

MEMORANDUM

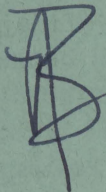
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

22 May 1957

Memo to Miss Johnston
(Mr. Shanley's Office)

Mr. Voorhees asked me to let you know that of course he'll be happy to do whatever the White House wants in the matter of the FREEDOM HOUSE presentation.

Incoming letter attached per our telephone conversation.



Called W.H.
5/22/57 B

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR

Honorable Tracy Voorhees

Attached is a letter to the President from Whitney North Seymour, Chairman of Freedom House, advising him that the first anniversary of the Hungarian people's revolution will be commemorated by Freedom House on October 23rd, coincident with their 16th anniversary dinner at the Sheraton-Astor Hotel in New York City.

Mr. Seymour invites the President to participate in this program when their Freedom Award will be presented to the Hungarian Freedom Fighters.

Max Rabb has checked this out with the State Department and they feel it is important for a high level reminder to be made at the time. Max says the President should not go but that he believes you would be the most appropriate person to be designated to represent the President at the dinner.

Would you be willing to do this? If so, I will write Mr. Seymour accordingly, advising him that you will be pleased to hear from him further about necessary arrangements.

BMS.

Bernard M. Shanley
Secretary to the President

OCT 23/1957

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 24, 1957

Dear Mr. Seymour:

The President has asked me to thank you for your cordial letter of May 1st advising him that the first anniversary of the Hungarian people's revolution will be commemorated by Freedom House on October 23rd, coincident with its Sixteenth Anniversary Dinner to be held at the Sheraton-Astor Hotel.

The President is most grateful for your kind invitation to present your Freedom Award to the Hungarian Freedom Fighters on this occasion and it is with very real regret that he finds he must have me advise you it will not be possible for him to accept. During this particular period next October, however, his schedule is already crowded and it would be impossible for him to include your dinner, much as he would like to be able to do so.

However, the President has asked the Honorable Tracy Voorhees, who was Chairman of his Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief, to represent him at your dinner for the Award presentation. Mr. Voorhees will be pleased to hear from you at your convenience to work out all details in this connection. He may be addressed at The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C. (Telephone: LIBerty 5-6700, Ext. 79255).

With the expressed cordial regard of the President, in which I join, I am

Sincerely,

Bernard M. Shanley
Secretary to the President

Mr. Whitney North Seymour, Chairman
Freedom House
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

FREEDOM HOUSE



WILLKIE MEMORIAL BUILDING

20 WEST 40 STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 5-3344

May 1 1957

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The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The first anniversary of the Hungarian people's revolution will be commemorated by Freedom House on October 23rd, 1957.

Freedom House will present its Freedom Award to the Hungarian Freedom Fighters on that date to coincide with our organization's sixteenth anniversary dinner in the Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton-Astor Hotel.

We desire that this presentation become a manifestation of the national awareness of the debt we owe to the people of Hungary who challenged the might of the Soviet Army and performed acts of heroism unmatched in recorded history. We will therefore share the sponsorship of the Freedom Award with other leading civic, educational, labor, business, fraternal and professional organizations. However, only you, Mr. President, can make this presentation a true expression of this nation's devotion to the cause for which they gave their lives on the streets of Budapest.

We hope you will indicate a willingness to participate in the presentation program. The greatest possible impact on the conscience of mankind will result from an address by you directed to the guests at our dinner and to a nationwide audience on that anniversary date.

Ideally, we would wish that the Freedom Award should come to the Hungarian Freedom Fighters from your hand; but if circumstances make that impossible, brief remarks from the White House would be a welcome alternative. The latter possibility would make it appropriate for the Vice-President of the United States or another high official in your Administration to represent you at the dinner for the Award presentation.

We are immediately proceeding with detailed plans for this important anniversary in the struggle for freedom and anxiously await your reply.

Respectfully yours,

Whitney North Seymour
Chairman

WNS/jm

OCT. 23 File

FREEDOM HOUSE



WILLKIE MEMORIAL BUILDING

20 WEST 40 STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

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June 5, 1957

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The Honorable Tracy Voorhees
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Voorhees:

I have informed our officers of the White House response to our letter inviting the President to be represented at the sixteenth anniversary Freedom House dinner, which will also mark the first anniversary of the Hungarian revolution on October 23. The dinner will be held that evening in the grand ballroom of the Sheraton-Astor Hotel.

We are delighted to receive word from Mr. Shanley that the President has asked you to represent him at this event which will feature the presentation of the Freedom Award to the Hungarian Freedom Fighters. The Award will be received on their behalf by Mr. Joseph Koevago, the former Mayor of Budapest.

The program arrangements have not been completed at this early date but our plans include the presentation of a dramatic adaptation from James A. Michener's book, "The Bridge at Andau" with an introduction by Mr. Michener; opening remarks by the chairman of our Executive Committee, Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope; presiding will be Mr. Leo Cherne, a vice-president of Freedom House and chairman of the International Rescue Committee; and a brief presentation speech by a former recipient of this Freedom Award.

We desire that this presentation become a manifestation of the national awareness of the debt we owe to the people of Hungary who challenged the might of the Soviet Army and performed acts of heroism unmatched in recorded history. We will therefore share the sponsorship of the Freedom Award with other leading organizations including the Community Councils of the City of New York, The American Association of University Women, Young Women's Christian Association, Association of American Colleges, American Association for the United Nations, Inc., The Church Peace Union, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

I did not want to delay placing before you our tentative plans and will mail the final details of our program as soon as the arrangements are completed.

We look forward to your participation with a message from the President and greetings to our dinner guests on your own behalf.

Sincerely yours,

George Field
George Field
Executive Secretary

GF/er

OCT. 23 AUG 16 1957

FREEDOM HOUSE



WILLKIE MEMORIAL BUILDING
20 WEST 40 STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

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August 14, 1957

MR. RABB'S OFF:
MISS WEINERT

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Louis Stulberg
Channing H. Tobias
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W. W. Waymack
Robert M. Weitman
William L. White
Roy Wilkins

The Honorable Tracy Voorhees
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Voorhees:

We were delighted to receive the letter from the President's secretary, Mr. Bernard M. Shanley, in which he informed us that the President has asked you to represent him at our sixteenth anniversary dinner on Wednesday evening, October 23. It will also mark the first anniversary of the Hungarian people's revolution.

Mr. Shanley's letter of May 24 was addressed to Mr. Whitney North Seymour, the chairman of our board, and I wrote to you on June 5 describing the tentative program arrangements. I am now able to be more specific about the details of our program.

The dinner will be held in the grand ballroom of the Sheraton-Astor Hotel, starting promptly at 7:30 p.m., and the guests of honor will meet for a preliminary reception in the North Columbia Room of the hotel starting at 6:30 p.m. Mr. Joseph Koevago, the former Mayor of Budapest, will receive the Freedom Award on behalf of the Hungarian Freedom Fighters and his acknowledgment will constitute the closing address of the evening. We will look to you, as the President's representative, for a message at the time of your presentation of the bronze plaque to Mr. Koevago.

The balance of the program will include addresses by Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope, representing our board of directors, and Mr. Leo Cherne, who will preside. An all star cast will appear in a short dramatic adaptation from James A. Michener's book, "The Bridge at Andau."

The inscription on the bronze plaque and the list of cosponsoring organizations are enclosed. I hope to receive the text of your remarks and the President's message in advance of the dinner for release to the press. If there is any further information you require, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

George Field
Executive Secretary

4 SEP 57
TELE Mr. FIELD
GF/ER

15-20

11

FREEDOM HOUSE



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Robert M. Weitman
William L. White
Roy Wilkins

September 23, 1957

Black Tie

The Honorable Tracy Voorhees
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Voorhees:

We have just completed arrangements for a coast-to-coast network broadcast by the American Broadcasting Company direct from our dinner on Wednesday evening, October 23rd. This portion of the program in which you are to appear will start at 10:05 P.M., New York time.

The opportunity to have this nation-wide audience places a time restriction on us, and we have allocated six minutes for your presentation remarks including the message from the President, and a like amount of time for the acceptance by Mayor Joseph Koevago. Including the applause and transition during the presentation, the outside limit of the time will be seven minutes on the air.

As soon as you have presented the plaque to Mayor Koevago, he will follow with his remarks without any further introduction by our Chairman. Therefore, in making your presentation you may wish to say something about him in lieu of an introduction. It is also customary at the point of presentation to quote the inscription, which reads as follows:

" ANNUAL FREEDOM AWARD TO THE HUNGARIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS

" A Tribute to the Living and the Dead Whose Historic Acts of Heroism Challenged Soviet Tanks and Tyranny

- 0 -

" Presented by American Organizations on the First Anniversary of the Revolt in Hungary

FREEDOM HOUSE

New York

October 23, 1957"

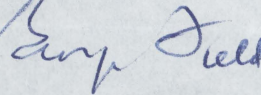
As I previously mentioned, we are to meet for a preliminary reception in the North Columbia Room of the Sheraton-Astor Hotel starting at 6:30 P.M., and proceed to the dais in the Grand Ballroom at 7:30 P.M.

It will also be very useful to have an advance text of your

remarks, including the message from the President, for release to the radio network and the press.

I look forward to greeting you on this occasion.

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "George Field". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

George Field
Executive Secretary

GF/msf

From: TRACY S. VOORHEES

To: MR. FIELD

Mr. Voorhees dictated the enclosed letter to you just before he left for Europe, and I was unable to transcribe it in time for his personal signature.

In the meantime, your letter of September 23 came in today, and I note that it answers the questions which Mr. Voorhees raised in his letter.

Your letter will be brought to Mr. Voorhees' attention immediately on his return about October 3d.

Secretary to Mr. Voorhees

Metropolitan Club
Washington 6, D.C.

September 24, 1957

Mr. George Field
Executive Secretary, Freedom House
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Field:

Referring to your letter of August 14 and to the subsequent inquiry to the White House when I was in New Hampshire, I regret if there was any failure on my part causing inconvenience to you. My understanding was that Mr. Shanley had informed you that I would be honored to act as the President's representative at the dinner on October 23, and I understood your letter of August 14 as merely confirming the arrangements. I, of course, have this on my calendar, and will, as you request, send you the text of my remarks together with such personal message from the President as he may approve in advance of the dinner for release to the press.

Since you have a number of speakers, I assume that a brief presentation by me and the reading of the President's message would be about all that you desire, but I should like to do whatever you want, and would appreciate your writing me your wishes.

I am about to leave for Europe for a brief trip, returning sometime during the first week in October.

I am very glad that Freedom House decided to give this year's award to the Hungarian Freedom Fighters.

Sincerely yours,

Tracy S. Voorhees

TO THE HUNGARIAN
FREEDOM FIGHTERS

whose historic acts of heroism
challenged Soviet tanks and tyrann

F R E E D O M H O U S E

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TO THE HUNGARIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS

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Common Council for American Unity
Community Council of Greater New York
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Federation of Women Lawyers
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
International Rescue Committee
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National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Negro Women
National Woman's Forum
Post War World Council
The American Academy of Political and Social Science
The American Association of University Women
The American Jewish Committee
The Catholic Association for International Peace
The Church Peace Union
The Woodrow Wilson Foundation
The Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New York
United HIAS Service
United States National Student Association
Women's Overseas Service League
World University Service
Young Women's Christian Association of United States of America

FREEDOM HOUSE

Sixteenth Annual Dinner

Presentation of Freedom Award to
HUNGARIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS

on the First Anniversary
of the Hungarian Revolution

October 23, 1957

Grand Ballroom, Hotel Sheraton-Astor

* * *

P R O G R A M

Hon. John F. Kennedy

Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope

Hon. Joseph Koevago

Mr. Leo Cherne, *presiding*

Hon. Tracy Voorhees, *representing President Eisenhower*

*

Dramatization

featuring Mike Wallace and Arnold Moss

in "*The Bridge at Andau*"

adapted by Henry Denker

from the book by James A. Michener

*

Mr. Thomas Hayward, *of Metropolitan Opera Co.*

Mr. Imre Vasadi, *of Hungarian National Opera Co.*

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TO THE HUNGARIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS**

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Association of American Colleges
Atlantic Union Committee
Citizens' Housing and Planning Council of New York
Common Council for American Unity
Community Council of Greater New York
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Federation of Women Lawyers
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
International Rescue Committee
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
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The American Association of University Women
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The Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New York
United HIAS Service
United States National Student Association
Women's Overseas Service League
World University Service
Young Women's Christian Association of United States of America

October 23, 1957

MR. VOORHEES' SPEECH AS THE PRESIDENT'S REPRESENTATIVE AT THE
FREEDOM HOUSE AWARD TO THE HUNGARIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS, MADE AT
THE ANNUAL DINNER ON OCTOBER 23, 1957, AT THE SHERATON-ASTOR HOTEL

MR. CHAIRMAN, SENATOR KENNEDY, MAYOR KOEVAGO, AND FRIENDS OF FREEDOM
HOUSE AND OF THE HUNGARIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS:-

Almost a year ago I was introduced to the Hungarians. Governor Adams made the introduction. It was brief but to me sudden and quite overwhelming. He merely said, in his office in the White House, "The President wishes you to act as his representative for the Hungarian refugees. I have an office for you upstairs. Are you ready to go to work?" I said that I was. In that two-minute conversation, I got into more problems in less time than I had thought possible.

A decision by the President was then under consideration and was soon made to step up to more than 20,000 the number of Hungarian refugees to come to this country over a period of a few weeks. They came by air and by sea. My first introduction to the Hungarian themselves was when I met the first U.S. Air Force and Navy planes which began the military airlift of refugees. We gave each of them a written greeting from and signed by President Eisenhower with a translation into Hungarian. We dispensed with speeches of welcome. From then on I got to know many of these refugees as some 32,000 were received at Kilmer and were started toward their new lives in America. By May 9th when Kilmer was closed and only 26 of all these 32,000 were not at least temporarily resettled in our country, I had learned from them something new about good citizenship.

Freedom House and its award stand for good citizenship. But in America it is easy to be a good citizen compared to the life and death test of good citizenship through which many of these Freedom Fighters had just passed.

A striking example of good citizenship under inhumanly hard conditions is Mayor Koevago himself who is here with us tonight. He had been in a Nazi concentration camp. Then in 1947, he became Mayor of Budapest. Later he was thrown into a Russian prison for six years, regaining his liberty shortly before the uprising last fall.

If I had had that amount of suffering in concentration camps and prisons, I fear that on release I might have been very polite to the secret police instead of becoming a leader in the revolution. But Mayor Koevago was of different stuff. He again became Mayor of Budapest for a matter of days. When the Russian tanks moved in in overwhelming numbers he was -- thank God -- successful in escaping with his wife and child to Austria. From there he came to our country where he devoted his efforts without stint to helping other Hungarian refugees. He speaks good English. How did he learn it? He told me that he learned it during those years in prison from a 1912 edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. Last winter, when asked on a television program whether the Hungarians had been wise in what they did, he instantaneously answered: "Others may be better off now, but only by heroism can you get freedom forever."

Could anything be more fitting than for him to represent the Freedom Fighters in receiving the Freedom award tonight?

So with the limitless admiration which I have for the Hungarian Freedom Fighters and for Mayor Koevago who represents them, as well as my dedication to and affection for our great President, I welcomed enthusiastically the opportunity to represent President Eisenhower tonight in presenting this award to the Hungarian Freedom Fighters.

It is particularly appropriate that President Eisenhower should be represented here tonight for twelve years ago this month he himself was the recipient

of this Freedom Award. It was presented by Mr. Bernard Baruch. Because General Eisenhower was then still on duty in Europe, he was represented at his request by a distinguished soldier -- a private first class who had been twice wounded in battle. Unfortunately, he is represented here tonight only by a private in the rear rank with no battle record. But one thing is sure - General Eisenhower is in his own right a freedom fighter.

May I now read you a statement from the White House released through Mr. Hagerty this afternoon?

A year ago today the Hungarian people attempted to establish a free government of their own choice. Their attempt was ruthlessly and brutally crushed by the armed forces of their communist oppressors.

All Americans as well as free people the world over will remember this historic event not only with sorrow for the sacrifice of the Hungarian people, but with feelings of deep respect for their outstanding courage.

On this occasion the President wishes me to express his deep and lasting interest in Freedom House and in everything that it represents.

As his representative and as one who had some experience with certain of the aftermaths of the Hungarian revolution, let me say that:-

Your gathering tonight expresses the deep sense of debt which free men everywhere owe to those who just one year ago fought for liberty on the streets of Budapest.

On this anniversary of that brave struggle, it is fitting that Freedom House, in association with thirty other American organizations, honor the Hungarian Freedom Fighters on the occasion of your annual dinner. Your Freedom Award symbolizes our intense American love of freedom and our conviction that only in a climate of liberty can men attain happiness and their noblest aspirations.

Mayor Koevago, at the request of the Board of Governors of Freedom House, and in behalf of the President, I dedicate this bronze plaque to the Hungarian Freedom Fighters, and present it for them to you, the last freely elected Mayor of Budapest. I do so in these words inscribed on the plaque: "Annual Freedom Award to the Hungarian Freedom Fighters -- A Tribute to the Living and the Dead Whose Historic Acts of Heroism Challenged Soviet Tanks and Tyranny -- Presented by American Organizations on the First Anniversary of the Revolt in Hungary - Freedom House - New York - October 23, 1957."

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

I persuaded Mayor Koevago
substantially to change the
criticisms of the United States.

TSV

For Release after 8:00 P.M.
Wednesday, October 23rd

Address by Joseph Koevago,
last freely elected Mayor of Budapest,
speaking at the Freedom House Award dinner.

It is with deep emotion that I accept on behalf of the Hungarian freedom fighters this year's Freedom Award. I know that there are many who would be much more worthy of this honor. Above all, it would be those young heroes who fought with the courage of the classical heroes for Hungarian freedom and for the common cause of humanity.

I am accepting this award not only on behalf of those who, with courageous heart, died in the fight for freedom, those who were deported, tortured, imprisoned, and executed. I accept it on behalf of the Hungarian nation which exactly one year ago turned as one man against the Soviet and Communist tyranny. I should like to express the gratitude of the Hungarian people to Freedom House for this symbolic presentation. This honor by the American people is given to a nation which is small in numbers but great in spirit.

Permit me, ladies and gentlemen, in a few words to remind you what happened a year ago in Hungary. The Hungarian people, sparked by their traditional love of freedom, threw off the Communist yoke. Youth and children with primitive weapons annihilated three Soviet divisions and the powerful Communist Party. Within a few short days the Hungarian Revolution was victorious. There was a legal government and freedom for the nation. Then came hell on November 4. Thousands of Soviet tanks overran Hungary, and the U.S.S.R. mobilized military

power big enough to destroy any political enemy, no matter how powerful. This was war, ruthless and cruel. The Soviets trampled on international law and established the rule of might.

To protect their newly-gained freedom the Hungarian nation fought. Soon Budapest was ruins and death. This was the last message of the freedom fighters to the free world.

...Civilized people of the world, we implore you to help us in the name of justice, of freedom, of the binding moral principle of active solidarity. Our ship is sinking. Light is failing, the shadows grow darker every hour over the soil of Hungary. Listen to the cry, civilized peoples of the world, and act; extend to us your fraternal hand.

S-O-S...S-O-S...May God be with you.

The people of the world did not help sufficiently. Perhaps they did not realize that the Soviet troops in Hungary were scoring a victory over the whole free world. The free world itself passed up its greatest opportunity in modern history. It missed the very chance of breaking up the Communist bloc which the Soviets maintain by terror. Public opinion everywhere demanded intervention, Governments, however, were paralyzed by their fear of a third world war. They hoped to halt Soviet tanks with carefully-worded political statements. They closed their eyes in order not to see the death of a small nation. The ghost of this Revolution, however, still haunts, for the Soviets are convinced that there is no conviction behind Western political statements. This encouraged them to further conquest since.

We are witnessing a great crisis of Western civilization. We will have to face the criticism of our children and grandchildren. Did we contribute to the decay of a two-thousand-year-old civilization, or did we strengthen it against Communist barbarism?

On behalf of children, youth, men and women, who died heroically, I turn now to the freedom-loving sons of this country and to all freedom-loving nations. Stand up for freedom everywhere, for your ancestors made sacrifices for that. Rally your forces for new powerful moral, cultural, economic, technical, and military efforts.

Let the United States be the worthy leader of Western civilization and culture. If that is done, then this bronze plaque will gain its worthy place in the city hall of a happy people in a free Hungary. It will tell many happy and free generations that the road to freedom is paved with heroism and that the freedom fighters did not shed their blood in vain. It is on behalf of them and of all the Hungarian people that I give their message to you. God bless America and all the freedom-loving people in the world. Help them to stand up for freedom and to liberate Hungary and the other captive nations.

HUNGARIANS GET FREEDOM AWARD

Dinner Honors Revolt Date

—Lodge Lauds U.N. Role

—Capital Cites Courage

United States nationals and "lovers of freedom in all other countries" were urged last night by George Meany not to visit the Soviet Union until its army of occupation had left Hungary.

Mr. Meany spoke as president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations and as a United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

His talk was broadcast over the facilities of American Broadcasting Company as a part of observances in the United States of the first anniversary of Hungary's ill-fated bid for freedom from Soviet rule.

A highlight of the commemorative exercises in New York was the annual Freedom House dinner last night in the Sheraton-Astor Hotel. The Freedom Award was presented to the Hungarian Freedom Fighters.

Senator John F. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, a speaker at the dinner, said the date was one "that will live forever in the annals of free men and nations—a day of courage and of conscience and of triumph."

In presenting the award, Tracy S. Voorhees, as personal representative of President Eisenhower, read a message from the White House.

"All Americans, as well as free people the world over, will remember this historic event not only with deep sorrow for the sacrifice of the young people, but with feeling for deep respect for their outstanding courage," the message said.

Churches Mark Occasion

Other memorials were held in churches here and elsewhere in the nation.

Mr. Meany, in his address, denounced what he termed the "monstrous hypocrisy" of Moscow's proposed desire for co-existence with the rest of the world.

He asserted that "the brutal Soviet assault against Hungary showed there is no room for social justice or freedom and that there is no escape from inhuman oppression in the Communist orbit."

He declared that the harsh Soviet measures taken against Hungary were inspired by fear that the Hungarian revolt "showed the path for countries to take in getting out of the Communist orbit of slavery and oppression."

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tions funds to care for Hungarian refugees. He added that the United States should permit more Hungarian refugees to enter and should make work available to them.

In his speech, Senator Kennedy scored what he said was the indecision of the West to act when the Hungarians revolted. He said the Hungarians had received offers that were "only cruel disillusionment of all assistance short of help."

Senator Kennedy quoted from Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, asking that "we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain * * *. It is for us the living * * * to be dedicated to the unfinished work which they * * * so nobly advanced."

U. N. Marks Anniversary

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 23—Messages marking the first anniversary of the Hungarian revolt were issued here today and received from statesmen of various member nations.

Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand, President of the General Assembly, noted that the theme of the 1957 United Nations Day tomorrow is: "In the Common Interest." The objectives of the world organization—peace, freedom and human progress—are shared by men

of the world cannot but be troubled by the tragic situation in Hungary," he continued, "but if the sufferings in that land have not been relieved, this is not so much the responsibility of the United Nations as of its members who are not prepared to risk a third world war for the sake of relieving Hungary."

Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, commissioned by the General Assembly to try to gain implementation of its resolutions regarding the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the restoration of normal liberties to the Hungarian people, had no progress to report. He is continuing talks with members of the Hungarian delegation, he said, and still hopes to visit Moscow.

Henry Cabot Lodge of the United States declared that "nothing short of war could have prevented the Soviet Union from once again crushing Hungary's freedom. But the United Nations exposed this Soviet brutality in all its details, and twice condemned it by overwhelming votes. Thereby it struck a powerful blow against the reputation of communism throughout the world."

White House Statement

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—The White House declared today

James C. Hagerty, press secretary, said:

"A year ago today the Hungarian people attempted to establish a free government of their own choice. Their attempt was ruthlessly and brutally crushed by the armed forces of their Communist oppressors."

"All Americans as well as free people the world over will remember these historic events not only with sorrow for the sacrifices of the Hungarian people but with feelings of deep respect for their outstanding courage."

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"Civilized mankind must never forget and never forgive the Communist tortures, deportations and murders of Hungary's bravest sons and daughters," he continued.

Bids U. N. Expel Delegates

Mr. Meany urged leaders of the Asian and African nations that had won their freedom recently to "take the lead in having the twelfth United Nations General Assembly unseat the Hungarian delegation—hand-picked and handcuffed by Moscow."

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of the world cannot but be troubled by the tragic situation in Hungary," he continued, "but if the sufferings in that land have not been relieved, this is not so much the responsibility of the United Nations as of its members who are not prepared to risk a third world war for the sake of relieving Hungary."

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assessment of what the Western nations had actually done showed a shocking picture. "We can do nothing for the 60,000 Freedom Fighters killed by the Russians," said Freedom House in a full-page newspaper advertisement. "Apparently we can do nothing about the 46,000 youths they deported to Siberia, nor the 12,000 youths kept in concentration camps within Hungary, nor about the daily executions within Hungary. Surely, we can do more than we have for those who escaped with their bare lives." The advertisement contained a unique table of what each of eleven free countries was doing, showing the ratio of refugees admitted, to total population and to national income. The United States ranked low indeed. For every 100,000,000 dollars of national income, Switzerland had taken 192, Israel 187, Canada 81, Britain 48—and the United States 9.

In 1957 there was no uncertainty about the recipient of the Freedom Award. Some thirty American organizations joined with Freedom House as Joseph Koevago, the former mayor of Budapest who had spent six years in Communist prisons, received on behalf of his compatriots a plaque on which was engraved: "To the Hungarian Freedom Fighters—a tribute to the living and dead whose historic acts of heroism challenged Soviet tanks and tyranny—presented by American organizations on the first anniversary of the revolt in Hungary—Freedom House—New York—October 23, 1957." The formal presentation was made by Tracy Voorhees, President Eisenhower's personal representative. A distinguished cast of American actors presented a dramatization by Henry Denker of James A. Michener's *The Bridge at Andau* (New York: Random House, 1957). A cablegram received that day was read

From here at Andau on this first anniversary of the Hungarian revolution we send greetings to the participants in the Freedom House commemoration dinner. We feel particularly appropriate on this occasion that we also salute your dinner chairman, Leo Cherne, whose first-hand report on the Hungarian revolution inspired millions of Americans to open their hearts to their brothers in Hungary. Barbed wire and watchtowers and mine fields at the border are

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