUT BY ITS JUDICIARY COMMITTEE BY A VOTE OF 63-4. A SEPARATE BUT SIMILAR BILL IS AWAITING HOUSE ACTION.

THE CHANCES FOR THE BILLS, WHICH ARE EXPECTED TO BE MERGED IN ONE DOCUMENT IN A HOUSE-SENATE CONFERENCE LATER THIS WEEK, HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED BY VARIOUS SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES AS "VERY GOOD." FINAL ACTION ON THE LEGISLATION IS EXPECTED BEFORE THE CONGRESS ADJOURNS LATE THIS MONTH OR EARLY IN SEPTEMBER.

THE NON-AMENDED BILLS' MAIN PURPOSE IS TO RELAX SOME OF THE "HARDSHIP CASES" UNDER THE EXISTING LAWS WITHOUT MAKING SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEES OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS HAVE AGREED TO SCRAP THE SYSTEM OF "MORTGAGES" AND, AS OF JULY 1, 1957, REINSTATE THE FULL USE OF THE IMMIGRATION QUOTAS AS THEY ARE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.

THE PENDING LEGISLATION WOULD ALSO MAKE IT EASIER IN THE FUTURE FOR RELATIVES OF CITIZENS AND RESIDENT ALIENS TO COME TO THE UNITED STATES. REFUGEES WITH SPECIAL SKILLS AND TUBERCULAR CASES WOULD ALSO BENEFIT FROM THE LEGISLATION.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE SENATOR TOLD WFE WEDNESDAY THAT THE PROVISION FOR WIPING OUT MORTGAGES ON NATIONAL IMMIGRATION QUOTAS WOULD SPEED IMMIGRATION OF REFUGEES FROM POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, RUMANIA AND BULGARIA. HE ESTIMATED THAT THE ENTRY OF 40,000 AND BETWEEN 5,000 ORPHANS, 5,000 SKILLED WORKERS WITH SPOUSES AND CHILDREN, AND SOME 30,000 PREFERENTIAL QUOTA CASES WOULD BE IMMEDIATELY FACILITATED BY THE NEW LAW.
PRESENT ROADBLOCKS MAINLY SERVE TO HOLD BACK THOSE
REFUGEES WHO FALL INTO THE BRACKET OF "NON-PRESENTATIONAL" QUOTAS,
WHICH IS THE LAST OF FOUR GROUPS INTO WHICH ALL NATIONAL IMMIGRATION
QUOTAS ARE DIVIDED BY LAW.

THE QUESTION STILL OPEN IS WHAT TO DO WITH 15,000 UNUSED VISAS
LEFT OVER FROM THE REFUGEE RELIEF ACT OF 1953 AFTER IT
EXPIRED AT THE END OF 1956. THE HOUSE WILL WANT THESE VISAS
RESERVED FOR THOSE FOR WHOM THEY WERE ORIGINALLY DESTINED,
NAMELY TO GERMAN ORIGIN EXPELLEES FROM BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN.

THE SENATE BILL AS PASSED REQUIRES THAT THE ETHNIC GERMAN
GROUP BE GIVEN 2,500 AND THE REST BE DISPERSED ON "FIRST COME
FIRST SERVED" BASIS TO "PERSONS ESCAPING COMMUNISM OR OTHER
PERSECUTIONS ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD." (THE SPECIFIC NUMBER FOR
REFUGEES FROM COMMUNISM IS 14,055. THE REST GOES TO DUTCH
REFUGEES FROM INDONESIA AND WHAT RUSSIANS NOW IN THE
FAR EAST.)

SENATOR KENNEDY'S SPOKESMAN CHARACTERIZED THE OUTLOOK AS
"GENERALLY CONSIDERED HERE VERY OPTIMISTIC FOR THE SENATE VIEW
TO GAIN THE UPPER HAND OVER THE HOUSE
SUGGESTION" WHEN THE BILLS GO TO CONFERENCE LATER THIS MONTH.

CURRENTLY, THE YEARLY IMMIGRATION QUOTAS ARE:

BULGARIA 183
CZECHOSLOVAKIA 2,839
HUNGARY 865
POLAND 6,483
ROMANIA 289.

THE EXISTING IMMIGRATION LAWS ALLOW ONLY 50 PER CENT OF THE
ANNUAL QUOTA, WHICH IS TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN MONTHLY PROPORTIONS
NOT EXCEEDING 10 PER CENT, TO BE USED FOR FOUR TYPES OF "PREFER-
ENTIAL" QUOTAS, AND THE REST FOR "NON-PREFERENTIAL" QUOTAS. THE
OTHER 50 PERCENT OF THE AVAILABLE VISAS ARE CONSUMED BY
"MORTGAGES".
These mortgages cut in half the annual quotas until 1964 for Bulgaria; 1999 for Czechoslovakia; 1990 for Hungary; 2,000 for Poland and the year 22 for Romania.

The new legislation is designed to cancel these mortgages which are the result of the 1948 and 1952 displaced persons acts. Under those emergency provisions, the state department used a quota number of the alien's native country and then "mortgaged" that national quota for his visa. This resulted in subsequent "mortgage" accumulations in 14 countries.

For an "ordinary" refugee from these countries, the situation is further complicated by the preferential system in quotas. Of the unmortgaged 30 percent portion of the quota, one half of available visas goes to preferential group one. This category applies to "special skills".

Assignment to 30 percent of the available visas goes to parents of U.S. citizens, preferential group 2. In the third group, 20 percent is reserved for spouses and married children of aliens residing in the U.S.

The first three preferential groups are interchangeable. If not enough applicants are in group no. 1, the available portion of visas there goes automatically to group no. 2 or 3.

The fourth preferential group, which deals with brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens and sons and daughters over 21 years old of citizens and lawful residents, can receive only one out of every four of the unexhausted visas from categories one to three. In practice, this latter provision is of little importance because most of the preferential groups are over-subscribed anyway and have nothing to spare for the lower groups or "non-preferential" quotas.
SPECIFICALLY, ACCORDING TO THE VISA DIVISION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, HUNGARY AND RUMANIA ARE PRESENTLY OVERSUBSCRIBED IN GROUP THREE; BULGARIA IN GROUPS ONE AND THREE; CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND POLAND IN GROUP FOUR.


OTHERWISE, THE LEGISLATION, AS IT CAME OUT OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEES, DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR ANY BASIC CHANGES IN EXISTING LAWS.

SUCH CHANGES, INCLUDING REASSESSMENT OF THE NATIONAL QUOTA BASIS FROM THE EXISTING CENSUS OF 1920 TO 1950; AND ASSURING SOME 26,000 HUNGARIAN REFUGEES FROM LAST YEAR’S REVOLUTION OF A PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS INSTEAD OF THEIR PROVISIONAL "PAROLEE" STATUS, WERE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED TO CONGRESS BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER LAST JANUARY. THE GOVERNMENT’S CASE HAS BEEN SUBMITTED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY REP. KENNETH B. KEATING (R-NEW YORK) AND BY JOHN F. KENNEDY (D-MASS) IN THE SENATE.

Rep. Walter was reported by Rep. Keating last week to have reached a "gentleman's agreement" with the Keating - Kennedy group that he would be "open to all questions" regarding the law as soon as Congress reconvenes for the next session in January.

Hungarian and other political refugees will be interested to know that to qualify as "skilled workers" a petition of a U.S. institution or firm desiring their services must be filed with the U.S. Attorney General's office in Washington before a visa can be issued.

The immigration hardships caused by tuberculosis will now become less severe. It will be up to the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, to impose upon the alien (otherwise eligible to enter the U.S.) such safeguards as are necessary to "prevent the spreading of the disease."

End

1935
A-17 WF New York August 14 - USIS reports in a New York local on Wednesday that:

Included in the group of seventy-three Hungarian refugees who arrived in the United States yesterday to begin new lives is five-year-old Arpad Kopari, who soon will undergo surgery for a brain tumor.

Little Arpad, who arrived at New York's Internation Airport with his father, Arpad Kopari Senior, a twenty-seven-year-old freedom fighter, is in need of quick surgery to relieve the condition which is affecting his eyesight.

The lad's grandfather, John Kopari, a native of Hungary and now living in Duluth, Minnesota, is making arrangements for the operation. He came to the United States ten years ago and now is an American citizen.

The grandfather enlisted the aid of U.S. Senator Edward J. Thye of Minnesota in getting his grandchild and son to America so the youngster could be treated. It was not immediately decided where the surgery would be performed.

Freedom fighter Arpad Senior, who participated in a demonstration in Pecs during last fall's freedom uprising, carried his son for five and one half hours during a blinding snowstorm last January across the border into Yugoslavia at Cola. They were sheltered in a refugee camp until they left for the United States.
New York, Aug. 2—(up)—A group of 74 Hungarian refugees, including five men and one woman who commandeered a Hungarian commercial airliner in flight and flew it to freedom in West Germany, arrived in the United States yesterday as immigrants.

The leader of the group which overpowered the airplane's Hungarian crew was Gyorgy Polyak, 26, a former Hungarian air force pilot, he said today he hopes to become a commercial pilot in this country.

With Polyak was his pretty wife, Ilona, 27, who fled from Hungary on January 29 by walking alone, under cover of night, across an ice-covered river at the Hungarian-Yugoslav border.

The couple have a four-year-old daughter, Agnes, living with his parents in Hungary. They hope to bring her here shortly if permission can be obtained from the Hungarian government.

Another of the ring leaders, Josef Jakoby, 26, an engineering draftsman, and his wife, Julia, 26, said that they hope to make their home in Chicago, where Jakoby has relatives.

Ferenc Iszak, a laboratory technician, and his 20-year-old wife, Enese, the only woman among the plotters, said they were looking forward to visiting her brother, Levente Osvath, also a refugee, who is currently a student in Tallahassee, Florida.

Iszak said that he hopes to make his home in the Denver, Colo., area, where the couple have friends.

There was one Austrian among the refugees. She is four and a half months old, Suzana Molnar, who was born in an Austrian camp after her parents escaped from Hungary late last year.