



HUNGARIAN REFUGEES MEET PRESIDENT—President Eisenhower examines an identification pin on the lapel of Peter Krausz one of 12 Hungarian refugees who visited the White House today. His father, Gyula Krausz, in leather coat, and mother Eva, in striped dress, stand behind him. The

Chief Executive drew the attention of year-and-a-half old Tibor Kopjas, upper center, in the arms of his father, Dr. T. Kopjas. Mrs. Kopjas stands to the left of the boy. Others, including officials of refugee sponsoring agencies, are unidentified.—AP Photo.

Refugees Tell Eisenhower Of Terrorism Under Reds

From the most expressive of sources—a group of Hungarian refugees—President Eisenhower heard first hand today of their homeland's ordeal under Soviet terrorism. He assured them the United States "will never agree that this is the kind of thing one country may do in justice to another."

At the invitation of Mr. Eisenhower, 12 of the several hundred men, women and children who flew to the United States last week after escaping from Hungary, met with him for almost an hour at the White House this morning. Three of the 12 were youths who actively fought the Russians in Budapest. They did not publicly identify themselves or join in the picture taking but one of them, a man of about 25, talked later for about 15 minutes with the President to provide a more detailed account of recent happenings in the Hungarian capital.

All of the refugees, ranging from middle-aged men and women to a youngster only a year and a half old, joined in a spokesman's expression of undaunted hope for the eventual freedom of Hungary and a promise to become "good and useful citizens" of the United States.

Welcomes Delegation

President Eisenhower welcomed the representative refugees by saying this Government "feels privileged" in inviting them to the United States. He gave them words of comfort in saying that the sufferings of the Hungarian people have not been in vain.

"The sufferings your people have gone through recently," he said, "have served, from our standpoint at least, one good purpose—to make stronger the friendship we have always felt for your country and to bring us closer together in our hearts."

"Recently, of course, the news from your country was particularly disturbing and shocking. Many thousands of your people have been taken from their homes by force and sent into exile at bayonet point. This is the ultimate tyranny can do to a people."

"I want to tell you that this

country not only resents it deeply but we will never agree that this is the kind of thing one country may do in justice to another."

Pledges Continued Efforts

The President promised that the United States will continue efforts to help refugees from Hungary. He recalled that this country has offered to send food, medical and other supplies to unfortunate people still in Hungary.

The young man who responded formally as spokesman for the group admitted that he and his friends were somewhat awed by the "opportunity to come so close to the Chief Executive of the United States." He explained that the group of 12 was selected by several agencies especially active in obtaining sponsors, homes and jobs for Hungarian refugees who began arriving in the United States last Wednesday.

Mr. Eisenhower replied that he knew he was speaking for all of of the people of the United States in welcoming Hungarian refugees, in hoping "you have found nothing but courtesy and hospitality," and in thanking them for their determination to become "good and useful citizens of our country."

In the group of 12 were a physician, an electronics engineer, and a glass maker.

Sure 'We Will Be Happy'

"Now we are completely satisfied we will be happy in the United States," Mrs. Aranka Zakarias exclaimed to reporters.

She described how "amazed and happy" she was to receive such a reception. With her were her husband, Imre Zakarias, the electronics engineer and their daughter.

"This could never have hap-

pened in Hungary," said Mrs. Eva Krausz, "I wish everyone in Hungary today could have an opportunity to know about this wonderful reception at the invitation of the President of the United States."

Dr. Tibor Kopjas told reporters that the Hungarian people never will freely accept communism in any form. The year-and-a-half old son of Mr. and Mrs. Kopjas particularly attracted the attention of President Eisenhower during the picture taking. The child needed no urging to shake hands frequently with the President and to keep up a lively line of chatter in Hungarian. The President was particularly delighted when the youngster said "goodby" in English as the group departed.

November 26, 1956
WEATHER FORECAST
air and somewhat colder tonight, low 26
city and 22 in suburbs. Mostly cloudy,
drier tomorrow. (Full report on Page A-2.)

Temperatures Today
Midnight 33 8 a.m. 32 1 p.m. 42
4 a.m. 31 10 a.m. 38 2 p.m. 42
6 a.m. 32 Noon 41 3 p.m. 42

The Evening Star

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

Night Final

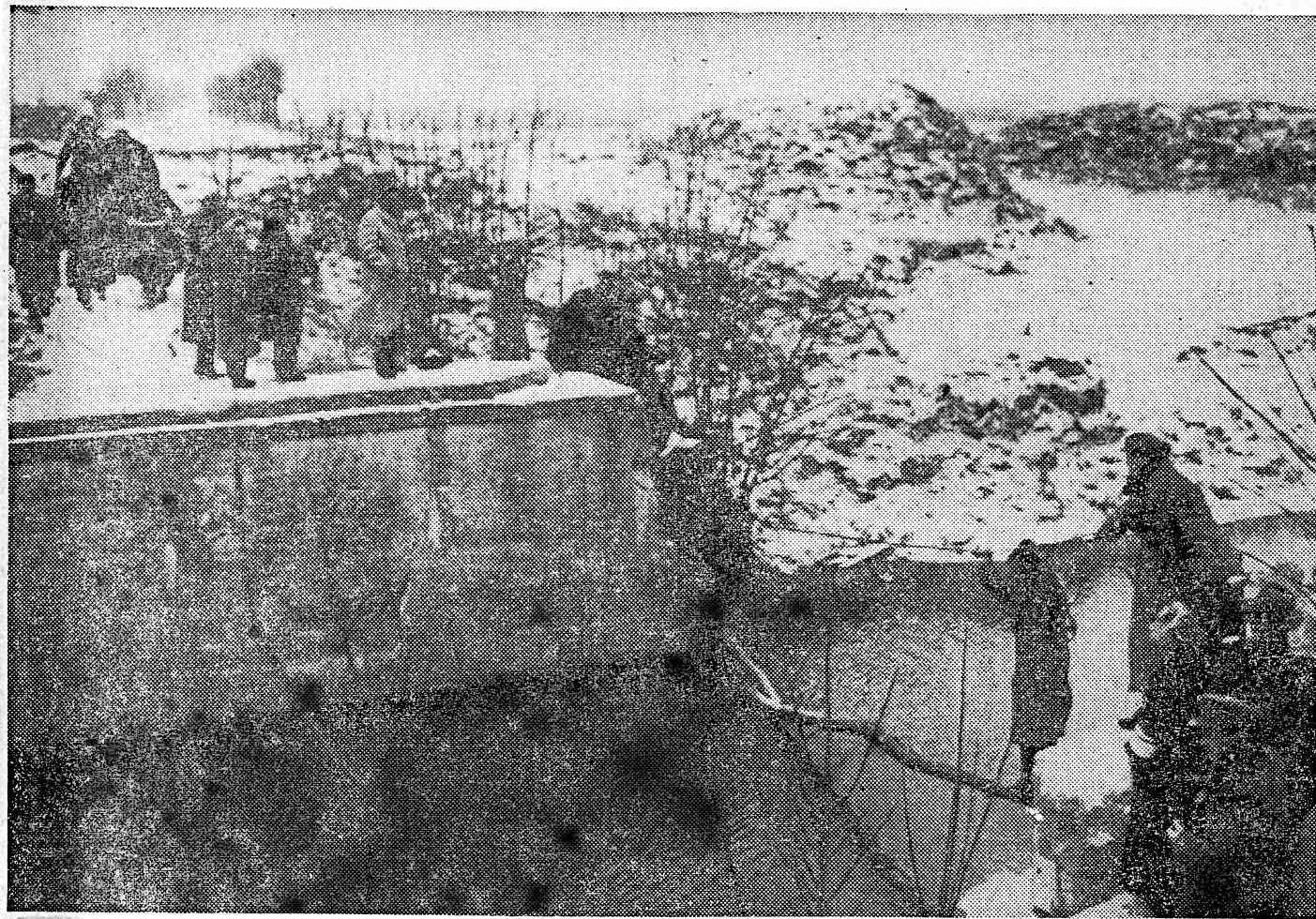
Late New York Markets, Page A-19

104th Year. No. 332. Phone ST. 3-5000

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1956—52 PAGES

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10 Americans Killed in Air Crash



TENUOUS PATH TO FREEDOM — Hungarian refugees use a tree branch and guide rope to cross a canal from Hungary (left) into Austria, fleeing

their strife-torn homeland. The Russians have destroyed several bridges in an effort to thwart the exodus.—AP Wirephoto.

Here's How You Can Aid Destitute Hungarians

Relief Agencies Accept Cash Donations; Private Groups Help to Sponsor Refugees

Do you want to contribute to the relief of Hungarians, thousands of whom are destitute and homeless?

Would you like to sponsor refugees being brought to the United States under the present emergency program?

Then, perhaps, you would like to know how this can be done.

To help get the answers, The Star conducted a survey of the vast relief operations under way and finds it is easy to help.

1. If you want to make a cash donation, do so through the American Red Cross or one of the private voluntary relief agencies named in the list accompanying this article.

2. If you wish to sponsor refugees, you should get in touch with one of the private voluntary agencies specified in the accompanying list.

2-Phase Program

Broadly speaking, there are two principal phases of the relief program:

1. Material aid, urgently needed, for oppressed Hungarians in Europe. This group includes those who have escaped to other countries and also those still in Hungary.

2. The migration of Hungarian refugees to foreign lands.

Insofar as American participation is concerned, the material aid is being supplied chiefly through the Red Cross and the organizations whose voluntary relief activities abroad are approved by the Government.

The State Department, on the other hand, is in charge of the immigration of refugees to the United States.

The State Department suggests that the best way for American

Listed on Page A-3 of today's Star are agencies which are receiving and dispensing gifts and aid for the relief of homeless and destitute Hungarians. A contributor should select the agency of his choice and send his donation to that agency at the designated address.

citizens to help provide material aid in this emergency is to make cash contributions to the established agencies which work in this field.

Officials of these groups are on the scene in Europe and know the immediate needs. Cash donations can be used by these agencies to buy whatever articles are required, and wherever that may be.

Red Tape Is Cut

Here is a summary of what the Federal Government is doing:

Early in November, President Eisenhower authorized the expenditure of \$20 million for Hungarian relief. This includes up to \$15 million in agricultural surpluses and \$5 million from a special emergency fund for various operating costs, including transportation charges.

At least 5,000 Hungarians will be admitted to the United States under the refugee relief pro-

Continued on Page A-3, Col. 1



DOLLARS FOR HUNGARY—Mrs. Florence Reber, CARE office manager here, begins the job of opening letters with cash donations for relief of Hungarian patriots.—Star Staff Photo.

Here's How You Can Aid Destitute Hungarians

Continued From First Page
gram and, to facilitate this operation, red tape has been cut both here and abroad. Several hundred refugees have been processed through the reception center at Camp Kilmer, N. J., and a few in Milwaukee.

On November 8, the State Department recalled the deputy chief of mission at Ottawa, Tyler Thompson, who has the rank of minister, and appointed him a temporary special assistant secretary as co-ordinator for Hungarian refugee policies and activities. He oversees all phases of the program which affect the Government.

The State Department agency which has direct supervision of the material aid program for Hungarian escapees (the \$20 million authorized by President Eisenhower) is the International Co-operation Administration. It works with the private voluntary agencies approved by an ICA advisory committee.

Some of these private agencies also co-operate with the State Department's refugee relief program, under which visas are issued to Hungarians bound for America.

Most of the private agencies belong to the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Services, whose headquarters are at 20 West Fortieth street, New York.

May Earmark Donation

A council spokesman explained today that anyone making a cash donation to the agencies or the council itself, may, if he wishes, earmark it for a specific agency or specific project. Also, the council has arranged for Americans to send clothing to incoming refugees by mailing packages to Building 2210, Camp Kilmer, N. J. Such clothing can be earmarked for religious groups or any other groups, if desired.

Undesignated contributions of money or clothing will go into general pools and will be allocated on a basis satisfactory to member agencies of the council.

As for the luckless people remaining in Hungary, the relief program is primarily the job of the International Committee of

the Red Cross. The Hungarian government authorized this group of 25 Swiss citizens—representing all Red Cross societies—to come in.

One other organization represented inside Hungary is CARE, Inc., which sent a five-member mission headed by Robert H. Meyer, chief of CARE's Yugoslavia operations. The group arrived on Thanksgiving Day and has already reported the distribution of sizable quantities of food, blankets, clothing and morale-building "welcome kits." These contain items like wash cloths, soap, towels, tooth brushes, hair brushes and combs, razors and cosmetics.

Contributions Pouring In

Mrs. Raymond Clapper, director of the Washington office of CARE, said contributions are pouring in for Hungarian relief. So did various other private agencies, but officials everywhere said it is too early to make a firm estimate of what has been received.

The American Red Cross, always a leader in national, local or international emergencies, said it would be unable to determine its collections before December 1.

The national headquarters yesterday announced that one of the relief-giving undertakings inside Hungary will be a mass feeding program. Starting on December 1, the Red Cross will feed 50,000 persons a day and it hopes, by the end of December, to bring the figure to 150,000 a day. The meal will consist of 800 to 1,000 calories per day for each person.

The co-ordinated relief program has taxed the ingenuity of staff workers.

In various cities of Europe, stockpiles of food, clothing, medical supplies and other necessities are maintained by American military forces, the Red Cross and the private relief agencies. The various groups have drawn on these at times. Steps then were taken immediately to replenish the supply or reimburse the agency concerned.

At other times, the relief groups found it necessary to buy large quantities of needed articles at the nearest available market in order to meet critical emergencies.

It's one of the biggest co-ordinating jobs in history.

Places to Send Donations For Hungarians Listed

Persons who wish to make cash contributions for Hungarian relief may send them to the following places:

The American Red Cross, National Headquarters, Seventeenth and D streets N.W., Washington, D. C., or any Red Cross chapter office in the United States.

Washington office of CARE, Inc., 1028 Connecticut avenue, N. W.

First Aid for Hungary, Inc., 163 East Eighty-second street, New York 28, N. Y.

The American Council of Volunteer Agencies for Foreign Service, 20 West Fortieth street, New York City.

American Friends Service Committee, Inc., 20 South Twelfth street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

American Friends of Austrian Children, Inc., 202 East Nineteenth street, New York 3, N. Y.

American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, Inc., 1775 Broadway, Room 607, New York 19, N. Y.

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., 3 East Fifty-fourth street, New York 22, N. Y.

Brethern Service Commission (General Brotherhood Board, Church of the Brethern), 22 South State street, Elgin, Ill.

Catholic Relief Services-National Catholic Welfare Conference, 350 Fifth avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

Co-operative for American Remittances to Everywhere (CARE), Inc., 660 First avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Church World Service, 215 Fourth avenue, New York 3, N. Y.

Foster Parents' Plan, Inc., 43 West Sixty-first street, New York 23, N. Y.

International Rescue Committee, 62 West Forty-fifth street, New York 23, N. Y.

Lutheran World Relief, Inc., 50 Madison avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Save the Children Federation, Inc., 345 East Forty-sixth street, New York 17, N. Y.

How To Sponsor Refugees

The State Department says that Americans who wish to sponsor Hungarian refugees coming to the United States should initiate their applications through one of six private agencies. These are:

The National Catholic Welfare Conference, 350 Fifth avenue, New York 1, N. Y. NCWC has a Washington office at 1312 Massachusetts avenue N.W.

Church World Service (protestant), 215 Fourth avenue, New York 3, N. Y.

Lutheran Refugee Service, 235 Fourth avenue, New York 3, N. Y.

United HIAS (Jewish), 425 West Fifty-eighth street, New York 19, N. Y.

Tolstoy Foundation, 300 West Fifty-eighth street, New York 19, N. Y.

International Rescue Committee (nonsectarian), 65 West Forty-fifth street, New York 36, N. Y.

In most cases, clergymen or church federations can help explain procedure. When applying, the applicant should state his name, address, number of refugees desired to sponsor, whether family groups are wanted, details regarding an occupation for working members of a refugee family and details with respect to housing accommodations.

The agencies listed above help process applications before the State Department refugee relief staff pass finally upon them.

NOV 28 1956

32 M

The New York TimesESTABLISHED 1851 REG. U. S. PAT. OFF
"All the News That's Fit to Print"

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935

Published Every Day in the Year by
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANYARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER
*President and Publisher*ORVIL E. DRYFOOS
*Vice President*AMORY H. BRADFORD
*Secretary*FRANCIS A. COX
Treasurer

Government, "can dictate terms" for the United Nations police, or the clearing of the Suez Canal, or the ultimate settlements. This negates Egypt's claim and Mr. Hammarskjöld's assumption, based on what we think is a misinterpretation of the "Uniting for Peace" resolution, that the United Nations police is in Egypt only by Colonel Nasser's sufferance and can be thrown out by him at any time.

The United States also holds that while the British, French and Israeli forces should be withdrawn "forthwith," they should be withdrawn "along with the phased arrival" of the United Nations police to maintain law and order. Finally, the United States repudiates the "principle" that the beginning of clearing the Suez Canal "must await the completion of the withdrawals," and maintains that it should start "as soon as it is physically and technically possible."

It is to be hoped that in his further negotiations with Egypt Mr. Hammarskjöld will adopt these same premises and hold Colonel Nasser to a more realistic appraisal of the situation.

THE BLUNDER OF CAMP KILMER

The reception and housing of the Hungarian refugees—at least in the New York area—is a disgrace to the country. If ever there has been a case of bungling and bad judgment in handling this relatively small group of people, whose courage has fired the hearts of freedom-loving people everywhere, Camp Kilmer takes the prize.

Everybody has gotten into the act. It is an Army operation from the moment the planes touch down, so that the very first taste of American life for the refugees is uniforms and regimentation all over again. The refugees are taken by Army buses to the barren, desolate acres of barracks at Kilmer, then cordoned off by military police. Their living quarters are as primitive as many a D. P. camp of Europe—numbered barracks. Though the great private and religious agencies, with their years of experience of handling refugees, have representatives at the camps, they have to work desperately against Army and bureaucratic red tape to find the families in their barracks, to welcome them, to give them some feeling of civilian America, even to interview them in order to find sponsors, homes and jobs for them.

Why couldn't New Yorkers have found a more humane way to welcome the refugees? Milwaukee has shown how it can be done. Last Friday a Flying Tiger plane touched down in that city with seventy-three Hungarian refugees. It was not an Army operation. It was a civic-private welfare operation. Two city buses waited for the plane to take the refugees, with a police escort, first to a church service in town, then to the Pfister Hotel, one of the city's oldest and best hotels. Department stores and civilians sent clothes and food. Private religious agencies were in the hotel to greet them, to set about immediately to find homes and jobs for them. Today most refugees have found a relative, a home or a job.

What happened to New York's good intentions on the way? Why was this turned into a show for the Army and bureaucracy, instead of its being the great, voluntary, civic operation it should have been—and can still become?

Evening Star

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1956—80 PAGES

Home D

President Picks Voorhees For Refugee Relief Job

By GARNETT D. HORNER
Star Staff Correspondent

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 29. — President Eisenhower designated Tracy S. Voorhees today as his special representative to co-ordinate Hungarian refugee relief and resettlement activities in this country.

In announcing the appointment, White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said Mr. Voorhees expects to start work on the temporary and unpaid job in Washington today.

Mr. Voorhees, 66, a New York attorney and former Under-secretary of the Army, is under instructions from the President to set up effective machinery promptly to assure full co-ordination among Government departments and numerous voluntary agencies in the work of finding homes and jobs for the Hungarian refugees from Communist tyranny.

May Raise Entry Figure

Trans-Atlantic planes daily are bringing to Camp Kilmer in New Jersey scores of men, women and children who have made their way across the Hungarian border into Austria.

Mr. Hagerty indicated today that the President soon may act to open this country's doors to more than the 5,000 Hungarian refugees now promised American entrance visas.

When the flow of refugees into Austria, started, Mr. Eisenhower ordered red tape cut to assure visas for up to 5,000 of them before the Refugee Relief Act expires December 31.

Mr. Hagerty said this number is expected to be increased. He added that this is one of the matters slated for study by Mr. Voorhees and that an announcement might be forthcoming in a day or two.

One of the reasons for the Voorhees appointment, Mr. Hagerty explained, is that offers from American citizens of job and housing assistance for the Hungarian refugees are coming in to the White House and many other agencies besides the State Department.

Offers of Aid Received

The Refugee Relief Act requires job and housing guarantees for aliens admitted to the country under its provisions. Scott McLeod, State Department



TRACY S. VOORHEES
Refugee Co-ordinator

security administrator, also is administrator of the act. His office is reported swamped with offers of help in resettling the Hungarian refugees, while other offers pile up in other Government agencies, as well as church and private organizations interested in the program.

In this situation, Mr. Hagerty said, the President thought it advisable to have one man as his representative who could work with both the Government and private agencies in co-ordinating the resettlement activities.

Lauds Citizens' Efforts

Mr. Hagerty also said the President wanted him to express his appreciation for the "important role" private agencies and thousands of American individuals are playing in helping to resettle the Hungarian refugees in this country.

Mr. Voorhees, an Army colonel during World War II, served as a special assistant to the Secretary of War in 1946-47; War Department food administrator for occupied areas in 1947-48; Assistant Secretary of the Army in 1948-49, and Undersecretary in 1949-50. A Republican, he now is a consultant to the Defense Department.

His appointment was announced as Mr. Eisenhower went into the fourth day of his work-and-play vacation at the Augusta National Golf Club here.

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His appointment was announced as Mr. Eisenhower went into the fourth day of his work-and-play vacation at the Augusta National Golf Club here. Living in a cottage on the club grounds, the President works part of each day in a small office above the club pro shop and has been getting in 18 holes of golf daily—split into nine-hole rounds before and after lunch.

Calls on U. S. to 'Roll Up Sleeves'

Voorhees Is Named Refugee Relief Boss

(See editorial on Page 40.)

By **DICK PRESTON** Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

President Eisenhower today named Tracy S. Voorhees, who directed relief in Germany and Japan after World War II, to co-ordinate all American relief activities for Hungary.

The 66-year-old Brooklyn attorney promptly called on Americans to "roll up your sleeves and go to work." Otherwise, he said, "a terrific opportunity could backfire."

Mr. Voorhees was here in Washington, ready to go to work himself, as the President announced his appointment from the Temporary White House in Augusta, Ga.

'MUST SHOW WORLD'

"The Hungarian situation poses a grave responsibility for the United States," Mr. Voorhees said. "We must show the world the contrast between the cruelty of the Russians and the humanity of President Eisenhower."

"And the American people have the power to do it if you will roll up your sleeves and go to work."

Mr. Voorhees' appointment followed a campaign by The News and other Scripps-Howard newspapers for naming of a White House co-ordinator to end delays, inefficiency and overlapping efforts in Hungarian aid.

Mr. Voorhees said an office and staff will be set up for him at the White House. He has been sitting in for two days on conferences among top U. S. officials on how to improve Hungarian aid efforts.

OLD PAL OF IKE'S

An old friend of the President and a fellow member of Burning Tree Country Club, Mr. Voorhees recalled that it was almost exactly



MR. VOORHEES

10 years ago that he was assigned the task of fighting post-war famine in Germany and Japan.

He served for two years as War Food Administrator for occupied areas. With the help of former President Herbert Hoover, who had done a similar job after World War I, Mr. Voorhees directed the movement of vast amounts of food, clothing and medical supplies into the war-wrecked countries.

A native of New Brunswick, N. J., Mr. Voorhees attended Rutgers

University and Columbia Law School and served as an attorney in New Jersey and New York until World War II.

"The day after Pearl Harbor I closed my law practice and since then I have devoted my life to the security of the United States," he said.

ACTIVE IN INVASION

As an Army colonel, he directed movement of medical supplies into Normandy after the 1944 invasion. Following the war he was special assistant to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and later Under Secretary of Army under President Truman.

"But I was a Republican in a Democratic administration," Mr. Voorhees recalled. "So I got out."

He returned to New York, where he helped reorganize the Long Island Railroad when it was threatened with financial and physical collapse.

Mr. Voorhees first met the President when Mr. Eisenhower was Chief of Staff in the late 1940's. In this administration he has been defense adviser to the U. S. mission to NATO and director of offshore procurement in Europe for the Pentagon.

Ike Names *Journal Am. 11/29* Coordinator Of Exile Aid

(Photo on Page 2.)

By **ROBERT E. CLARK**

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 29 (INS). — President Eisenhower moved to speed up the Hungarian refugee program today by naming a personal representative to coordinate Government and private assistance programs.

Appointed to the post was Tracy S. Voorhees, New York attorney who held a succession of Pentagon jobs under the Truman Administration, including that of Army Undersecretary, and is now a Defense Department consultant.

A White House spokesman said Eisenhower wants to make sure the government and volunteer agencies are doing "everything possible" to obtain housing and employment for the refugees.

HUNDREDS ADMITTED

Several hundred of the fugitives from Soviet persecution already have arrived in the U.S. under the special "crash" program ordered by the President.

One of Voorhees' jobs will be to consult with other government officials on just how many can be admitted through the relaxed provisions of the Refugee Relief Act.

Presidential News Secretary James C. Hagerty said there would be an announcement in this connection in a day or two.

Ike Appoints Coordinator of Hungary Relief

Tracy Voorhees,
Brooklyn Lawyer,
To Act Immediately

By DICK PRESTON,

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.

—President Eisenhower today named Tracy S. Voorhees, who directed relief in Germany and Japan after World War II and who more recently helped reorganize the Long Island Rail Road, to coordinate all American relief activities for Hungary.

The 66-year-old Brooklyn lawyer promptly called on Americans to "roll up your sleeves and go to work." Otherwise, he said, "a terrific opportunity could backfire."

Mr. Voorhees, who will serve without pay, will begin his duties immediately. These include a study as to whether more than 5000 refugees should be admitted to this country. Informed sources said the total eventually may be increased to 8000.

'Grave Responsibility.'

"The Hungarian situation poses a grave responsibility for the U.S.," Mr. Voorhees asserted here as his appointment was announced from the temporary White House in Augusta, Ga.

Mr. Voorhees will serve as President Eisenhower's personal representative in connec-

B'klyn Lawyer Will Direct Hungarian Aid

Continued From Page One

tion with both Hungarian refugee immigration and relief activities in this country. He was named to assure full coordination of this work with the various voluntary and government agencies.

Continuing his comment on the appointment, Mr. Voorhees added:

"We must show the world the contrast between the cruelty of the Russians and the humanity of President Eisenhower.

"And the American people have the power to do it if they will roll up their sleeves and go to work."

Mr. Voorhees' appointment followed a campaign by the Scripps-Howard Newspapers for naming of a White House coordinator to end delays, inefficiency and overlapping efforts in Hungarian aid.

Facing Challenge.

He conceded that "this country hasn't had a very good story so far" but believes the nation will meet the challenge "to help these courageous people who are not afraid to die.

"All I want is for all parties to get together," Mr. Voorhees said. "What I will need above everything else is support."

Mr. Voorhees said an office and staff will be set up for him at the White House. He has been sitting in for two days on conferences among top U.S. officials on how to improve Hungarian aid efforts.

then announcement at



TRACY S. VORHEES.

Continued on Page Two.

Soviet Arms Buildup Arouses Mideast

Comic Dictionary

PITCHING HORSESHOES

An outdoor game in which the first rule is to remove the horse.

The Evening News

WEATHER: Cloudy and cold tonight. Fair and cold tomorrow.

HARRISBURG, PENNA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1956

★ ★ ★ ★ PRICE FIVE CENTS

No. 12,347—44 PAGES

Voorhees Heads Refugee Setup

AUGUSTA, Ga. (UP)— President Eisenhower today selected a former Republican congressman Tracy S. Voorhees of New York, to head the new American refugee and rehabilitation program for Hungary.

Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said one of the reasons for selecting Voorhees was the fact the President wanted to be sure "that the Hungarian refugees are taken care of in housing, food and employment."

Voorhees, a former Army colonel was a special assistant to Army Secretary Robert P. Patterson during the Truman administration.

PRESIDENT NAMES
AIDE TO EXPEDITE
REFUGEES' ENTRY

Voorhees, New York Lawyer,
Gets Post—Red Cross
Seeks Hungarian Fund

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 29—President Eisenhower today appointed Tracy S. Voorhees as his personal representative to coordinate Hungarian refugee problems.

Mr. Voorhees is a New York lawyer and former Under Secretary of the Army. One of his duties as refugee coordinator will be to study whether the President's original goal of admitting 5,000 Hungarians to the United States should be raised.

In another move the President urged all Americans to contribute generously to a \$5,000,000 emergency Red Cross fund to assist Hungarian refugees both in Hungary and abroad.

Mr. Voorhees, who served in the Truman Administration, took over his refugee task today.

To Work With Agencies

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said Mr. Voorhees' task was to "assure full coordination of this work with various voluntary and Government agencies" and to make certain everything possible was being done "to help these refugees in obtaining employment and housing in this country."

The Government and voluntary agencies, Mr. Hagerty added, have been "flooded" with offers of help from individual Americans and civic groups.

"It was thought best that we have one man as the President's representative to coordinate this whole work," he said.

After consultation with Scott McLeod, administrator of the refugee program, Mr. Voorhees will report to the President on the number of Hungarians that should be admitted.

Red Cross Sets Goal

The President's appeal for funds was prompted by a message from E. Roland Harriman, chairman of the Red Cross, who said the international humanitarian agency was attempting to care for 85,000 refugees abroad and to feed as many as 200,000 Hungarians inside their own country by Jan. 1.

The President said in his plea:

"By contributing to the Red Cross emergency campaign, each of us individually can express our sympathy and admiration for the brave Hungarian people."

Mr. Harriman said in his report to the President:

"The overwhelming demands for emergency relief both in Hungary and to Hungarian refugees in Austria in the form of food, clothing, medicines and other essential supplies make imperative a special Red Cross disaster appeal to the American public for \$5,000,000."

He said that local Red Cross chapters would start their campaigns immediately.

The President is here on what the White House describes as a "partial vacation."

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Continued on Page 14, Column 5

PRESIDENT NAMES
AIDE ON REFUGEES

Continued From Page 1

eighteen holes of golf, half of it before his luncheon and the midday rest period prescribed by his doctors.

Voorhees Lauds Army

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—Mr. Voorhees made his first statement a vigorous defense of the Army.

Commenting on criticism of the way Army officials had handled the reception task at Camp Kilmer, N. J., Mr. Voorhees said if any "mistakes" had been made they were due to haste.

He pointed out that Camp Kilmer had been activated hurriedly. He conceded that an Army camp was naturally not ideal for receiving refugees from terrorism, particularly when "regimentation must be avoided."

But he said the private agencies were not equipped to handle the task of welcoming such great numbers of people as were involved and that the Army's operations would improve.

The refugee coordinator stressed that he was not in a position to make a recommendation on how many Hungarians could be admitted. But he said that he thought the 5,000 figure could be increased.

Mr. Voorhees urged that his appointment not be regarded as means of displacing Governmental and private agencies now on the job.

Mr. Voorhees plans to meet tomorrow with Government officials and Saturday with representatives of voluntary agencies aiding in the refugee program.

The new coordinator praised the Austrian Government and people for their help to Hungarian refugees.

Meantime, Senator William A. Purtell, Republican of Connecticut, urged President Eisenhower to make it possible for greater numbers of Hungarian refugees to enter the country.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1956.

Times Square, New
Telephone LACKA

Matter,
N. Y.

PRESIDENT NAMES AIDE TO EXPEDITE REFUGEES' ENTRY

Voorhees, New York Lawyer,
Gets Post—Red Cross
Sets Hungarian Aid

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 29—President Eisenhower today appointed Tracy S. Voorhees as his personal representative to coordinate Hungarian refugee problems.

Mr. Voorhees is a New York attorney and former Under Secretary of the Army. One of his duties as refugee coordinator will be to study whether the President's original goal of admitting 5,000 Hungarians to the United States should be raised.

In another move the President urged all Americans to contribute generously to a \$5,000,000 emergency Red Cross fund to assist Hungarian refugees both in Hungary and abroad.

Mr. Voorhees, who served in the Truman Administration, took over his refugee task today.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said Mr. Voorhees' task was to "assure full coordination of this work with various voluntary and Government agencies" and to make certain everything possible was being done "to help these refugees in obtaining employment and housing in this country."

'Loaded' With Offers

The Government and voluntary agencies, Mr. Hagerty added, have been "flooded" with offers of help from individual Americans and civic groups.

"It was thought best that we have one man as the President's representative to coordinate this whole work," he said.

In consultation with Scott McLeod, administrator of the refugee program, Mr. Voorhees will study the question of how many Hungarians should be admitted to this country. He will report to the President on this problem.

The President's appeal for funds was prompted by a message from E. Roland Harriman, chairman of the Red Cross, who said the international humanitarian agency was attempting to care for 85,000 refugees abroad and to feed as many as 200,000 Hungarians inside their own country by Jan. 1.

The President said in his plea: "By contributing to the Red Cross emergency campaign, each of us individually can express our sympathy and admiration for the brave Hungarian people."

Mr. Harriman said in his report to the President:

"The overwhelming demands for emergency relief both in Hungary and to Hungarian refugees in Austria in the form of food, clothing, medicines and other essential supplies makes imperative a special Red Cross disaster appeal to the American public for \$5,000,000."

He said that local Red Cross chapters would start their campaigns immediately.

The President is here on what

Continued on Page 14, Column 5

U. N. Asks World to Aid Hungarian Refugees

Plea to 87 Nations
Cites Need for Haven
and \$10,000,000

Text of United Nations' appeal
is printed on Page 11.

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 29—A world-wide campaign to ease the hardships of Hungarian refugees was launched today. Appeals for help were made by the United Nations to governments and to private contributors.

The appeal, sent to eighty-seven governments, said a "situation of utmost urgency has now developed" as a result of the stream of refugees fleeing to Austria.

According to the latest United Nations estimate, 96,000 Hungarians have streamed across the border and only 22,000 have been transferred from overcrowded Austria to other countries of asylum.

Observing that it was still not possible to gauge the dimensions of the problem, the United Nations asked governments to join in raising an additional \$10,000,000 to tide over 60,000 Hungarians for the next six months. The request for aid was issued jointly by Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld and James Morgan Read, Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees.

A second appeal went to pri-



The New York Times

Mrs. Ildiko Rat, 23, at Camp Kilmer yesterday. She was wounded eight times, fighting on the rebel side in Hungary.

vate organizations active in assisting refugees. It expressed hope that these agencies and private citizens would supplement the aid coming from governments.

The magnitude of the refugee problem in Austria was underscored at a new conference by Mr. Read and Philippe de Seynes,

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

No 'Welcome' Sign at Kilmer, but Army Is Speeding Entry

By HARRISON E. SALISBURY
Special to The New York Times.

CAMP KILMER, N. J., Nov. 29—The Army is trying hard to put its best foot forward at this bleak reception center for Hungarian refugees.

But there is still no "welcome" sign at the gate in the barbed-wire topped fence through which 627 victims of Communist terror have thus far passed.

The Army, five other agencies of the Federal Government, the American Red Cross and six big national welfare agencies each, according to its own lights, is doing the best it knows how to handle the incoming refugees.

Whether this all adds up to a shining example of American hospitality and the traditional friendly hand extended to the oppressed victims of tyranny is another question.

All participants in the refugee effort—sensitive to criticism—have simplified and speeded the "processing" of refugees so that it is now said to take no more than fifty-five minutes for each Hungarian.

But it is still "processing," filled with the paraphernalia of bureaucracy—questionnaires, rubber stamps, fingerprinting, "mug photos," laminated identity cards.

"How I hate that word 'proc-

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

PRESIDENT NAMES AIDE ON REFUGEES

Continued From Page 1

the White House describes as a "partial vacation."

In a telephone conversation with Herbert Hoover Jr., the acting Secretary of State, the President authorized issuance of a warning that this Government would view with the utmost gravity any attack on the territorial integrity or political independence of the Baghdad Pact members—Turkey, Pakistan, Iraq and Iran.

He worked in his office for about three hours and played eighteen holes of golf, half of it before his luncheon and the midday rest period prescribed by his doctors.

Voorhees Lauds Army

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He pointed out that Camp Kilmer had been activated hurriedly. He conceded that an Army camp was naturally not ideal for receiving refugees from terrorism, particularly when "regimentation must be avoided."

But he said the private agencies were not equipped to handle the task of welcoming such great numbers of people as were involved and that the Army's operations would improve.

Mr. Voorhees also indicated that a great effort would be made to reduce the length of stay of the refugees at the camp.

The refugee coordinator stressed that he was not in a position to make a recommendation on how many Hungarians could be admitted. But he said that he thought the 5,000 figure could be increased.

Mr. Voorhees urged that his appointment not be regarded as means of displacing Governmental and private agencies now on the job.

His task is that of "coordinator," Mr. Voorhees said. He will try, he said, to change the gen-

eral approach from one in which it is being stressed that the "United States is not doing this or that into a positive approach."

One task, he said, goes beyond the capabilities of most private charities. It is, he added, a job for the Army.

Refugee Expediter

Tracy Stebbins Voorhees

HAD it not been for a reputation as trouble-shooter extraordinary, Tracy Stebbins Voorhees might have been able to step out of Government at age 60 as planned.

In resigning as Under Secretary of the Army in 1950, he wrote President Truman that he had been under "persua-

sive pressure" from family, friends and even doctors to "diminish radically the intensity and continuity of my responsibilities." Mr. Truman paid generous tribute for a decade of distinguished service in reluctantly accepting the resignation. And perhaps matters would have rested there if Mr. Voorhees in his letter had not added that he might be available for particular tasks as a consultant.

So many persons—President Eisenhower included — have taken this offer so literally that somehow Mr. Voorhees' special assignments, undertaken without pay, have become a full-time job.

Still a Wilson Aide

Thus it is that, in taking on his latest assignment as director of Hungarian relief and rehabilitation in this country, he will continue as consultant to Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense.

It has been like that ever since 1950 and Mr. Voorhees is no closer today than he was then in getting back to the law practice in New York City that he abandoned in 1942 to go into the Army.

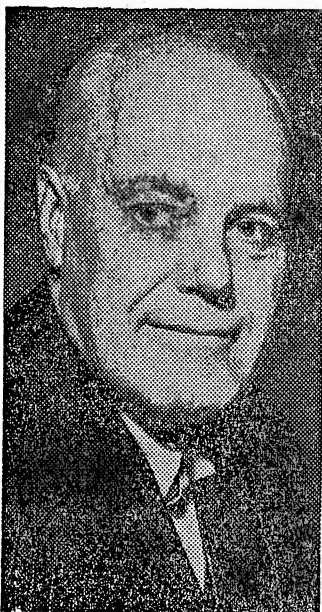
And for a man who sought to ease responsibilities "inherent and inescapable in official position," these latter years have been indeed strange. Without exception every job he has taken—and he usually has three or four things in the fire at one time—have been what is known as "toughies."

He left Government feeling that the United States and the Free World generally were not alert to the Communist global menace. James B. Conant, William J. Donovan and other friends soon induced him to take on the vice chairmanship of the Committee on the Present Danger.

Simultaneously, he led Red Cross fund-raising drives in Brooklyn, where he makes his permanent home, and worked by appointment of Governor Dewey to restore solvency and service on the Long Island Rail Road.

In 1953-54, he served as defense adviser to the United States mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with the rank of minister. Controversial as were certain issues in this realm, they were no more difficult than those he faced in another job, held simultaneously—consultant to Secretary Wilson on off-shore procurement of military supplies.

Mr. Voorhees cut his eye teeth on trouble in 1942 when,



The New York Times

Tough jobs his specialty

at the age of 52, he entered the Army as a Colonel. The Distinguished Service Medal he received after the war honored for "missions to the active theaters * * * with far-reaching success.

He was barely out of the service when Robert Patterson, then Secretary of War, pressed him into service as adviser on department medical services. He went on to become Food Administrator for the occupied areas, doing a job that President Truman later said "prevented millions from starving and laid the foundation for present progress toward democracy in territory of our former enemies."

With the reorganization of the military set-up was called on to become Assistant Secretary of the Army. He became Under Secretary in 1949.

Family and golf vie with work for Mr. Voorhees' attention. His golf game, once in the low eighties, has suffered from pressure of work. Mrs. Voorhees says he "exists" in Washington and "goes home to live in Brooklyn on week-ends."

He and Mrs. Voorhees have a little apartment off DuPont Circle in downtown Washington where they spend almost as much time as they do in their Brooklyn Heights home. Their son John and his family—he has three young daughters—live in near-by Alexandria—and Mr. Voorhees is the normal doting grandpa.

Their other child, Mary Van Wilson, lives in New Jersey.

A native of New Brunswick, N. J., Mr. Voorhees was graduated from Rutgers University, where he won his Phi Beta Kappa Key, and from Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1918.

Will he ever get back to practicing law? Just as soon as things settle down.

Refugee Expediter

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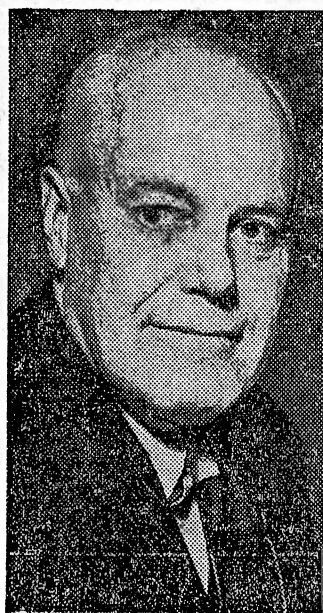
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He Plays Golf

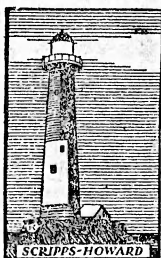
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His mother, Mary Stebbins Voorhees, 97 years old, is willing to concede that her boy keeps "pretty busy for a young man."



Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

New York World-Telegram

and

The Sun

A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER.

ROY W. HOWARD, Editor.

LEE B. WOOD, Executive Editor.

N. S. MACNEISH, Business Manager.

Phone BARclay 7-3211.

Subscription rates postpaid in the United States \$20 per year; 6 months \$10; 3 months \$5; 1 month \$1.75.

Owned and published daily except Sunday by New York World-Telegram Corporation. Main office, 125 Barclay St. (15).

Entered as second class matter. Post Office New York, N. Y.

'Give Light & the People Will Find Their Own Way'

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1956.

Editorials

Now Let's Go

Our efforts to help the Hungarians should pick up some speed with President Eisenhower's action along two urgent lines.

• Tracy Voorhees has the prestige and experience to function effectively as special representative of the President to coordinate refugee relief and resettlement.

• Gen. Eisenhower's plea for contributions to a special \$5 million Red Cross relief fund tells Americans where to send their money. It is our belief that gifts will far exceed the \$5 million—and sums much greater than that will be needed before the end of winter.

Here is something you can do at once to help the Hungarians. Contributions payable to the Red Cross Hungarian Relief Fund may be sent to the American Red Cross, 315 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Mr. Voorhees has many things to do, but we commend to his prompt and particular attention the red tape mess in Vienna which is the despair of both the refugees and the Americans who want to provide homes and jobs for them.

At last report, less than 800 of the 5000 to 8000 expected to come to America had left Vienna. Hundreds more milled about our consulate there, trying to get attention to their applications for visas.

Routine health and security checks, which are futile under the circumstances, were being continued endlessly.

Meanwhile, other free countries receiving refugees have waived these checks and are working effectively to cut down the vast mass of fleeing humanity which has all but swamped meager Austrian facilities.

West Germany, already filled with refugees from the Communist terror in other countries, has taken nearly 4000. Britain, France and little Switzerland have taken more than 3000 each.

The red tape which has frustrated American resettlement efforts could be cut promptly by use of the "parole" system under the McCarran-Walter law. This involves letting them in without the usual papers and taking care of that later, an act within the authority of the Attorney General.

Some special legislation to adjust their status as legal immigrants probably would be necessary when Congress meets less than five weeks hence. Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) and Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), who head the Congressional committees handling immigration, have pledged such legislation, which obviously would have overwhelming national approval.

Mr. Voorhees should be able to do away with this bureaucratic sloth which directly violates the hospitable intentions of the American people.

We liked one of his first statements after his appointment.

"We must show the world the contrast between the cruelty of the Russians and the humanity of President Eisenhower," he said.

We must; and it's time we got going.

The Evening Star

With Sunday Morning Edition

WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

'Roll Up Your Sleeves'

Tracy Voorhees, named by President Eisenhower to co-ordinate American relief activities for Hungary, was not speaking too urgently when he called upon Americans to "roll up your sleeves and go to work" in this humanitarian cause. For seldom has a greater or more appealing need been brought to our own people, or to those anywhere who love liberty, than that of giving aid and a new security to the thousands of Hungarians who chose flight from their homeland in preference to life in political slavery. That their cause brought a quick and warm response in the United States has been made clear by both governmental and private relief activities. Our own immigration doors have been opened by presidential action and the first of the refugees have arrived. Nearly a score of agencies, starting with the American Red Cross, have launched programs for relief to the refugees here, to thousands more in Austria and to others who remain in their unhappy country.

But the magnitude of this need and the dramatic suddenness with which it developed and expanded require organization and co-ordination on a large scale. The upheaval in Hungary and its accompanying dispersal of so many thousands of people without material resources will not quickly be countered by a burst of generous giving. And it would be particularly tragic if the impact of this generosity were diluted by lack of planning and failure to follow through on the resettlement and rehabilitation of those who need help so badly.

Mr. Voorhees has had experience in administering the material gifts of mercy, in postwar Germany and Japan. His new assignment compares with these. His appeal for public support should be heard by all.

STAR, Washington, D. C. ** A-17
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1956

Sand with me

NOVEMBER 30, 1956

SUN-TIMES, CHICAGO

Names Refugee Program Co-ordinator

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP) — President Eisenhower appointed a co-ordinator for this country's Hungarian refugee program.

The President picked Tracy S. Voorhees, former undersecretary of the Army, to serve as his personal representative in the handling of that program—and study whether more than 5,000 of the refugees from Soviet terrorism should be admitted to the United States.

Mr. Eisenhower appealed, too, for generous public support of a newly launched American Red Cross drive for \$5,000,000 in emergency funds for Hungarian relief.

Lauds Hungarians

"Amidst all their trials, the courage of the Hungarian people has been an inspiration to all freedom-loving peoples the world over," the President said in a statement announcing the



Tracy S. Voorhees is named co-ordinator of Hungarian refugee program.

Red Cross campaign for supplemental money.

Mr. Eisenhower sounded his appeal after receiving a telegram from E. Roland Harriman, Red Cross chairman, saying the international agency now is feeding 150,000 persons daily in Hungary, and that more funds are needed for such relief there as well as for aid to refugees being admitted to the United States.

Work And Golf

At his vacation headquarters at the Augusta National Golf Club, the President continued a pattern he has been following since arrival Monday for up to two weeks of golf mixed with work.

He showed up at his office above the pro shop at 8:30 a.m., talked by telephone to Acting Sec. of State Herbert Hoover Jr. in Washington regarding the Middle East crisis and the international situation generally, then, was briefed in more detail

by a national security aid, Col. Andrew J. Goodpaster.

After more than two hours of work, Mr. Eisenhower played nine holes of golf before lunch. Then he got in the midday rest his doctors have recommended, and went out for another nine holes.

In announcing the appointment of Voorhees, White House Press Sec. James C. Hagerty said the New York attorney, who has been serving as a Defense Department consultant, will handle the refugee assignment without pay.

The Refugees Need a Haven

The puppet government of Premier Janos Kadar in Hungary apparently has at last realized the seriousness and universality of opposition to its Moscow-dictated regime. The flight thus far of nearly 100,000 Hungarians into neighboring Austria, Hungarians of all classes and ages, is ample enough proof that the anti-Communist elements among the Magyars represent more than just a handful of "Fascist terrorists." Now Mr. Kadar is desperately trying to stem the tide of refugees and has demanded that Austria return all youths under eighteen who have managed to escape. He has also promised an "amnesty" to all other refugees who return by Jan. 1.

How valid such promises are may well be judged by the abduction of former Premier Nagy after he had been guaranteed safe conduct from the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest to his home and then disappeared.

The Hungarian Communists have good reason to be disturbed over the loss of the cream of the country's young men, even though they themselves have given further impetus to this drain on their man power by deporting many of the rebellious students and industrial workers to unknown destinations. But their

demand on Austria makes it all the more imperative to alleviate the strain imposed on that small republic by the sudden influx of refugees and to speed them on their way to new homes. President Eisenhower has just appointed Mr. Tracy Voorhees, former Under Secretary of the Army, as his personal representative to co-ordinate housing, food and employment plans for the refugees and to study the possibility of admitting more than the 5,000 persons who will arrive under present plans.

Despite the oil shortage in Europe caused by the Suez crisis, whole trainloads of Hungarians leave Austria daily for various destinations in Europe. Sen. William Knowland has already promised that the United States will oppose any move to force the return of refugees to their homeland against their will. But the urgency of the situation demands that they be removed from the threat of the clenched Soviet fist as soon as possible. Austria, which can be expected to reject the Hungarians demand for the enforced return of refugees, desperately needs help in caring for the flood of people who cross the border only with what they can carry. The job needs to be done fast. And now.

NEW YORK Herald Tribune

A European Edition Is Published Daily in Paris

230 West 41st Street, New York 36, N. Y.
Telephone PENnsylvania 6-4000

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1956

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Brooklyn Lawyer

Voorhees Is Co-ordinator Of Hungary Refugee Aid

By Robert J. Donovan
AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 29.—President Eisenhower today appointed Tracy S. Voorhees, sixty-six-year-old New York attorney and consultant to the Defense Department, as his representative to co-ordinate Hungarian refugee relief and resettlement activities.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said the President had asked Mr. Voorhees, a former Under Secretary of the Army, to see to it that effective machinery is established promptly to co-ordinate the work of government and voluntary agencies.

"The President would like me, in making this announcement," Mr. Hagerty said, "to express his appreciation of the important role that the voluntary agencies are playing in helping to resettle in the United States these re-

fugees from Hungary, and to express his appreciation also to the many thousands of individual American citizens who have written in offering both employment and housing for the refugees or for refugee children."

Mr. Hagerty again held out the possibility that the President might soon increase above the present 5,000 limit the number of Hungarian refugees who may be admitted to the United States.

Mr. Eisenhower also called on the American people to support

Continued on page 17, column 4

Voorhees

(Continued from page one)

a Red Cross disaster appeal for \$5,000,000 for relief in Hungary and for aid to more than 85,000 Hungarian refugees.

The President acted following receipt of a telegram from E. Roland Harriman, chairman of the American Red Cross, saying that overwhelming demands for emergency relief made the special appeal "imperative."

In his statement Mr. Eisenhower said:

"I urge all Americans generously to support the special Red Cross disaster appeal for \$5,000,000 to aid in emergency relief both in Hungary and to Hungarian refugees in Austria.

"The conditions of disaster and privation which require this emergency relief have been accurately described from day to day publicly by our news-reporting media. Amidst all their trials, the courage of the Hungarian people has been an inspiration to all freedom loving peoples the world over.

"By contributing to the Red Cross emergency campaign, each of us individually can express our sympathy and admiration for the brave Hungarian people."

Mr. Harriman told the President that "over 85,000 refugees have crossed into Austria and thousands are still arriving daily."

50,000 a Day

The International Red Cross Committee has opened headquarters in Budapest and beginning Saturday will feed 50,000 persons a day. By the end of December this total is expected to swell to 200,000 a day.

Mr. Hagerty said Mr. Voorhees would serve as the President's personal representative "in connection with Hungarian refugee and relief activities in this country."

Mr. Eisenhower wants to make certain, Mr. Hagerty said, that



Associated Press

Tracy S. Voorhees

both government and voluntary agencies "are doing everything possible to help these refugees in obtaining employment and housing in this country." The agencies, the secretary said, have been flooded with offers for the refugees.

Mr. Voorhees, who will serve without pay, will study the situation with Scott McLeod, administrator of the Refugee Relief Act.

Mr. Voorhees, who lives in Brooklyn, was a special assistant to the Secretary of War in 1946-1947 and an Assistant Secretary of the Army in 1948-49. He was Under Secretary of the Army in 1949-50.

The Washington Post

and

Times Herald

7-1234 Copyright 1956 The Washington Post Company FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1956

WTOP Radio (1500) 7



United Press

To Aid Refugees

Tracy S. Voorhees (above), former Undersecretary of the Army, was named yesterday by President Eisenhower to supervise an aid program for some 5000 Hungarian refugees to be admitted to this country. Story on Page 1.

Voorhees to Direct Refugee Aid; Ike Asks Support for Red Cross

By Murrey Marder
Staff Reporter

The Administration took a longer-range look at the burgeoning Hungarian refugee problem yesterday in a prelude to boosting the number of escapees this country will admit.

President Eisenhower designated former Under Secretary of the Army Tracy S. Voorhees to coordinate this country's share in welcoming those who fled from Soviet force in Hungary.

The United States has offered a haven to up to 5000 Hungarian refugees. But at the time President Eisenhower launched that move, only 12,000 of the refugees had reached neutral Austria. Now the escapee figure is near 100,000 and studies are underway to boost the American offer of the number it will accept.

At the President's vacation headquarters in Augusta, Ga., where the Voorhees appointment was announced, White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said Voorhees will be the President's personal representative for Hungarian refugee and relief work in the United States.

Hagerty said Voorhees will coordinate the work of Government agencies and the many voluntary groups which are providing assurances of food, homes, jobs and other help to the refugees.

Voorhees, a 66-year-old New York attorney, who recently has been serving as a consultant to the Defense Department, has considerable experience in international organization and supply work. An Army colonel in World War II, he was later food administrator for the Army in occupied areas. Under the Truman Administration he was first an Assistant Secretary, then an Undersecretary of the Army. In 1953-54, in the Eisenhower Administration, Voorhees was an advisor on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and director of off-shore procurement in Europe.

President Eisenhower appealed to Americans yesterday

to support the new Red Cross appeal for \$5 million to be used for emergency relief both in Hungary and for Hungarian refugees in Austria.

In a telegram to the President, E. Roland Harriman, chairman of the American Red Cross, said the flood of demands for relief makes the special appeal "imperative."

The International Red Cross Committee has set up operations in the battered Hungarian capital city of Budapest.

Red Cross Opens Drive For Relief to Hungary

Local Red Cross chapters of the District of Columbia and five suburban areas joined the American Red Cross yesterday in a campaign to raise \$5 million for emergency relief to Hungary.

Daniel W. Bell, chairman of the D. C. Chapter, said \$78,000 is the goal for the D. C. Metropolitan area. He pointed out the drive does not conflict with the United Givers Fund. "All funds go directly for the relief of the Hungarian people," Bell said.

Checks should be made out to the American National Red Cross and sent to the D. C. Chapter, 2025 E st. nw. or to county chapters.

Beginning Saturday, the Committee plans to feed about 50,000 persons a day, and by the end of December it expects the food service to go to 200,000 persons a day.

The rush of refugees over the Hungarian-Austrian border in the three weeks since the United States said it would admit up to 5000 of them as immigrants has drastically changed the whole complexion of the problem.

Even with the extensive aid from international voluntary agencies, Austria is staggering under the crush of homeless, hungry, penniless refugees.

Many United States officials express pride in the amount of red tape which was cut to speed the entry of refugees to this country.

But compared to many other

nations, United States' action was slow and cumbersome, marked by an initial period of disagreement over what legal machinery should be used to bring in the refugees. Now, officials say, the operation has smoothed out, with issuance of about 300 visas a day.

Several nations on the European continent — including Switzerland, France, Belgium and the Netherlands—virtually ignored all red tape to hurry refugees aboard transportation and out of the crowded Austrian camps.

Almost all 5000 of the refugees which the United States at this stage plans to bring in will come in under the Refugee Relief Act.

This Act, however, has a ceiling of 6500 on the number of visas which can now go to Hungarian refugees.

Most officials indicate little likelihood of legally bending the Refugee Act enough to lift the 6500 ceiling by opening up to Hungarian refugees other quotas under that law—which will go unused when the Act expires on Dec. 31.

The only alternative is believed to be permitting refugees to enter this country under what is called a "parole" clause of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. Through it, refugees can be brought to the United States immediately, to be checked and cleared here on medical, security and other grounds. If they should fail to qualify, however, they could be deported.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), coauthor of the McCarran-Walter Act, has been battling for use of the "parole" procedure as the quickest method to solve the refugee problem. So far, Walter has been unsuccessful, but the likelihood now is that there will be no real alternative to the "parole" system at a time when Congress is not in session and no new legislation can be enacted.

Washington Post

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1956

Welcoming Refugees

It is good news indeed that President Eisenhower has named Tracy S. Voorhees as coordinator to help make the most of private and government efforts to resettle Hungarian refugees in this country. The record so far, as the program gets under way, is a mixed one. Improvements certainly are indicated in the procedures used at some places, notably Camp Kilmer, N. J., for the reception and first processing of the refugees. The regimented, drab barracks atmosphere, the windy welcome speeches and superfluous patriotic ceremonies conducted by the Army are needless burdens to heap upon these tortured, anxious folk.

The quota of 5000 refugees which the United States will accept certainly needs to be raised. There are so far 100,000 of them in Austria, of whom at least half wish to find permanent new homes. If Holland can accept 2000, certainly this country can do much more.

On the credit side, the response of the American people individually and through various church organizations to the need for homes and jobs for the refugees has been excellent. It must be maintained, as it can be, by prompt accountings from the White House of exactly what is still needed and when. An encouraging example of private initiative in meeting the job problem has been provided by Penn-Texas Corp., which through the International Rescue Committee will give jobs to some 1000 Hungarians, help them find homes and train them for skilled work.

The job that confronts Mr. Voorhees is imposing. It is likewise filled with tremendous humanitarian opportunities which this country must meet with dispatch and with humility, thankful that this much, at least, is within its power to do for the heroic Hungarians.