

Red Cross Speeds Hungary Aid; Assists Revised National Group

JAN 4 1947

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 1 (AP)—Two kinds of trucks with foreign license plates can be seen in Budapest: Soviet Army trucks packed with soldiers and white-painted lorries of the International Red Cross.

The International Committee of the Red Cross achieved a great moral victory when it was permitted to function in a Communist country. This international body brings in aid from abroad, approves distribution plans and supervises the distribution. However, the distribution is carried out by the Hungarian Red Cross.

The new Hungarian Red Cross says it has purged itself of "Stalinist" elements. It is headed now by a board of five university professors: Tibor Nonay, Ferenc Czeyda-Pommersheim, Boldizsar Horvath, Ferenc Foldvary and Dezsoe Klimko. Evidently none of the professors is or ever has been a Communist.

Government Aide Named

The government of Janos Kadar recognized the five professors as autonomous directors of the Hungarian Red Cross. Moreover, it appointed Dr. Gyoergy Killner, a physician and a man chosen by the board of professors, as Government Commissioner of the institution.

A correspondent talked the other day with Dr. Gyula Peer, deputy commissioner of the Hungarian Red Cross. The physician did not conceal the difficulties of the task: how to satisfy tens of thousands of war-afflicted Hungarians, supply medicine, food and coal for hospitals, fend off exaggerated demands, and others.

The distribution of aid was in a state of confusion until just before Christmas. The task of

planning was immense, the personnel of the Hungarian Red Cross hopelessly impotent and inefficient.

Now, it appears, things are more or less under control. Large-scale distribution of "uniform packages" has started. These contain cereals, canned meat, lard, sugar, milk-powder and soap. The Hungarian Red Cross plans to distribute about 10,000 of such packages each day.

Red Cross committees in all Budapest districts draft lists of the needy. The lists are sent to the national headquarters of the Red Cross, submitted for approval to the International Red Cross, which hands over the necessary quantities from its stores.

Petitions to Be Screened

The greatest responsibility rests on the district committees, consisting mainly of voluntary workers, especially teachers and students and also industrial workers. First the committee members screen petitions and go around to find out whether petitioners really need help. They also try to find out those who for one reason or another did not ask for aid, but still need it.

The Red Cross distributes the uniform parcels first of all among three categories of the populace: (1) families of those who were killed during the fighting, (2) wounded and their families, (3) those whose apartments were destroyed or severely damaged.

The number of family members decides the quantity: families with one to three members get one package. Those with four to six members, two, and those with more than six members get three parcels at one time.

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Matter.
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PRESIDENT ADDS TO REFUGEE QUOTA AT NIXON REQUEST

Eisenhower Acts to Prevent 'Stoppage' of Hungarians Pending Legislation

The text of Nixon's report
will be found on Page 8.

By JOHN D. MORRIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—President Eisenhower announced today that additional Hungarian refugees would be admitted to the United States pending Congressional action on legislation to be submitted later.

The President, without offering a specific figure above the 21,500 already set, said this would "prevent a stoppage of the flow of these refugees" until Congress could act.

The announcement came shortly after Vice President Richard M. Nixon had recommended such a move as part of a broad program of action by the Administration and Congress to meet the plight of Hungarians and "other refugees from Communist persecution."

The Vice President, in a report to President Eisenhower, also urged financial aid by the United States to help Austria and voluntary relief organizations meet the needs of Hungarians fleeing their Communist-dominated homeland.

Avoids Specific Proposals

Mr. Nixon avoided specific recommendations both on the extent of financial aid and on the number of refugees to be admitted aside from the Hungarians already accepted.

President Eisenhower's brief announcement followed an hour-long conference with Mr. Nixon. They presumably discussed the Vice President's report on a five-day on-the-scene survey in Austria and West Germany on Hungarian relief.

The Nixon recommendations were discussed also at the President's meeting today with Congressional leaders, which was under way when the report was made public.

"The Attorney General," President Eisenhower stated, "will continue to parole Hungarian refugees into the United States until such time as Congress acts."

'In the National Interest'

The President said that "this action, in my opinion, is clearly in the national interest."

He added:

"It will prevent a stoppage of the flow of these refugees and will permit the United States to continue, along with the other free nations of the world, to do its full share in providing a haven for these victims of oppression."

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. has interpreted the "parole" provisions of the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act to apply to Hungarian refugees now entering the United States.

It had been regarded as ques-

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The New York Times (by Patrick A. Burns)

HAPPY ENDING TO A STORMY VOYAGE: Some of the Hungarians who arrived aboard the Gen. Le Roy Eltinge

PRESIDENT ADDS TO REFUGEE QUOTA

Continued From Page 1.

tionable, however, whether the provisions legally could be applied to additional refugees.

Persons admitted under this section of the law, designed to provide refuge in special emergency circumstances for limited numbers, are allowed to stay for an indefinite period, but have no permanent or "regular" status as immigrants.

Mr. Nixon outlined his proposals to Democratic and Republican leaders at the start of their four-hour White House conference with the President.

James C. Hagerty, Presidential press secretary, said the leaders voiced no objection to the plan for continuing the admission of Hungarians pending Congressional action.

Mr. Hagerty disclosed also that Hungarian refugees henceforth would be transported to the United States by naval ships instead of Air Force planes. The Air Force has flown in most of those who have reached the United States so far.

Mr. Nixon, in his report to President Eisenhower, proposed that Congress be asked to give "immediate consideration" to legislation that would accomplish the following:

"Regularize" the status of Hungarian refugees brought into the country under the parole procedure. This presumably would permit their classification as permanent or temporary alien residents or as applicants for naturalization.

"Provide flexible authority, through the use of nonquota visas within an annual ceiling, to admit additional numbers of Hungarian and other refugees from Communist persecution."

"Until Congress passes appropriate legislation," the Vice President said, "admission of Hungarians to the United States

should be continued under the parole procedures now in effect."

It was this recommendation, and by implication the proposal for permanent legislation as well, that President Eisenhower promptly accepted. Specific legislation probably will be submitted to Congress early in the session opening Thursday.

Mr. Nixon rejected as unwise suggestions from various quarters that the United States fix the number or percentage of Hungarian refugees to be admitted.

"We should not place a ceiling on what we will do in fulfilling our traditional national mission of providing a haven of refuge for victims of oppression," he remarked.

In addition, he said, United States policy should be flexible enough to meet changing needs that cannot now be foreseen.

Mr. Nixon indicated that John B. Hollister, director of the International Cooperation Administration, would subsequently make recommendations for economic aid to Austria. Mr. Hollister accompanied the Vice President on his survey trip last month.

Britain to Admit More

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 1—Britain is preparing to admit 5,000 more Hungarian refugees, the Foreign Office said today.

The immigration of refugees was temporarily suspended last month, after nearly 12,000 had entered Britain, because of congestion at reception camps.

The Government also was reported ready to grant £20,000 (\$56,000) more to pay for transporting Hungarian refugees from Austria to Britain.

900 Cross in Day

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Jan. 1—Nearly 900 Hungarians crossed the border into Austria today. Refugees have been coming recently at the rate of 4,000 a week.

The Air Force's airlift of 9,700 refugees to the United States from Munich, is nearly completed. A total of 9,404 persons had been moved as of tonight.

Young Men and Boys Predominate Among Refugees Arriving From Hungary, and One Is Only Minutes Old

Boy Born in Harbor As 1,747 Refugees Arrive on Transport

REFUGEE SHIP IS IN WITH A NEW BABY

Continued From Page 1

By JOHN C. DEVLIN
The first shipload of Hungarian refugees arrived here yesterday with something special added.

At 7:30 A. M. a chubby and pink, black-haired boy was born as a 10,000-ton Navy transport lay off quarantine in the Narrows.

The youthful parents, Henrik Matusek, 26 years old, and his wife Gabrielle, 24, promptly named the five-and-a-half-pound infant Le Roy Eltinge, after the vessel that had carried them to freedom. The ship, the Gen. Le Roy Eltinge, a former Army transport and veteran of the Korean conflict and World War II, is named for a West Point officer who died in 1931.

The baby had the added distinction of being delivered by a rear admiral. He was Hubert Van Peenan, district medical officer of the Third Naval District, who had shipped aboard the vessel as the medical officer when she sailed from Bremerhaven, Germany, Dec. 20.

The ship, designed as a troop transport and distinctively carrying her funnel near the stern like a tanker, had originally been scheduled to arrive last Sunday. However, she became fogbound for a day immediately after sailing, and then was delayed further by heavy weather in the North Atlantic. She

dropped anchor at Quarantine just as the new year began.

Rear Admiral Van Peenan said his staff had distributed 10,000 pills to combat seasickness.

The ship carried 1,747 passengers, 1,500 of whom were young men or boys in their teens. Women and children made up the remainder. Spokesmen said the air lift, used exclusively up to now, had brought over the preponderance of refugee women.

Most of the male passengers were described as persons who had fought in the revolt in Hungary and had fled to Austria to avoid arrest and possible execution.

Some looked little older than Boy Scouts—one had an eye shot out at Budapest—and they wore an unusually varied assortment of clothes that included ski, riding and military boots, slippers, business clothes, hunting jackets, brown or gray Army overcoats, thin plastic raincoats. The head gear, also widely varied, included many berets.

Other men and youths had no hats and their hair, worn long in the European manner, flew wildly in the cold and spanking northwest wind that whipped the slate-gray waters of the Upper Bay into a smother of whitecaps.

The excitement of the arrival in this country coursed through the ship Monday night and most of the men, women and children ignored crew requests to go below to their quarters.

Refugees Line Rails

"We thanked God we were here," declared one man emotionally through an interpreter. "It was so hard to believe after so much that has happened. We stayed up to stare at the lights of the city and the lights of the so-many autos on the streets. Oh, it was something."

Before dawn yesterday, fifty representatives of the press, radio and television set out from the Brooklyn Army Terminal in a cutter to discover the ship's rails were already lined with refugees silhouetted against a sky that was slowly turning a pale yellow.

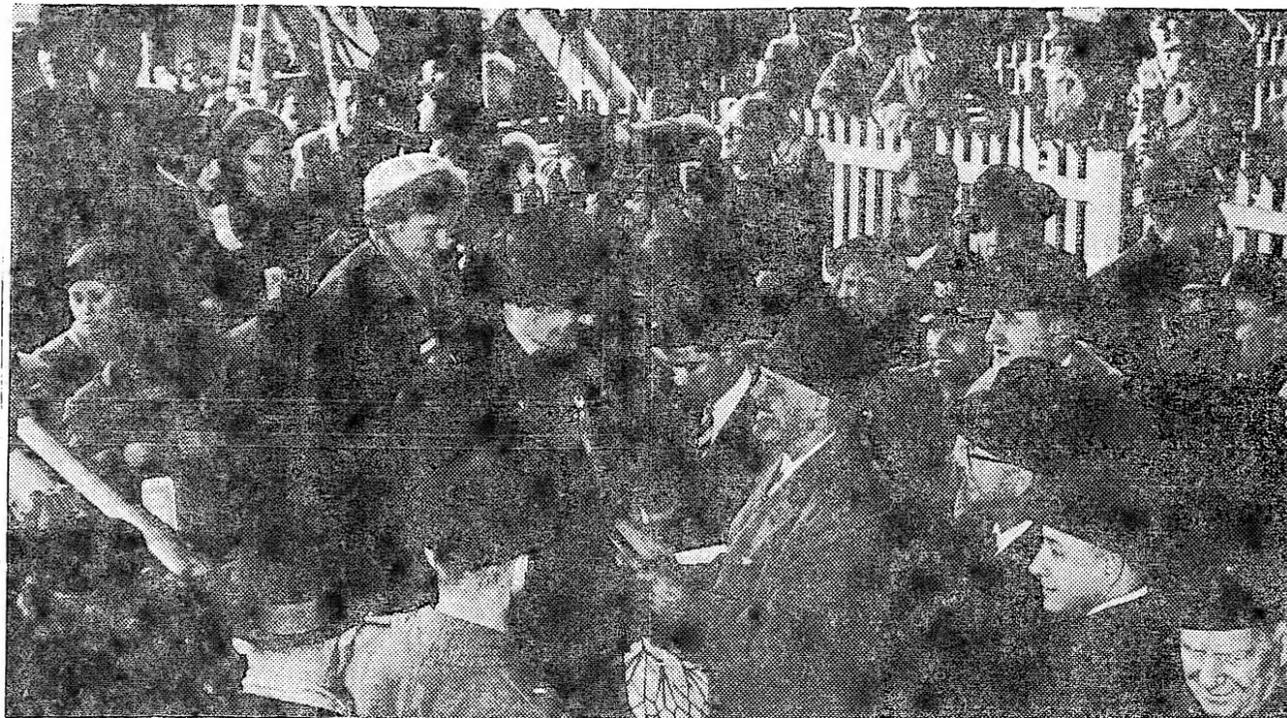
As the press cutter pulled alongside the transport, the voice of a seaman called down excitedly:

"We've got a new arrival. A baby boy was born seventeen minutes ago."

Within five minutes photographers were swarming to the sick bay to photograph the child with his proud mother.

While representatives of the United States Public Health Service checked medical records, members of twenty-five representative families were gathered in wardrooms to be interviewed and photographed. They spoke calmly of fighting, bloodshed, death and flights to the freedom of Austria.

There were stories of heroes, mothers-to-be, broken families, young lovers and wounds to show for some of it. In reply to direct questions, some admitted having felt bitter initially that the United States had failed to provide arms or men. But generally it was thought that this would have meant World War III, and the feeling was expressed that peace was better even if painful.



Emil Kardos (center, wearing fur-collared coat) is greeted by Tracy S. Voorhees, the President's coordinator of aid for the refugees. Mr. Kardos was first to come ashore when the Gen. Le Roy Eltinge tied up yesterday in Brooklyn.



Zoltan, 16, lost an eye in the uprising. He declined to tell his last name because his mother still is in Hungary.

pressed that peace was better even if painful.

At 10 A. M. the ship weighed anchor for the three-mile trip up the bay to the Brooklyn Army Terminal. The course did not take the vessel past the Statue of Liberty, although it loomed sharp and green on its rock pedestal to port. The refugees studied it carefully, as they did the lower Manhattan skyline and the near-by Brooklyn shore.

The ship, slipping into a berth at Pier 4, was greeted by the Army Terminal Band playing rock 'n' roll and popular dance tunes. Then came the Hungarian and American National Anthems and a welcome by Tracy S. Voorhees, chairman of the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief.

As the refugees, smiling brightly, streamed to the pier and boarded buses for Camp Kilmer, N. J., they were handed a printed welcome from President Eisenhower and coffee and doughnuts by the Red Cross.

All the refugees had arrived at Camp Kilmer by late afternoon.

Planes Leave Munich

MUNICH, Germany, Jan. 1 (UP)—Operation Safe Haven went on overtime today to complete the job of airlifting 9,765 Hungarian refugees to the United States. The airlift, which began Dec. 11, has carried 9,404 Hungarians to their new homes so far. Two flights left today and four more were scheduled.

One of the planes that took off was fitted with hospital litters and carried a team of flight nurses and a physician. Among its passengers were pregnant women who would not be able to make the trip in a conventional airliner.



Lieut. Kathrine Recihar, nurse, holds a boy born to Henrik and Gabrielle Matusek as the ship was at anchor in the Narrows. Baby was about 20 minutes old when photographed.

The New York Times, by Carl T. Gossett Jr. and Patrick A. Burns

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

The Text of Nixon Report to President on Problems of Hungarian Refugee Relief

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—Following is the text of Vice President Nixon's report to President Eisenhower today on the Hungarian refugee problem.

INTRODUCTION

This report deals only with a symptom, and not with the basic problem. No matter how well we care for the victims of oppression, the guilt of those who drove them from their homes, who killed their fellow countrymen and who today keep their nation in slavery must never be forgotten.

The revolt of the courageous people of Hungary against their oppressors is one of the most significant events in the history of mankind. Without plan or organization they rose up in final revulsion against the subjugation and cruelty which has been imposed upon them. What they did and are doing was not in vain for, by their deeds, they sounded the death knell of international communism for all the world to hear.

In a discussion confined as is this report to the present plight of the Hungarian refugees, we recognize that we are not dealing with the basic question of how freedom is to be provided for Hungary. Compliance by the U. S. S. R. with the resolution of the United Nations calling for the removal of Soviet troops from Hungary is the only adequate and permanent solution to that problem, and to the problems which face the Hungarian people. Solutions short of this must be considered temporary and basically not satisfactory.

On the basis of a first-hand survey of the Hungarian refugees from the time they cross the border into Austria until they leave the Camp Kilmer Reception Center, I submit the following findings and recommendations:

Number and Character of Refugees

Approximately 155,000 refugees have crossed the border between Oct. 23, 1956, and Jan. 1, 1957. An average of approximately 800 per day are coming across the border at this time.

The quality of the people who fled Hungary is of the highest order. For the most part they were in the forefront of the fight for freedom and fled only when the choice was death or deportation at the hands of the foreign invaders or temporary flight to a foreign land to await the inevitable freedom for Hungary. The large majority are young people—students, technicians, craftsmen and professional people. There are many family units, including a large number of children.

The majority of the refugees who have been interviewed say that they left Hungary because of fear of liquidation or

its effort, to close the border, and, in that event, the number of refugees leaving Hungary probably would be substantially reduced.

Another factor which must be taken into account in analyzing the total problem is that some of the 73,000 who have gone to other countries did so with the understanding that they were going there temporarily and would eventually have the opportunity to go to the United States.

The President has stated that the United States would accept within this country those who went to other countries with such an understanding.

While the total number of refugees in the above categories can not be estimated with any degree of certainty, there can be but one conclusion. The United States and other free nations must take substantially more refugees than they have agreed to take up to this time.

Recommendations as to Future United States Policy on Accepting Additional Refugees

It has been suggested that the United States should announce at this time that it would take a fixed additional number of refugees.

Another suggestion that has been made is that the United States should agree to take a certain percentage of all Hungarian refugees who are presently in Austria, and of those who may come to Austria from Hungary in the future.

I have concluded that it would not be wise for the United States to be tied down either to a fixed percentage or a fixed number.

It should be our policy, along with other free nations of the world, to take our full share of these escapees from Communist tyranny.

We should not place a ceiling on what we will do in fulfilling our traditional national mission of providing a haven of refuge for victims of oppression. In addition, because of the uncertainty of the situation within Hungary, it is not possible for us to make any accurate estimate of what such a fixed number should be.

For us to agree to take a percentage of all refugees is also unrealistic. Conditions change within the various countries which might provide homes for refugees, and our policy should be flexible enough to take such changes into account.

Our policy should be based on the following principles:

1. All free nations should share to the extent of their capabilities in the responsibility for resettling refugees. Both through the United Nations and through normal diplomatic channels, the Government of the United States should work toward the realization of this objective. The United States should

Hungarian Wins Sponsor on Ship



Jerry Coron, Red Cross worker, with Laszlo J. Csernak

One of the 1,747 Hungarian refugees who arrived yesterday aboard the transport Gen. Le Roy Eltinge acquired a sponsor in mid-ocean.

Laszlo J. Csernak, 20 years old, struck up a friendship aboard ship with Jerry Coron, an American Red Cross worker from Shreveport, La. Mr. Coron said they met when the

youth, who speaks halting English, volunteered to assist him and the other Red Cross workers in their shipboard duties.

Mr. Coron arranged to sponsor the boy in this country and said he planned to pay for his college education.

The Hungarian youth had studied for four years in a technical school.

refugees outside of Austria. United States diplomatic representatives in the countries who are now offering asylum should, wherever possible, work out arrangements whereby refugees from Austria could be received in those countries to replace those we take for resettlement in the United States.

3. An amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act should be presented to the Congress for immediate consideration which would:

A. Regularize the status of Hungarian refugees brought into the United States under the parole procedure, and

B. Provide flexible authority to grant admission to this country of additional numbers of Hungarian and other refugees from Communist persecution, through the use of non-quota visas within an annual ceiling.

Such a provision should take into account the escapees who left Hungary before Oct. 23, 1956, and the meritorious cases of those from other Eastern European countries who cannot be resettled in the

overflowing. It cost approximately \$1 a day to feed each refugee and, in addition, substantial amounts must be found to improve or renovate existing buildings, to provide internal transportation, furniture, medical care, and related costs.

The refugees arrive destitute with no possessions but the clothes on their backs and they require some additional clothing and the basic amenities needed for living. Although much financial aid has come from the charitable organizations, particularly the Red Cross societies, and much more will be given through their help, the fact remains that the residual financial burden falls on the Austrian Government. This will in turn require the help of other Governments, including our own.

The League of Red Cross societies [Licross], of which the American Red Cross is a member, has assumed responsibility for care and maintenance of 35,000 refugees in the larger camps in Austria. The funds which we have transmitted to the United Nations (\$5,000,000) have been divided between the Austrian Government and the Licross based on their respective needs and requirements. Additional financial assistance to Licross through the United Nations will be required and should be provided.

It is also recommended that the governmental agencies concerned continue to explore the maximum use of surplus agricultural commodities both for the food requirements of the refugees as well as for the generation of counterpart funds which might be used for some of the cash requirements for the relief program.

Most of the cash contributions from our Government have up to now been made from the emergency fund provided in Section 401 of the Mutual Security Act. Current estimates are that presently appropriated funds will be adequate to provide for foreseeable costs of the Hungarian relief program for this fiscal year—until July 1, 1957.

The United States voluntary agencies may in this emergency period need limited governmental financial aid to assist them in the resettlement program in this country. This assistance would not ordinarily be required, but the sudden influx of Hungarian refugees has in the case of certain agencies placed particularly severe demands on their financial resources which they are unable to meet through the voluntary contributions available to them. To the extent that private contributions are not available there is no alternative but to provide support through Government funds.

Coordination of the activities of the voluntary agencies and the Federal Government concerned with refugee resettlement

problem. A more detailed report has already been submitted orally to the President and additional data on economic assistance will be submitted by Mr. Hollister.

After a thorough examination of the placement procedures at the Kilmer Reception Center, I am convinced that there is no question but that the American economy can easily and profitably assimilate into our economy the refugees from Hungary who are entering the United States.

This report would not be complete without paying tribute to the work of the voluntary agencies who have provided an inspiring example in the best American tradition of extra-governmental charity in welfare work. They moved in quickly when the refugees first began leaving Hungary. They provided food, clothing and care in the first chaotic days. They are processing the refugees for their movement out of Austria and it is to them that we look for the successful resettlement of Hungarian as well as other Iron Curtain refugees in the United States and other countries. They deserve the continued generous financial support of the American people.

I should also like to pay tribute to the American governmental officials who have worked willingly and ably night and day during these last two months. Our Ambassador to Austria [Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr.] and his staff, and the staffs of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Public Health Service and the Department of Labor have all done a superb job. The contribution of the United States armed forces in instituting and running the air and sea lifts has been in the best traditions of their respective services. I saw no more striking example of the generous spirit of America than the activities of the wives of armed forces personnel who arranged to provide special care for refugees at the various installations through which the refugees passed on their way to the United States.

Another example is the soup kitchen run by the wives of American governmental personnel in Vienna, where 3,000 to 4,000 refugees are fed daily. These are only examples of similar activities at the various installations where American personnel are assigned to this problem.

In conclusion, it is essential that in our necessary and understandable concern over the immediate problem of providing for the needs of refugees we not lose sight of the historical significance of this mass migration of people from an area of slavery to an area of freedom. The Communist leaders thought they were building a new order in Hungary. Instead they erected a

Appendix I

Status report of Hungarian refugee situation as of Dec. 31, 1956, 0700 hours (7 A. M.):

1. Total influx into Austria Oct. 23, 1956, to date—155,085.
2. Total number arrived in Austria last twenty-four hours—† 711.
3. Total number residing in Austria as of Dec. 31, 1956—67,008.
4. Movements:

Country	Quota	Cumulative Total	Moved
1. Switzerland	10,000	10,300	
2. Germany	13,552	10,934	
3. Netherlands	45,000	2,920	
4. France	*	8,395	
5. Sweden	4,000	3,993	
6. United Kingdom		12,866	
7. Australia	5,000	1,055	
8. Canada		7,635	
9. U. S. A.	21,500	19,668	
10. Belgium	3,000	3,019	
11. New Zealand	1,000	66	
12. Ireland	1,000	530	
13. Luxembourg	200	189	
14. Italy	4,000	3,451	
15. Spain			
16. Denmark	1,000	1,000	
17. Brazil	3,000		
18. Colombia	1,000		
19. Chile	1,000	47	
20. South Africa	500	148	
21. Norway	1,000	528	
22. Argentina	2,000	20	
23. Iceland		52	
24. Israel		756	
*Unlimited.			

†Arrivals in Austria. Daily average by weeks for December:

No. Per Day	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Last three days
2,532	2,532	1,724	1,185	866	714
1,724					
1,185					
866					
714					

\$6,000 on a temporary basis.

\$2,000 on a temporary basis.

Appendix II

Recent Hungarian refugees and parolees admitted to the United States by major occupation group:

(Received and processed in Central Office of Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice) through Dec. 23, 1956):

OCCUPATION GROUP

No.

Total

Professional, technical, and kindred workers

1,060

Farmers and farm managers

112

Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farmers

121

Clerical and kindred workers

557

Sales workers

100

Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers

1,963

Operatives and kindred workers

1,538

Private household workers

65

Service workers, except private household

244

Farm laborers

99

Laborers, except farm and mine

435

No occupation

2,959

Total

9,253

Males

6,023

Females

3,225

Age:

Under 5 years

572

298

274

5-9 years

611

320

291

10-14

461

238

223

15-19

1,309

955

354

20-29

3,310

2,354

956

30-39

1,762

1,099

663

40-49

865

561

304

50-59

281

170

111

60 and over

71

28

43

Not reported

11

5

6

MARITAL STATUS

REFUGEES ONLY

Single

3,205

2,458

747

Married

1,932

1,084

848

Widowed

81

27

54

Divorced

197

128

69

Unknown

22

16

6

FAMILY STATUS

PAROLEES ONLY

Principal applicant

2,339

1,859

480

Spouse

629

24

605

Child

847

432

415

Unknown

1

1

cause of fear of liquidation or of deportation. The number of floaters and of those who left Hungary purely for economic reasons is relatively small.

The majority of those who have been interviewed to date have expressed a desire to return to Hungary in the event of a change of government which would make it safe for them to do so.

The problem of checking the security backgrounds of the refugees is not as difficult as usual, due to the fact that in addition to the usual documentary evidence available in such cases, direct evidence is being volunteered by other refugees who are well informed as to the identity of spies and agents in their communities.

I am convinced that if the screening process which is presently in effect is continued the Hungarian refugees who are admitted to the United States will present no significant risk of internal subversion in this country.

Taking all the above factors into consideration, I believe that the countries which accept these refugees will find that, rather than having assumed a liability, they have acquired a valuable national asset. As Mr. Herbert Hoover said on Dec. 27, 1956, "The Hungarian refugees have proved by their courage and sacrifice that they are the traditional sort of persons who make Americans."

Disposition of Refugees to Date

Eighty-eight thousand of the 155,000 refugees have been resettled in countries other than Austria, as of Jan. 1. Of this 88,000, 15,000 have gone to the United States, and 73,000 could be assimilated into other countries.

Of the 67,000 who are in Austria at this time, the Austrian Government had indicated that approximately 30,000 could be assimilated into the Austrian economy, provided some assistance was given to Austria for the construction of housing and other facilities to provide for them during an adjustment period.

This leaves a minimum of 37,000 in Austria at the present time for whom homes must be found in other countries.

Estimate of Eventual Total Refugee Movement

How long the exodus of refugees from Hungary into Austria will continue will depend upon what happens in Hungary. If the character of the Hungarian Government were to change so that a degree of freedom were to be provided for the Hungarian people, there is little question but that the number of refugees leaving Hungary would be substantially reduced, and there is also no question but that many of those who have left Hungary would return.

There is also the possibility that the Hungarian Government might decide to step up

United States escapee program, the intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, all of which are engaged in various phases of resettlement activity, should receive support from us for this purpose.

2. Until Congress passes appropriate legislation, admission of Hungarians to the United States should be continued under the parole procedures now in effect. Most of these admissions should continue to apply to Hungarians in Austria to relieve the pressure in that country. However, some should be reserved for the Hungarians now in temporary asylum in Western Europe outside of Austria, with the understanding that they would eventually be admitted to the United States. Preference within this latter group should be given at this time primarily to those with relatives in this country. To this end, we should begin taking applications from the

who cannot be resettled in the United States because of the termination of the refugee relief program and the lack of any other legislative authority for their admittance.

C. I strongly urge the enactment of the amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act proposed by the President to the Eighty-fourth Congress. Such amendments would provide adequate flexibility in our immigration policy to meet more fully our world responsibilities. For example, it would permit consideration for certain escapees from communism other than those in Eastern Europe, including Chinese Nationalists who have had to flee from the Communist Government in their country.

4. It has been suggested that no change in the law is needed and that the whole problem of refugees from Communist countries can be handled adequately under the parole provisions of the present act. While the Attorney General

United Nations. We should continue our participation with the other free nations in this United Nations effort in order to secure the most effective combination of our resources. But it will be necessary, also, to deal directly with the Austrian Government and relief agencies on various aid matters, particularly those involving expenditures affecting the Austrian economy.

In connection with economic assistance to Austria, it should be pointed out that the cost to the Austrian Government has been considerable up to this time. Austria is a relatively small country of approximately seven million people. It has a housing shortage. Its economic recovery, though remarkable, was impeded by the long occupation of the country, ended only last year. Its budgetary capabilities are already strained. A substantial refugee program was present in Austria prior to this new influx from Hungary and most facilities were already

cerned with refugee resettlement in the United States should continue to be the responsibility of the President's Committee on Hungarian Refugee Relief. The committee, under the able direction of Mr. Tracy Voorhees, has done an admirable job.

GENERAL COMMENTS

This report is not intended to cover all phases of the refu-

gary. Instead they erected a monument which will stand forever in history as proof of the ultimate failure of international communism. Those people, both inside and outside of Hungary, who had the courage to expose by their actions this evil ideology for what it is deserve all the gratitude and support which we in the free world are so willingly giving today.

Red Cross Speeds Hungary Aid; Assists Revised National Group

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 1 (AP)—Two kinds of trucks with foreign license plates can be seen in Budapest: Soviet Army trucks packed with soldiers and white-painted lorries of the International Red Cross.

The International Committee of the Red Cross achieved a great moral victory when it was permitted to function in a Communist country. This international body brings in aid from abroad, approves distribution plans and supervises the distribution. However, the distribution is carried out by the Hungarian Red Cross.

The new Hungarian Red Cross says it has purged itself of "Stalinist" elements. It is headed now by a board of five university professors: Tibor Nonay, Ferenc Czeyda-Pommersheim, Boldizsar Horvath, Ferenc Foldvary and Dezso Klimko. Evidently none of the professors is or ever has been a Communist.

Government Aide Named

The government of Janos Kadar recognized the five professors as autonomous directors of the Hungarian Red Cross. Moreover, it appointed Dr. Gyoergy Killner, a physician and a man chosen by the board of professors, as Government Commissioner of the institution.

A correspondent talked the other day with Dr. Gyula Peer, deputy commissioner of the Hungarian Red Cross. The physician did not conceal the difficulties of the task: how to satisfy tens of thousands of war-afflicted Hungarians, supply medicine, food and coal for hospitals, fend off exaggerated demands, and others.

The distribution of aid was in a state of confusion until just before Christmas. The task of

planning was immense, the personnel of the Hungarian Red Cross hopelessly impotent and inefficient.

Now, it appears, things are more or less under control. Large-scale distribution of "uniform packages" has started. These contain cereals, canned meat, lard, sugar, milk-powder and soap. The Hungarian Red Cross plans to distribute about 10,000 of such packages each day.

Red Cross committees in all Budapest districts draft lists of the needy. The lists are sent to the national headquarters of the Red Cross, submitted for approval to the International Red Cross, which hands over the necessary quantities from its stores.

Petitions to Be Screened

The greatest responsibility rests on the district committees, consisting mainly of voluntary workers, especially teachers and students and also industrial workers. First the committee members screen petitions and go around to find out whether petitioners really need help. They also try to find out those who for one reason or another did not ask for aid, but still need it.

The Red Cross distributes the uniform parcels first of all among three categories of the populace; (1) families of those who were killed during the fighting, (2) wounded and their families, (3) those whose apartments were destroyed or severely damaged.

The number of family members decides the quantity: families with one to three members get one package. Those with four to six members, two, and those with more than six members get three parcels at one time.

Text of Nixon's Report on Refugees

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP).—The text of Vice-President Richard M. Nixon's report to President Eisenhower today on the Hungarian refugee problem follows:

Introduction

This report deals only with a symptom, and not with the basic problem. No matter how well we care for the victims of oppression, the guilt of those who drove them from their homes, who killed their fellow-countrymen and who today keep their nation in slavery must never be forgotten.

The revolt of the courageous people of Hungary against their oppressors is one of the most significant events in the history of mankind. Without plan or organization they rose up in final revulsion against the subjugation and cruelty which has been imposed upon them. What they did and are doing was not in vain for, by their deeds, they sounded the death knell of international communism for all the world to hear.

In a discussion confined as is this report to the present plight of the Hungarian refugees, we recognize that we are not dealing with the basic question of how freedom is to be provided for Hungary. Compliance by the U. S. S. R. with the resolution of the United Nations calling for the removal of Soviet troops from Hungary is the only adequate and permanent solution to that problem, and to the problems which face the Hungarian people. Solutions short of this must be considered temporary and basically not satisfactory.

On the basis of a first-hand survey of the Hungarian refugees from the time they cross the border into Austria until they leave the Camp Kilmer Reception Center, I submit the following findings and recommendations:

Number and Character of Refugees

Approximately 155,000 refugees have crossed the border between Oct. 23, 1956, and Jan. 1, 1957. An average of approximately 800 a day are coming across the border at this time.

The quality of the people who fled Hungary is of the highest order. For the most part they were in the forefront of the fight for freedom and fled only when the choice was death or deportation at the hands of the foreign invaders, or temporary flight to a foreign land to await the inevitable freedom for Hungary. The large majority are young people—students, technicians, craftsmen and professional people. There are many family units, including a large number of children.

The majority of the refugees who have been interviewed say that they left Hungary because of fear of liquidation or of deportation. The number of floaters and of those who left Hungary purely for economic reasons is relatively small.

The majority of those who have been interviewed to date have expressed a desire to return to Hungary in the event of a change of government which would make it safe for them to do so.

The problem of checking the security backgrounds of the refugees is not as difficult as usual, due to the fact that in addition to the usual documentary evidence available in such cases, direct evidence is being volunteered by other refugees who are well-informed as to the identity of spies and agents in their communities.

I am convinced that if the screening process which is presently in effect is continued the Hungarian refugees who are admitted to the United States will present no significant risk of internal subversion in this country.

Taking all the above factors into consideration, I believe that the countries which accept these refugees will find that, rather than having assumed a liability, they have acquired a valuable national asset. As Mr. Herbert Hoover said on Dec. 27, 1956, "The Hungarian refugees have proved by their courage and sacrifice that they are the traditional sort of persons who make Americans."

Disposition of Refugees to Date

88,000 of the 155,000 refugees have been resettled in countries other than Austria, as of Jan. 1. Of this 88,000, 15,000 have gone to the United States, and 73,000 have been accepted in other countries.

Of the 67,000 who are in Austria at this time, the Austrian government had indicated that approximately 30,000 could be assimilated into the Austrian economy, provided some assistance was given to Austria for the construction of housing and other facilities to provide for them during an adjustment period.

This leaves a minimum of 37,000 in Austria at the present time for whom homes must be found in other countries.

Estimate of Eventual Total Refugee Movement

How long the exodus of refugees from Hungary into Austria will continue will depend upon what happens in Hungary. If the character of the Hungarian government were to change so that a degree of freedom were to be provided for the Hungarian people, there is little question but that the number of refugees leaving Hungary would be substantially reduced,



Herald Tribune—United Press telephoto
Vice-President Nixon conferring at the White House yesterday with Presidential press secretary James Hagerty.

and there is also no question but that many of those who have left Hungary would return.

There is also the possibility that the Hungarian government might decide to step up its efforts to close the border, and, in that event, the number of refugees leaving Hungary probably would be substantially reduced.

Another factor which must be taken into account in analyzing the total problem is that some of the 73,000 who have gone to other countries did so with the understanding that they were going there temporarily and would eventually have the opportunity to go to the United States.

The President has stated that the United States would accept within this country those who went to other countries with such an understanding.

While the total number of refugees in the above categories can not be estimated with any degree of certainty, there can be but one conclusion. The United States and other free nations must take substantially more refugees than they have agreed to take up to this time.

Recommendations as to Future United States Policy on Accepting Additional Refugees

It has been suggested that the United States should announce at this time that it would take a fixed additional number of refugees.

Another suggestion that has been made is that the United States should agree to take a certain percentage of all Hungarian refugees who are presently in Austria, and of those who may come to Austria from Hungary in the future.

I have concluded that it would not be wise for the United States to be tied down either to a fixed percentage or a fixed number.

It should be our policy, along with other free nations of the world, to take our full share of these escapees from Communist tyranny.

We should not place a ceiling on what we will do in fulfilling our traditional national mission of providing a haven of refuge for victims of oppression. In addition, because of the uncertainty of the situation within Hungary, it is not possible for us to make any accurate esti-

mate of what such a fixed number should be.

For us to agree to take a percentage of all refugees is also unrealistic. Conditions change within the various countries which might provide homes for refugees, and our policy should be flexible enough to take such changes into account.

Sets Principles For U. S. Policy

Our policy should be based on the following principles:

1. All free nations should share to the extent of their capabilities in the responsibility for resettling refugees. Both through the United Nations, and through normal diplomatic channels, the government of the United States should work toward the realization of this objective. The United States escapee program, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, all of which are engaged in various phases of resettlement activity, should receive support from us for this purpose.

2. Until Congress passes appropriate legislation, admission of Hungarians to the United States should be continued under the parole procedures now in effect. Most of these admissions should continue to apply to Hungarians in Austria to relieve the pressure in that country. However, some should be reserved for the Hungarians now in temporary asylum in Western Europe outside of Austria, with the understanding that they would eventually be admitted to the United States. Preference within this latter group should be given at this time primarily to those with relatives in this country. To this end, we should begin taking applications from the refugees outside of Austria. United States diplomatic representatives in the countries who are now offering asylum should wherever possible work out arrangements whereby refugees from Austria could be received in those countries to replace those we take for resettlement in the United States.

3. An amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act should be presented to the Congress for immediate consideration which would:

A. Regularize the status of Hungarian refugees brought into

the United States under the parole procedure, and

B. Provide flexible authority to grant admission to this country of additional numbers of Hungarian and other refugees from Communist persecution, through the use of non-quota visas within an annual ceiling.

Such a provision should take

(Continued on page seventeen)

Nixon's Report on Hungarian Refugees

(Continued from page eight) into account the escapees who left Hungary before Oct. 23, 1956, and the meritorious cases of those from other Eastern European countries who can not be resettled in the United States because of the termination of the refugee relief program and the lack of any other legislative authority for their admittance.

C. I strongly urge the enactment of the amendments to the immigration and nationality act proposed by the President to the Eighty-fourth Congress. Such amendments would provide adequate flexibility in our immigration policy to meet more fully our world responsibilities. For example, it would permit consideration for certain escapees from communism other than those in Eastern Europe, including Chinese Nationalists who have had to flee from the Communist government in their country.

4. It has been suggested that no change in the law is needed and that the whole problem of refugees from Communist countries can be handled adequately under the parole provisions of the present act. While the Attorney General has interpreted the parole provisions so as to cover the 15,000 Hungarian refugees who have been admitted up to this time, and while I believe that the applications of additional Hungarian refugees should be processed under that provision between now and the time the Congress has an opportunity to consider amendments to the act, the circumstances and the limits under which this provision should be applied in the future should be spelled out by the Congress.

As the Attorney General has stated, neither he nor any other administrative official should have unlimited authority to admit aliens to the United States on a parole basis. It is obvious that such power, if arbitrarily used, could completely circumvent the basic purposes and objectives of the immigration law.

Economic Assistance by the United States

Our governmental aid for care and maintenance of the Hungarian refugees has been partially directed through the United Nations. We should continue our participation with the other free nations in this United Nations effort in order to secure the most effective combination of our resources. But it will be necessary, also, to deal directly with the Austrian government and relief agencies on various aid matters, particularly those involving expenditures affecting the Austrian economy.

In connection with economic assistance to Austria, it should be pointed out that the cost to the Austrian government has been considerable up to this time. Austria is a relatively small country of approximately 7,000,000 people. It has a housing shortage. Its economic recovery, though remarkable, was impeded by the long occupation of the country, ended only last year. Its budgetary capabilities are already strained. A substantial refugee program was present in Austria prior to this new influx from Hungary and most facilities were already overflowing. It costs approximately \$1 a day to feed each refugee and in addition substantial amounts must be found to improve or renovate existing buildings, to provide internal transportation, furniture, medical care and related costs.

The refugees arrive destitute with no possessions but the clothes on their backs, and they require some additional clothing and the basic amenities needed for living. Although much financial aid has come from the charitable organizations, particularly the Red Cross societies, and much more will

be given through their help, the fact remains that the residual financial burden falls on the Austrian government. This will in turn require the help of other governments, including our own.

Red Cross Aid In Austrian Camps

The League of Red Cross Societies (Licross), of which the American Red Cross is a member, has assumed responsibility for care and maintenance of 35,000 refugees in the larger camps in Austria. The funds which we have transmitted to the United Nations (\$5,000,000) have been divided between the Austrian government and the Licross based on their respective needs and requirements. Additional financial assistance to Licross through the United Nations will be required and should be provided.

It is also recommended that the governmental agencies concerned continue to explore the maximum use of surplus agricultural commodities both for the food requirements of the refugees as well as for the generation of counterpart funds which might be used for some of the cash requirements for the relief program.

Most of the cash contributions from our government have up to now been made from the emergency fund provided in Section 401 of the mutual security act. Current estimates are that presently appropriated funds will be adequate to provide for foreseeable costs of the Hungarian relief program for this fiscal year—until July 1, 1957.

The United States voluntary agencies may in this emergency period need limited governmental financial aid to assist them in the resettlement program in this country. This assistance would not ordinarily be required, but the sudden influx of Hungarian refugees has in the case of certain agencies placed particularly severe demands on their financial resources which they are unable to meet through the voluntary contributions available to them. To the extent that private contributions are not available there is no alternative but to provide support through government funds.

Co-ordination of activities of the voluntary agencies and the Federal government concerned with refugee resettlement in the United States should continue to be the responsibility of the

Presidents Committee on Hungarian Refugee Relief. The committee, under the able direction of Mr. Tracy Voorhees, has done an admirable job.

General Comments

This report is not intended to cover all phases of the refugee problem. A more detailed report has already been submitted orally to the President and additional data on economic assistance will be submitted by Mr. Hollister.

After a thorough examination of the placement procedures at the Kilmer Reception Center, I am convinced that there is no question but that the American economy can easily and profitably assimilate into our economy the refugees from Hungary who are entering the United States.

This report would not be complete without paying tribute to the work of the voluntary agencies who have provided an inspiring example in the best American tradition of extra-governmental charity in welfare work. They moved in quickly when the refugees first began leaving Hungary. They provided food, clothing and care in the first chaotic days. They are processing the refugees for their movement out of Austria, and it is to them that we look for the successful resettlement of Hungarian as well as other iron curtain refugees in the United States and other countries. They deserve the continued generous financial support of the American people.

Lauds Government Officials, Too

I should also like to pay tribute to the American governmental officials who have worked willingly and ably night and day during these last two months. Our Ambassador to Austria and his staff, and the staffs of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Public Health Service, and the Department of Labor have all done a superb job. The contribution of the United States armed forces in instituting and running the air and sea lifts has been in the best traditions of their respective services. I saw no more striking example of the generous spirit of America than the activities of the wives of armed forces personnel who arranged to provide special care for refugees at the various installations through which the refugees passed on their way to the United States.

Another example is the soup kitchen run by the wives of American governmental personnel in Vienna, where three to four thousand refugees are fed daily. These are only examples of similar activities at the various installations where American personnel are assigned to this problem.

In conclusion, it is essential

that in our necessary and understandable concern over the immediate problem of providing for the needs of refugees we not lose sight of the historical significance of this mass migration of people from an area of slavery to an area of freedom. The Communist leaders thought they were building a new order in Hungary. Instead they erected a monument which will stand forever in history as proof of the ultimate failure of international communism. Those people, both inside and outside of Hungary, who had the courage to expose by their actions this evil ideology for what it is deserve all the gratitude and support which we in the free world are so willingly giving today.

President Ends Limit On Refugee Arrivals

Sees Nixon, Then Bids Brownell Continue Acceptance on Parole

Text of Nixon report—
Page 8

By James E. Warner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—President Eisenhower today ordered that Hungarian refugees continue to be admitted to the United States in numbers well above the present 21,500 ceiling.

The order came after Mr. Eisenhower conferred for more than an hour with Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, whom he had sent as a personal representative to Austria, and who submitted an eleven-page report—actually a policy paper—to the President and later to a White House bipartisan meeting of Congressional leaders.

In it, Mr. Nixon recommended that the present system of admitting refugees from Hungary and other areas of Communist oppression be continued on the "parole" basis, which means that refugees are received without regard to quotas on a non-permanent basis, and that Congress act promptly to amend immigration laws fixing a permanent policy.

Mr. Eisenhower said:

"The Attorney General will

continue to parole Hungarian refugees into the United States until such time as the Congress acts. This action, in my opinion, is clearly in the national interest.

"It will prevent a stoppage of the flow of these refugees and will permit the United States to continue, along with other free nations of the world, to do its full share in providing a haven for these victims of oppression."

In his report, released earlier at the White House, the Vice-President repeatedly stressed the historic significance of the Hungarian revolt and unrest in other satellites and Russia itself, and pointedly indicted the Soviet Union, obviously with Mr. Eisenhower's approval. This is what made his "report" on the Hungarian refugee problem actually an Administration state paper on foreign policy.

Calling the Hungarian revolt "one of the most significant events in the history of mankind," the report declared:

"It is essential that in our necessary and understandable concern over the immediate problem of providing for the

Continued on page 17, column 2

Refugee Ceiling Raised

(Continued from page one)

needs of refugees we not lose sight of the historical significance of this mass migration of people from an area of slavery to an area of freedom.

"The Communist leaders thought they were building a new order in Hungary. Instead, they erected a monument which will stand forever in history as proof of the ultimate failure of international communism.

"Those people, both inside and outside of Hungary, who had the courage to export by their actions this evil ideology for what it is deserve all the gratitude and support which we in the free world are so willingly giving today."

The Vice-President recommended a four-point program, as follows:

1. All free nations share "to the extent of their capabilities" in resettling refugees, working through their own diplomatic channels, the United Nations and other agencies.

2. Until Congress passes other legislation, the United States should continue admission of refugees under the parole procedures now in effect, under which 15,000 of the 21,500 presently authorized admissions have occurred.

3. Amend the immigration laws to "regularize" the status of Hungarians already admitted on parole status and give "flexible authority" for admission of other victims of Communist persecution through "non-quota visas within an annual ceiling."

4. While the parole admission system should be continued until new legislation is enacted, "the circumstances and limits under which this provision

should be applied in the future should be spelled out by the Congress."

Most Hungarians want to return to their country when any semblance of freedom has been restored, the Vice-President said. As for the possibility of Soviet spies being admitted among the refugees, he said:

"The problem of checking the security backgrounds of the refugees is not as difficult as usual, due to the fact that in addition to the usual documentary evidence available in such cases, direct evidence is being volunteered by other refugees who are well-informed as to the identity of spies and agents in their communities. . . . If the screening process which is presently in effect is continued, Hungarian refugees admitted to the United States will present no significant risk of internal subversion in this country."

Navy Sea Lift Brings 1,750 Hungarians

Refugees' Baby Born as Ship Docks

By Bert Quint

The first day of the new year was breaking over New York Harbor yesterday when a slight, dark-haired Hungarian refugee gave birth to a six and one-half-pound boy aboard the American ship carrying her and her husband to a new life.

The baby boy was among 1,750 Hungarians who arrived aboard the General Leroy Eltinge at the Brooklyn Army Terminal. He was named Leroy Eltinge Matusek—after the ship that was his first cradle—and he was born an American citizen as the vessel rode at anchor at Quarantine in American territorial waters and under the American flag.

It had been a rough trip from Bremerhaven, Germany, since the ship left Dec. 20. There were fogs, gales and heavy seas which forced the Eltinge, first of a three-vessel Navy sealift for 5,500 Hungarian refugees, to move much of the time at only four knots an hour instead of the normal seventeen.

Eisenhower Message

But when Mrs. Gabriella Matusek gave birth to her first child at 7 a. m., there was no difficulty and doctors reported that the mother, the baby and her nervous husband, Harry, a twenty-six-year-old machinist, were all doing fine. They were attended by a rear admiral, Hubert Van Peenan, 3d Naval District medical officer—and Lt. Melvin Borowsky.

Upon their arrival in Brooklyn, all the refugees were handed copies of a letter from President Eisenhower saying in part: "The circumstances that

have separated you from your homeland and your loved ones fill American hearts with deep emotion and with compassion for what you are doing. We feel a solemn and responsible pride that in your time of need you have come to our shores."

"We give you this present assurance—if, when that day dawns once more, you should choose to go back to your native

homes in Hungary, America will do its best in helping you to return."

Mr. Matusek, however, said he wanted to stay only in the country at whose shores his son was born.

"I don't care where I live as long as it's in the United States. I don't care what I do as long as I can do it in freedom and earn an honest living."



Herald Tribune photo by Nat Fein

NEW-BORN CITIZEN FOR THE NEW WORLD—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Matusek with their child, Leroy Eltinge Matusek, who was born yesterday aboard the transport General Leroy Eltinge as it lay at anchor at Quarantine.



Herald Tribune photo by Joe Engels

A young Hungarian refugee eating a hard-boiled egg as he looked out at America through a porthole. The vessel, in from Bremerhaven with 1,750 Hungarians, docked at Brooklyn Army Terminal.



Herald Tribune photo by Joe Engels

Margit Foidi, seventeen, and her twenty-two-year-old fiance, Joseph Gem, getting their first look at New York. The ship encountered heavy seas on its trip.



Herald Tribune photo by Nat Fein

Zoltan, sixteen, (surname withheld because his parents remain in Hungary), wearing a patch over eye in which is lodged a bullet he received during the fighting.

2-Party Accord

President Lifts Refugee Ceiling On 'Parole' Basis

Nixon Urges Leaders To Take Early Action On Immigration Law

President Eisenhower has lifted any ceiling on the number of Hungarian refugees to be admitted to the United States on "parole" until Congress acts to spell out new policy on asylum for the fleeing Communist persecution.

Mr. Eisenhower announced extension of the emergency

Text of Report. Page A-8

refugee relief program late yesterday after discussing it first with Democratic and Republican congressional leaders in a White House conference.

His action followed a recommendation by Vice President Nixon, who also urged at the conference that Congress give "immediate consideration" to amending the immigration law to:

1. Regularize the status of Hungarian refugees brought into this country under the parole procedure.

2. Provide flexible authority to admit "additional numbers of Hungarian and other refugees from Communist persecution, through the use of non-quotas visas within an annual ceiling."

Details Not Discussed

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said there was no disapproval of the President's emergency action from the Senate and House leaders. He added that actual details of further action that might be taken by Congress were not discussed.

Majority Whip Albert of Oklahoma told newsmen it was fair to say that the Senate and House leaders "look with sympathy" on the Eisenhower-Nixon proposals, but that there were no commitments on specific details.

Senate Republican Leader Knowland predicted Congress would act favorably on legislation to facilitate bringing in more refugees, but refused to discuss details.

While the bi-partisan conference moved into discussion of other problems facing the new Congress, the President issued this announcement:

"The Attorney General will continue to parole Hungarian refugees into the United States until such time as the Congress acts.

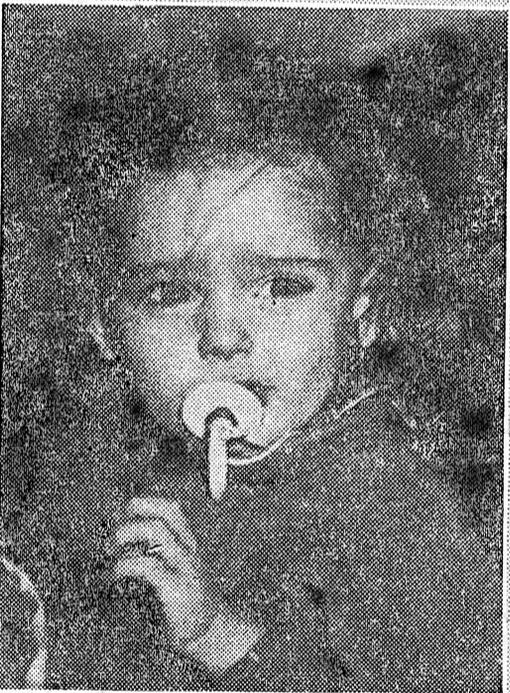
"In National Interest"

"This action, in my opinion, is clearly in the national interest. It will prevent a stoppage of the flow of these refugees and will permit the United States to continue, along with the other three nations of the world, to do its full share, in providing a haven for these victims of oppression."

Previously, Mr. Eisenhower had set a limit of 15,000 on the Hungarian refugees to be brought here under the emergency parole program. Another 6,500, for a total of 21,500, have been brought here under the Refugee Relief Act which expired Monday.

The President's action yesterday means there now is no ceiling on the number of refugees who may be brought here, except that provided by such prac-

Continued on Page A-5, Col. 1



NEW YEAR IN NEW LAND—These four Hungarian refugee youngsters had their first look at their new land yesterday in New York Harbor. The boys at the top made their respective inspections over a doughnut and from behind a coffee container. The girl at the bottom left munched a pacifier and her companion peeked out from a life jacket. (Story on Page A-2.)—AP Wirephoto.

[continuation not found]

Text of Nixon's Report On Hungarian Refugees

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Introduction

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In a discussion confined as is this report to the present plight of the Hungarian refugees, we recognize that we are not dealing with the basic question of how freedom is to be provided for Hungary. Compliance by the USSR with the resolution of the United Nations calling for the removal of Soviet troops from Hungary is the only adequate and permanent solution to that problem, and to the problems which face the Hungarian people. Solutions short of this must be considered temporary and basically not satisfactory.

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The majority of the refugees who have been interviewed say that they left Hungary because of fear of liquidation or of deportation. The number of floaters and of those who left Hungary purely for economic reasons is relatively small.

The majority of those who have been interviewed to date have expressed a desire to return to Hungary in the event of a change of government which would make it safe for them to do so.

The problem of checking the security backgrounds of the refugees is not as difficult as usual, due to the fact that in addition to the usual documentary evidence available in such cases, direct evidence is being volunteered by other refugees who are well informed as to the identity

of spies and agents in their communities.

I am convinced that if the screening process which is presently in effect is continued the Hungarian refugees who are admitted to the United States will present no significant risk of internal subversion in this country.

Taking all the above factors into consideration, I believe that the countries which accept these refugees will find that, rather than having assumed a liability, they have acquired a valuable national asset. As Mr. Herbert Hoover said on December 27, 1956, "The Hungarian refugees have proved by their courage and sacrifice that they are the traditional sort of persons who make Americans."

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Of the 67,000 who are in Austria at this time, the Austrian government had indicated that approximately 30,000 could be assimilated into the Austrian government had in-assistance was given to Austria for the construction of housing and other facilities to provide for them during an adjustment period.

This leaves a minimum of 37,000 in Austria at the present time for whom homes must be found in other countries.

Estimate of Eventual Total Refugee Movement

How long the exodus of refugees from Hungary into Austria will continue will depend upon what happens in Hungary. If the character of the Hungarian government were to change so that a degree of freedom were to be provided for the Hungarian people, there is little question but that the number of refugees leaving Hungary would be substantially reduced, and there is also no question but

that many of those who have left Hungary would return.

There is also the possibility that the Hungarian government might decide to step up its efforts to close the border, and, in that event, the number of refugees leaving Hungary probably would be substantially reduced.

Another factor which must be taken into account in analyzing the total problem is that some of the 73,000 who have gone to other countries did so with the understanding that they were going there temporarily and would eventually have the opportunity to go to the United States.

The President has stated that the United States would accept within this country those who went to other countries with such an understanding.

While the total number of refugees in the above categories cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty, there can be but one conclusion. The United States and other free nations

must take substantially more refugees than they have agreed to take up to this time.

Recommendations on Accepting Additional Refugees

It has been suggested that the United States should announce at this time that it would take a fixed additional number of refugees.

Another suggestion that has been made is that the United States should agree to take a certain percentage of all Hungarian refugees who are presently in Austria, and of those who may come to Austria from Hungary in the future.

I have concluded that it would not be wise for the United States to be tied down either to a fixed percentage or a fixed number.

It should be our policy, along with other free nations of the world, to take our full share of these escapees from the Communist tyranny.

We should not place a ceiling

on what we will do in fulfilling our traditional national mission of providing a haven to refuge for victims of oppression. In addition, because of the uncertainty of the situation within Hungary, it is not possible for us to make any accurate estimate of what such a fixed number should be.

For us to agree to take a percentage of all refugees is also unrealistic. Conditions change within the various countries which might provide homes for refugees, and our policy should be flexible enough to take such changes into account.

Principles of Policy

Our policy should be based on the following principles:

1. All free nations should share to the extent of their capabilities in the responsibility for resettling refugees. Both through the United Nations, and through normal diplomatic channels, the Government of the United States should work toward the realization of this ob-

jective. The United States escapee program, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, all of which are engaged in various phases of resettlement activity, should receive support from us for this purpose.

2. Until Congress passes appropriate legislation, admission of Hungarians to the United States should be continued under the parole procedures now in effect. Most of these admissions should continue to apply to Hungarians in Austria to relieve the pressure in that country. However, some should be reserved for the Hungarians now in temporary asylum in Western Europe outside of Austria, with the understanding that they would eventually be admitted to the United States. Preference within this latter group should be given at this time primarily to those with relatives in this country. To this end, we should begin taking applications from

the refugees outside of Austria. United States diplomatic representatives in the countries who are now offering asylum should wherever possible work out arrangements whereby refugees from Austria could be received in those countries to replace those we take for resettlement in the United States.

3. An amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act should be presented to the Congress for immediate consideration which would:

A. Regularize the status of Hungarian refugees brought into the United States under the parole procedure, and

B. Provide flexible authority to grant admission to this country of additional numbers of Hungarian and other refugees from Communist persecution, through the use of non-quota visas within an annual ceiling.

Such a provision should take into account the escapees who left Hungary before October 23,

Continued on Page A-10, Col. 1

[CONTINUATION NOT FOUND]

NEW KADAR PLAN EXPECTED SUNDAY

Parties in Hungarian Revolt Specify Eight Conditions to Projected Reforms

By JOHN MacCORMAC

Special to The New York Times.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 2 —A new Government program that, it is predicted, will go far to meet the demands of the Hungarian revolutionaries is expected to be announced Sunday.

The regime of Premier Janos Kadar, with the consent of the Russians, has been busily negotiating with representatives of non-Communist parties for their inclusion in a new coalition government.

It is understood that the parties that may be said to represent the spirit of the uprising have made eight conditions:

1. Martial law and the summary courts that have been operating under it must be abolished.
2. Deportations must be stopped and those already deported must be returned to Hungary.
3. Full legal rights must be granted to those in custody.
4. There must be complete dissolution of the ADV, the Hungarian political police.
5. The coalition parties must have full freedom of the press and radio.
6. The Social Democrats must be included in a new government.
7. Free organization of workers and peasants councils must be permitted.
8. The Russians must state their intention about withdrawing their troops.

The last point, considered the most important, must be handled in the spirit of Moscow's declaration of Oct. 30 and the solutions of the problem must include a phased withdrawal from Hungary. On Oct 30 the Soviet withdrew its troops from Budapest, saying it hoped the revolt could be ended without them. On Nov. 4 the troops returned.

Some Changes Inmutable

The revolt has produced some changes that cannot be reversed, according to revolutionary sources. These were said to be as follows:

¶The establishment of autonomous workers councils that make workers the masters of the mines and factories.

¶Recognition of the right to strike.

¶Recognition of the right of peasants to leave the collectives and sell their products on the market.

¶Abolition of surrender obligations of the farmers.

¶Overthrow of the one-party monopoly and admission that socialism can be based only on a coalition of all those parties that accept it in principle.

There appears to be an optimistic belief in non-Communist circles here that the Government will go far to recognize the lessons of the revolt and the emergencies that it created.

Chief among the latter will be the dismissal of 100,000 to 200,000 workers because of the lack of coal and other raw materials, and the fusion or abolition of eight departments of the Government.

Those selected for dismissal will know their fate on Sunday. If the total thrown out of work is 200,000—and it is believed it will actually be far greater—the number of those affected when families are included will be close to a million.

This will produce an acute situation in a country where the old Communist regime boasted there was no unemployment. It will be difficult for the Government to deal with this situation even if the Kadar regime does change to become more acceptable to the people.

It is believed that one solution

that the regime may attempt will be to send the unemployed to the coal mines to replace miners who have fled to the West.

Truck Driven Into Crowd

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—The police drove a truck straight at hundreds of housewives today to break up a crowd trying to storm a newly opened department store.

Amid angry shouts from the women the truck drove onto the sidewalk in Budapest's main thoroughfare and forced an estimated crowd of 1,500 to flee. No injuries were reported.

The incident occurred during a frantic shopping rush that began when stores opened after the New Year's holiday. Some observers attributed the rush to fears of inflation, unemployment, reduced wages and anxiety to buy essential goods while stocks lasted.

By early afternoon a line of about 1,500 housewives stood in ranks along the pavement for about 500 yards, clamoring to get in. It was then that the police truck arrived.

Policemen with truncheons waded into the crowd and pushed it back. Gradually the crowds melted away and when the store closed all was quiet.

17,168 HUNGARIANS RECEIVED BY KILMER

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP KILMER, N. J., Jan. 2

—A total of 17,168 Hungarian refugees had been received at the reception center here by 4 P. M. today.

Camp spokesmen said that 8,934 had left for new homes in this country and that 8,234 remained. These included 1,746 passengers from the Navy's transport, Gen. Le Roy Eltinge, which arrived in New York yesterday, and ninety-one persons aboard the 234th and 235th flights of the refugee airlift.

Of the Eltinge passengers, 414 had been processed by 4 P. M. The rest were waiting to be supplied with identification cards. None had left the camp as yet.

Today, forty refugees will leave the camp for new homes in Utica, N. Y. The program was announced in New York by Dr. Isador Lubin, Industrial Commissioner of New York and executive secretary of the New York State Committee on Refugees.

Also, 20,000 ten-pound supplementary food parcels for Hungary will be packed today by the Brooklyn chapter of the Red Cross.

More Refugees Likely

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Jan. 2—Austrian authorities felt today that the prospect of widespread unemployment in Hungary again would swell the stream of refugees from that country.

More than 800 men, women and children crossed the border in the last twenty-four hours. Many expressed fear of famine and economic ruin.

Many also, however, told of reports of a new law to be announced in Hungary soon that would impose severe punishment on Hungarians who attempted to flee to Austria. Until now fugitives caught in the border area by Hungarian or Soviet guards have been held a few hours and then turned back.

Under the reported law allegedly published on New Year's Eve but not yet effective, the punishment for attempted illegal border crossings would be six months' imprisonment for women and sentences for men that would vary with the prisoner's age and occupation.

More than 156,000 Hungarians have been received in Austria since the start of the Hungarian revolution Oct. 23. About 70,000 remain here.

Russian Joins Refugees

VIENNA, Jan. 2 (AP)—A Russian soldier on guard duty over Hungarian soldier prisoners joined them in becoming refugees in Austria today.

Three Hungarian soldiers said their regiment had been dissolved and the troops interned. The Russian soldier was set to guard them, but when they made a getaway he decided to join them instead of stopping them.

10 Couples Are Wed

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Jan. 2 (UP)—Ten Hungarian refugee couples were married here today in a mass wedding.

An interpreter aided Father Peter Donati in the ceremony, since the priest speaks no Hungarian and the refugees speak no English.

Only Hungarians from the near-by Middleton refugee camp attended the hour-long ceremony in St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Church in suburban Gorebridge. But outside the church nearly every woman and child in the neighborhood waited to greet the newlyweds with a hail of confetti.

ENGLISH CLASSES SET FOR REFUGEES

State Opens Adult Education Program to Hungarians —Airlift Is Ending

ALBANY, Jan. 2 (AP)—Every Hungarian refugee who settles in New York State will be provided with an opportunity to learn English, the State Education Commissioner said today.

Dr. James E. Allen Jr. reported that communities in which Hungarian refugees had arrived already were organizing Americanization classes for instruction in English and "the principles of our American way of life."

Dr. Allen said in a telegram to Tracy S. Voorhees, chairman of President Eisenhower's Committee on Hungarian refugees, that adult public education programs in 610 communities of the state "are ready and eager to aid."

Safe Haven Almost Completed

MCGUIRE AIR FORCE BASE, Jan. 2 (AP)—Operation Safe Haven, the White House-inspired airlift for thousands of Hungarian refugees, was drawing to a close here today.

Military Air Transport personnel prepared to accept the last of 9,700 fleeing rebels from Austria.

The last plane-load took off from the Munich-Reim airport shortly after noon. It will arrive sometime tomorrow along with three other plane-loads that took off today.

The arrival of refugees from their camps in Austria will not stop when the last plane lands tomorrow. The former Army troopship, Gen. LeRoy Eltinge, brought refugees to Brooklyn yesterday and two more ships bearing about 3,750 additional refugees will dock later. They will be taken to the Camp Kilmer Reception Center.

Gifts for Hungarians

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Jan. 2 (AP)—Shoes and rubbers worth nearly \$15,000 at wholesale prices were on their way today to Camp Kilmer as a gift for Hungarian refugees. The footwear—5,111 pairs of leather shoes and 1,093 pairs of rubbers and galoshes—is the gift of Dunham Brothers Company of Brattleboro, wholesale and retail shoe distributors. It was contributed through the Brattleboro Chapter of the American Red Cross.

TO AID MORE REFUGEES

President Eisenhower has ordered the continued admission of Hungarian refugees beyond the present quota of 21,500. At the same time he is preparing to ask Congress to open the door much wider to refugees from all countries suffering from Communist oppression.

These steps are in line with recommendations submitted to the President by Vice President Nixon, following his firsthand survey of the refugee situation in Austria and Germany. As Mr. Nixon says in his report, aid to the refugees cannot solve the larger problem of winning freedom for Hungary and other Communist - dominated countries; that can be achieved only by keeping aglow the flame of liberty in these countries and by continuing the pressure of world opinion for the withdrawal of Soviet troops. But the free nations can demonstrate their sympathy with this struggle by sharing to the extent of their capabilities the responsibility of caring for those who can fight no longer and must choose between deportation and death or exile.

In that task the United States, with its vast resources and spaces, must take the lead. As Mr. Nixon has pointed out, the refugees from Hungary especially are of the highest order, the majority being young people and including technicians, craftsmen and members of the professions. They are not a liability but a valuable national asset for any country receiving them.

It is gratifying that, in contrast to narrower views prevailing in the past, Congressional leaders have risen to the occasion and endorsed the President's program.

Hungary Behind Them—Freedom Ahead



Herald Tribune—United Press

Through deep snow and mud, three young Hungarians step across the border at Andau, Austria, after a four-day flight from Budapest.

Electronics to Speed Refugee Resettlement

By Edwin Holden

CAMP KILMER, N. J., Jan.

4.—Authorities at the Hungarian Refugee Resettlement Center will put into operation tomorrow a high-speed electronic classification system to facilitate the processing of Kilmer's mounting refugee population presently estimated at 7,000.

Installation of the new system was spurred by President Eisenhower's announcement on New Years Day that a unlimited number of Hungarian refugees may be admitted to the United States.

Hope to Cut Time

Using machines and highly trained personnel loaned by the International Business Machines Corp. of New York, Federal and Welfare authorities hope to cut to a few days the time incoming escapees must spend at this former Army base.

The new system is designed to match employment and housing offers with the separate skills and abilities of the refugees and operates like any business punch card system.

There are three basic steps to the operation: recording, relating and evaluation. Recording begins with an interview conducted by trained personnel of the U. S. Employment Service, who record the refugee's occupational skill, education, language abilities, housing requirements and the location of his relatives.

Offers Detailed

Detailed offers of employment and housing from all over the United States are recorded on separate cards.

In the relating stage of the

operation, a machine matches the job offers with the talents of the individual family, sorting such details as language requirements, desired salaries or the number of children in a family.

The evaluation phase of the program is designed to show authorities at any given time the exact relation between job offers and placement requests, what sort of firms the offers come from and even the sex or marital status of the applicants.

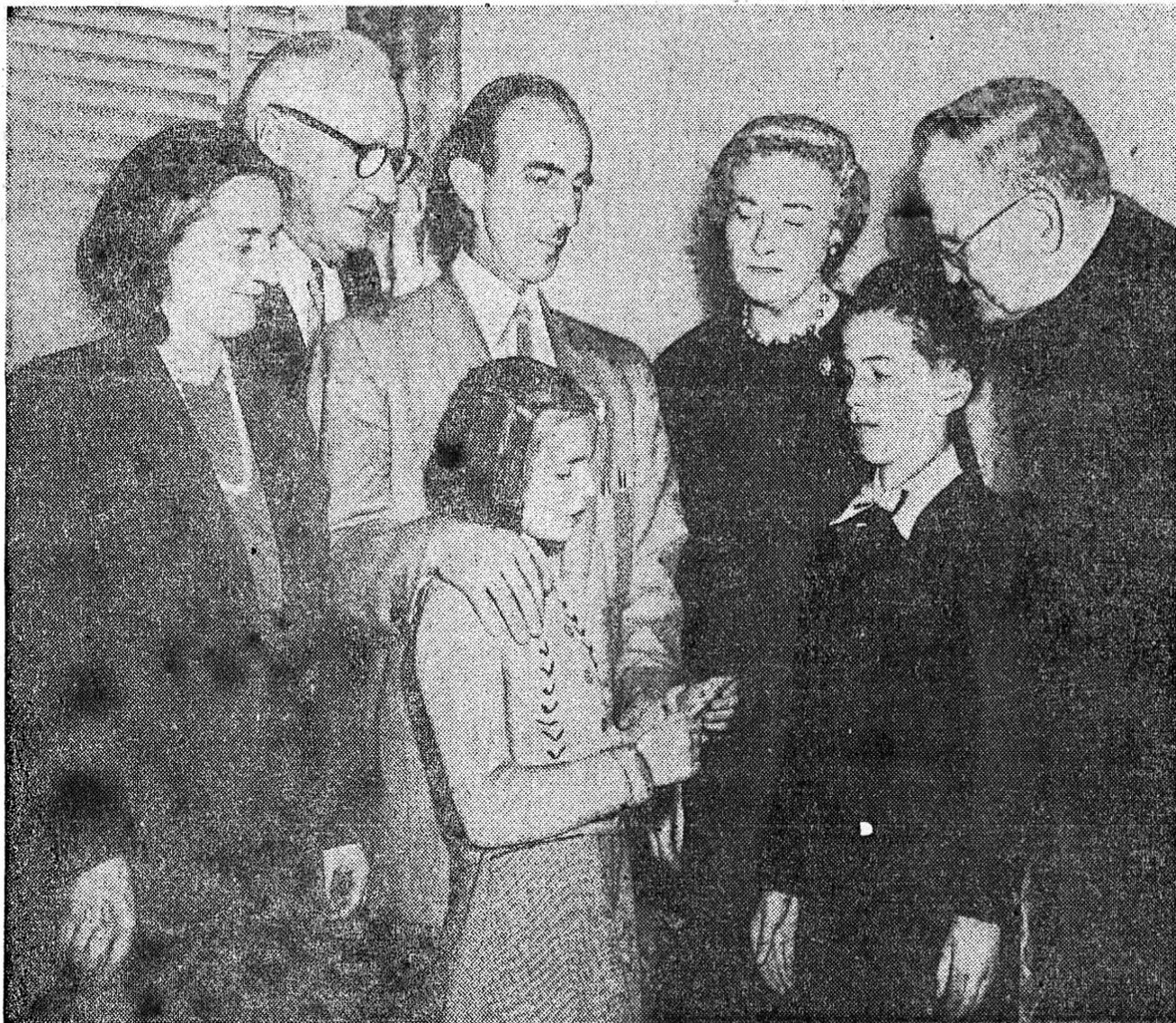
BROOKLYN EDITION

New York World-Telegram

The Sun

BROOKLYN SECTION.

VOL. 124—NO. 103— Entered as second class matter, Post Office, New York, N. Y. Local Forecast: Fair tonight and tomorrow. Chance of rain or snow tomorrow night. Weather Forecast on Page 32. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1957



The Rt. Rev. Edward P. Hoar, administrator of the Brooklyn Catholic Diocese, welcomes Hungarian refugees Mr. and Mrs. Ferenc Kertez and their children, Judith, 9, and Attila, 11. Behind them are John J. Lynch, chairman of the Resettlement Committee for Hungarian Refugees, and Mrs. Albert R. Spillman, co-chairman, who will help them find work and a new home in Brooklyn.

Many Are Skilled

Boro Urged to Find Work for Refugees

Job offers and emergency relief funds for the many Hungarian refugees expected to settle here—just how many depends on the generosity of Brooklynites—were asked today by the Rt. Rev. William F. Kelly, director of the borough resettlement committee.

He reported that half the 47 refugees who arrived last week now have homes and jobs, among them Dr. Gyula Szucs, who has been appointed to the gynecology staff of Hoiv Family Hospital.

Most Are Skilled.

The rest were staying temporarily at the Hotel St. George while committee aids tried to place them in suitable work. Most of the new arrivals are skilled or semi-skilled workers, carpenters, mechanics and factory hands. A few are specialists or laborers.

The committee noted with gratitude the many bids for domestic servants it had received but said they would not be filled since almost all the women arriving here will be mothers with young children.

Most of the refugees fortunate enough to escape Russian persecution were fighters in the resistance, factory workers and students who led the early stages of the revolt. Their most urgent needs are employment and temporary support.

Boro Donations.

Msgr. Kelly asked borough residents who want to make

donations to address them to the Resettlement Committee for Hungarian Refugees at 191 Joralemon St. or at any parish church. Job offers may be made by calling TRIangle 5-0816.

Committee members will go to Camp Kilmer, N. J., the refugee reception center, early next week to bring back another group of Hungarians.

3 Refugees Find Right Word: 'Help'

They were lonely, these three Hungarian refugees. They had taken a walk from their quarters in the Hotel St. George for a view from the bridge.

They listened to the chatter of workmen, office workers, housewives and kids. If only, they thought, we could speak English. If only we could talk to someone.

Then they spied a Hungarian flag flying alongside a white building with a big Red Cross.

Not only did they find friends—they found an interpreter, Miss Eva Gluck, Hungarian-born staffer of the Brooklyn Red Cross fundraising committee. Through her efforts, they located a Hungarian-English dictionary and looked up the word they most wanted to know—"work." And then they rolled up their sleeves and began working.

The scene was the One Red Cross Pl. headquarters of the Brooklyn Chapter and the three Hungarians were Bela Magyar, Ferenc Tot and Miklos Matuz. They were engaged in "Operation Feed Them"—an emergency Red Cross Hungarian relief project. Along with some 50 Red Cross volunteers, plus sailors from the nearby Naval Receiving Station, the young refugees worked vigorously on an assembly line, helping fill some 20,000 10-pound food parcels.

SEARCHLIGHT ON HUNGARY

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold proposed yesterday that the General Assembly appoint a group to collect all available information on the Hungarian situation, including information from the many refugees who have left Hungary. The proposal itself is not new, of course, but what is new and useful is that the Secretary General has put the prestige of his important office behind it.

The need for this step has been created by the contempt with which the Kadar puppet group and its Soviet masters have treated earlier United Nations efforts and resolutions. We may recall that the observers appointed by the Secretary General to visit Hungary and to collect facts there were prevented from entering that country. The Secretary General himself, who had every reason to suppose he would be allowed to visit Hungary the middle of last month, was denied admittance. All this took place before the Kadar representative had walked out of the General Assembly and while he claimed all the privileges to which a true representative of Hungary is entitled in the United Nations.

A General Assembly fact-finding group formed along the lines the Secretary General has suggested will have many opportunities to gain information. The 150,000 Hungarian refugees include persons from every walk of that nation's life and from every area of the country. There is additional evidence that can be given by diplomatic personnel of member states of the U. N. who have been and are now stationed in Budapest. Many foreign reporters were present in Hungary during the most crucial first weeks of the Hungarian revolution, when the patriots were so treacherously attacked by the Soviet Army. The Indian representative who visited Budapest several times and reported his findings to Prime Minister Nehru could be called upon to testify. The facts are available. It is to be hoped that the General Assembly will move rapidly to assure that the task of gathering and presenting them formally to the U. N. will be accomplished as soon as possible.

TRANSPORT LANDS 1,716 HUNGARIANS

Refugees Tell of Slave Labor Camps and of Heroism in Budapest Fighting

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER

Seventeen hundred and sixteen Hungarian refugees arrived here yesterday by sea to begin life anew in freedom.

They disembarked in early-morning chill from the Navy transport Gen. William G. Haan at Pier 4 of the Brooklyn Army Terminal. Later they were escorted in buses to Camp Kilmer, N. J., where they were welcomed by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., head of the American delegation at the United Nations.

At the Brooklyn pier, they were greeted by Gen. J. Lawton Collins, vice chairman of the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief, and other officials. They came with stories of terror and heroism.

The refugees sailed Christmas Day from Bremerhaven, Germany. Stormy weather delayed their arrival. They were the second group of Hungarians to be brought here in a week by the Military Sea Transportation Service under Navy command. Another Navy transport, the Marine Carp, is en route here with more of the 5,000 to be transported by sea.

Eisenhower Message Read

The arrivals huddled on the snow-flaked decks of the Haan as the retired Army Chief of Staff read a personal message of welcome from President Eisenhower.

They stood with heads bared as an Army band played the Hungarian national anthem and "The Star Spangled Banner."

Earlier, they were met at Quarantine in pre-dawn darkness by a Navy tug carrying a score of reporters and photographers. Priests, ministers and rabbis were at their side as they related harrowing experiences to interviewers.

The youngest of the passengers was a four-month-old baby girl. She was accompanied by her parents. For the father, who preferred to remain anonymous because his parents are still in Hungary, it was a second taste of freedom. A Jew, he had spent several years in Nazi concentration camps in the war and he still bore on his left forearm his prison camp serial number.

A heroic figure was 29-year-old Stefi Erik, a factory worker who had spent six years in custody for anti-Communist activity and who had been freed from slave labor in Csolnok coal mines when the workers revolted last Oct. 30. He fought in Budapest in the uprising.

Boy an Ammunition Carrier

Mrs. Iona Bischof was accompanied by her year-old daughter Kathleen and her 13-year-old son Frigysene. Her husband died in jail as a political prisoner and her hair whitened while she was imprisoned briefly with him. Her young son was an ammunition carrier in the Budapest street fighting.

Ferenc Bito's ankles bore shackle scars from the five years he had worked as a slave laborer in Russian coal mines. Another, who had worked as a Russian slave laborer, was Joseph Szabo, a former member of the Revolutionary Committee of Lawyers in Budapest.

A shipboard scene that misted the eyes of Navy and Red Cross personnel was the reunion of Joseph Fodor, a Pittsburgh physicist, and his sons, Joseph, 25, and George, 21, whom he had not seen for seventeen years. Mr. Fodor came aboard on the press tug.

The 13,000-ton Haan carried two doctors, two nurses, eleven hospital corpsmen and four clergymen. The vessel was under the command of Capt. Roy C. Christman of Bechtelsville, Pa.

Lodge Tours Camp

By MILDRED MURPHY

Special to The New York Times

CAMP KILMER, N. J., Jan. 7—Ambassador Lodge told refugees at Camp Kilmer today that he hoped they would offer information and advice to the United Nations on future actions regarding Hungary.

The United States' chief representative, on his first visit to the refugee center, told them an announcement at the United Nations today that the United States would sponsor a resolution to create a General Assembly committee to collect information on Soviet interference in Hungary.

Ambassador Lodge arrived as the last of the forty-eight bus loads of refugees reached the center. Accompanied by his wife he was guided on a tour by Brig. Gen. Sidney C. Wooten, commanding officer.

"We cannot doubt that Hungary will eventually be free," Ambassador Lodge told refugees. "History shows that when people have made up their minds nothing can stop them from achieving their freedom."

"The American people are largely descended from people who came to escape oppression and to live a free life. So you ought to feel at home here because you have the same background."

"The Declaration of Independence speaks of a man's relationship to the state as that all men are equal and that the state exists to serve the individual. If you believe those things that makes you a good American."

Motoring through the camp Ambassador and Mrs. Lodge visited the processing center and several Red Cross clothing distribution barracks. Later they toured the mess hall and the recreation hall and posed with young refugees in the crafts room. They also visited the control barracks and the theatre where visitors wait for friends and relatives. A small group recognized Ambassador Lodge and cheered him.

He then visited the headquarters of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, which has processed more than half of the Hungarian refugees. The tour also included a visit to the Eng-



The New York Times (by Carl T. Gossett Jr.)

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE: Attila Buza, 4, was one of 1,716 Hungarian refugees who arrived yesterday at Brooklyn Army Terminal aboard the Gen. William G. Haan.

lish school, where classes in elementary English are given by film.

A spokesman said that as of yesterday, including the new arrivals, there were 12,716 in the camp. About 17,000 have been placed in new homes.

U. S. PRESSES HUNGARY

State Department Demands Release of American Woman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The United States demanded today the prompt release of an American woman photographer who is reported to be in a Communist Hungarian prison.

The State Department expressed its "urgent concern" to the Hungarian Minister, Peter Kos, over the plight of Mrs. Dickie Meyer Chapelle, a freelance photographer, who disappeared into Hungary on the night of Dec. 5. The Department said it had "reliable reports" that she was being held in a Hungarian prison.

Mr. Kos, who is being recalled to Budapest for a post in the Foreign Office, told Robert Murphy, United States Deputy Under Secretary of State, that he would look into the Chapelle case and see what could be done. Lincoln White, State Department press officer, said that the United States legation in the Hungarian capital also would bring the matter to the attention of the Hungarian regime.

Mrs. Chapelle, a native of Mil-

waukee, disappeared from her hotel in Vienna Dec. 5 amid reports she was going to the Hungarian border on a picture-taking assignment.

600 REFUGEES GET AID

Agudath Israel to Establish Scholarships in U. S.

Michael G. Tress, administrative president of Agudath Israel of America, said yesterday the organization had established 600 scholarships for Jewish refugee children who will resettle in this country.

Agudath Israel, with offices at 5 Beekman Street, is a national Jewish Orthodox organization dealing with religious aspects of refugee aid. Mr. Tress returned from a three-week trip in Vienna. He said the visit of Vice President Richard M. Nixon to Austria recently had built up the morale of the Hungarian refugees.

Mr. Tress said that, through an arrangement with the Austrian Government, Agudath Israel took over a 104-room hotel, and converted it into a comfortable refugee home for 500 of the destitute men, women and children.

Hungarian Patriots Flee Arrest, Join Die-Hard Guerrilla Bands

Sweeping Purge Of Parliament Is Predicted

By FRANZ CYRUS,
United Press Staff Writer.

VIENNA, Jan. 8.—Hundreds of Hungarian patriots facing arrest and possibly death under the new Red reign of terror are fleeing into the forests, swamps and mountains to join die-hard freedom-fighter bands, refugees said today.

Clashes between Hungarian patriots and Red army troops have increased in the past 24 hours, according to the newly arrived refugees. They said the heaviest fighting took place in the rugged country around Pecs. Pecs on the Yugoslav frontier was a rebel stronghold in the revolution crushed by Soviet steel.

New Purge Starts.

The pro-Russian regime of Janos Kadar yesterday announced a new purge of opponents. The cleanup was expected to hit members of the Hungarian parliament as well as die-hard patriots.

The Hungarian refugees said it was estimated some 10,000 Hungarian patriots are holding out against Soviet and Communist Hungarian forces in the outlying provinces.

A sweeping purge of the Hungarian parliament was indicated by the Budapest newspaper Esti Herlap.

"An inquiry is in process into the conduct of members of parliament following the events of Oct. 23," the newspaper said. Oct. 23 was the day the freedom-from-Moscow revolt began.

Lawmakers on Lists.

The newspaper said lists are being drawn up of parliament members who "remained in the country and others who went abroad." It said an investigating committee will "present a motion at the session of parliament regarding those members . . . who are to be deprived of their seats."

Esti Herlap also confirmed reports that former party boss Matyas Rakosi, his ousted successor Ernoe Geroe, former Premier Andras Hegedues and other members of the old-line Stalinist Communist bloc would lose their parliamentary seats.



SMILE FOR THE AMBASSADOR: This little Hungarian tot seated in her mother's lap at Camp Kilmer appears unperturbed by efforts of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, permanent U.S. representative to the United Nations, and his wife toured the reception center yesterday to welcome new refugees.

AP Photo.

MORE HUNGARIANS GET A HAVEN HERE

U. S. Is Quietly Continuing Sea and Airlift to Let In 6,814 More on Parole

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Jan. 8—Washington has quietly ordered the continuation of the airlift and transportation by ship of Hungarian refugees to the United States.

The new program, which began yesterday, calls for the movement of 6,814 additional Hungarians under military auspices within the next four weeks. In effect it commits the United States to the admission of at least 28,000 refugees.

Resumption of the movement is in accordance with President Eisenhower's expressed desire for an increase in the United States refugee entry quota and his wish that there be few interruptions in their transport across the Atlantic.

But whereas the departure from Austria of the first 21,500 Hungarians was attended by unusual fanfare and publicity, news of the latest movements was all but suppressed here.

It was explained that the Administration's order presupposed Congressional action to raise the emergency Hungarian refugee quota. Since Vice President Richard M. Nixon's visit here last month, United States officials have been careful to make plain the right of Congress to admit as many refugees as it chooses.

The refugee airlift resumed yesterday when two planes left Munich-Riem Airport. Sixteen more are scheduled for this month. Each carries about seventy passengers.

There will be three sailings from Bremerhaven. The Military Sea Transport Service ships Le Roy Eltinge and General Hahn, scheduled to leave Europe on Jan. 19 and 27 respectively, will each carry 738 women and

U. S. Will Admit More Refugees From Hungary Under New Rule

Continued From Page 1

children, thirty-nine infants requiring cribs and 1,000 single men.

The General Walker, which is to sail on Feb. 5, will carry 950 women and children, fifty infants and 1,000 men.

Immigration and naturalization officials here, who are processing the refugees for parole entry permits, refused to discuss their activities and referred all inquiries to Washington.

The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, which moves the refugees to Munich and Bremerhaven, has been notified of the aforementioned schedule.

Hungarians Halt Refugees

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Government intensified efforts today to stop the flight of refugees.

The party newspaper Nepszabadsag confirmed that the police were checking trains for refugees. A police detachment removed 180 persons from a single train. Nepszabadsag said many of them were "aging women, sick people and parents with small children."

Those suspected of nothing more than a desire to leave Hungary were brought back to Budapest and sent home, the party organ said. But a man accused of carrying "confidential maps and documents" was arrested. So was another accused of carrying jewelry.

Father and Son Wounded

VIENNA, Jan. 8 (AP)—Hungarian border guards today fired on and wounded a 2½-year-old Hungarian boy and his father almost within sight of the Austrian frontier, the police reported.

Despite heavy bullet wounds in one leg, the Hungarian refugee managed to reach Austrian territory with his son in his arms. The boy was hit in the arm.

680 More Cross in Day

VIENNA, Jan. 8 (Reuters)—A total of 680 Hungarian refugees crossed the twenty-four hour ending at 9 A. M. today. The number of refugees since the Hungarian revolt rose to 161,378.

U. S. SENDS BACK NINE

Eight Made False Statements,
One Asked to Return

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Nine Hungarians admitted to the United States under the refugee relief program have been returned to Austria, the Immigra-

tion and Naturalization Service announced today.

The announcement said they had been flown from Camp Kilmer, N. J. An official said that these were the first Hungarians to be sent back from the United States since the refugee movement began.

Joseph M. Swing, Commissioner of Immigration, said that one family of five had been deported on a charge that their visas had been obtained through "false and fraudulent statements." The nature of the statements was not revealed, nor were the names of the refugees. The visas were obtained under the Refugee Relief Act.

Three others who had been admitted as parolees had their admissions revoked, Commissioner Swing said, for misrepresentations made to Federal officials in their applications.

The announcement said that the ninth refugee "was voluntarily returned to Austria."

Walter Is Critical

Representative Francis E. Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania, has charged that large numbers of Communists may have gained admission because of lax screening of refugees.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, in his report to President Eisenhower on the Hungarian refugee program said the screening process had been working well. He said he was convinced that the Hungarians admitted "will present no significant risk of internal subversion in this country."

The Refugee Relief Act, passed in 1953, authorized the issuance of 209,000 visas for refugees. When the act expired last Dec. 31, 189,967 visas had been granted. About 20,000 visa-holders are still in Europe but have until April 1 to enter the United States.

Under the 1953 act, 6,800 Hungarians who had fled their native land received visas. The last of them arrived in the United States on Jan. 4. Holders of these visas are admitted for permanent residence and are eligible to become citizens.

Persons may be admitted on parole under discretionary powers conferred upon the Attorney General by the McCarren-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act. These powers are designed to meet emergency conditions. Persons admitted on parole enter on a temporary basis and are not eligible for naturalization. The Administration intends to request legislation to give parolees the same status as those who enter with visas.

The Administration fixed a quota of 21,000 Hungarians to be admitted under the Refugee Act, including 15,000 under parole. As of today, 14,614 under parole had arrived or were in transit; 386 were still in Austria.

Police Drag Refugees Off Trains in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Jan. 8 (AP).—The Hungarian government intensified efforts today to stop the flight of refugees and threatened a drastic purge of its foes who are standing their ground.

The Communist party newspaper "Nepszabadsag" confirmed police are now checking trains for refugees at various stations and dragging them off.

A police detachment removed 180 persons, referred to by the Communists as "defector candidates," from a single train. "Nepszabadsag" said many of them were "aging women, sick people and parents with small children."

Some Arrested

Those suspected of nothing more than a desire to leave Hungary were brought back to Budapest and sent home, the party organ said. But a man accused of carrying "confidential maps and documents" was arrested. So was another accused of carrying jewelry.

The crackdown was revealed at a time when many Hungarians expected a new mass flight to the West as the result of mass unemployment and the back-to-Stalinism policies threatened in Premier Janos Kadar's government proclamation Sunday.

Budapest had been filled for days with reports of sharpened police controls on outlets to the West and arrivals of refugees in Austria have been declining.

[Only 680 crossed into Austria in the twenty-four hours up to noon Tuesday. This brought the total registered in Austria since the revolution to 161,378. Of these 92,195 have

been moved out to other Western countries. Population of Hungary is 9,750,000.]

Rebels Still Fighting

VIENNA, Jan. 8 (AP).—Some 10,000 Hungarian rebels are battling Russian soldiers and keeping the spirit of freedom alive in the swamps and forests of southwest Hungary, newly arrived refugees reported today.

Russian armored forces can make little headway against the rebels in the swamps near the Yugoslav border, in the rugged Matra Mountains and the vast Bakony Forest, the refugees said.

U. N. Team Tells Needs Of Hungary Grain Seed, Coal, Fodder Lacking

By Frank Kelley

*From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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PARIS, Jan. 8.—Revolt-torn Hungary needs grain seeds, coal, fodder for cattle and housing. This was reported today from Vienna by members of the United Nations special economic team that has passed four days inside Hungary investigating the people's requirements. The delegation's views were given in a telephone interview.

Hungary's primary need, U. N. sources in Vienna said, is for 15,000 tons of seeds of wheat, barley, oats and corn. Next, the sources said, Hungary must be given thousands of tons of coal to restart domestic heavy industries where lack of fuel has already put 200,000 Hungarians out of work.

Composition of Team

The U. N. team, which is headed by Philippe de Seynes, a deputy to U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, includes Pierre Sinard, of the U. N. Food and Agriculture Organization at Rome; Arthur Ewying, of the U. N. Economic Commission at Geneva, and F. T. Wahlen, of F. A. O. at Geneva.

They arrived in Vienna last night and Mr. de Seynes prepared to leave as soon as possible to report to Mr. Hammarskjold in New York. Fog halted most flights out of Vienna tonight.

Sources in Vienna said the revival of coal production in Hungary is at the utmost urgency, but is not now possible because many mines remain flooded as the result either of failure to pump them dry during the revolution or the lack of machinery to dry them out afterward and thus enable Hungarian miners to get to work.

Housing Destroyed

The U. N. sources also said that Hungary is badly in need of housing to replace apartments and private dwellings destroyed during the Soviet military action against the rebels.

The need for seeds in Hungary to continue winter planting for spring crops was described as particularly acute in wheat, barley, oats and corn. Seed potatoes also were described as in short supply.

U. N. sources said there is no immediate food shortage in Hungary, so far as they could determine in their brief stay in Budapest, but they emphasized that the shortage of fodder for livestock is leading to increasing slaughter of animals for human foods ahead of time. Animal fodder, the U. N. experts said, is a primary need in Hungary to avoid useless slaughter of cattle.

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A Steady Watch on Hungary

Secretary General Hammarskjold's proposal that the United Nations General Assembly set up a special committee to investigate events in Hungary is a move that merits the support of all free nations. So far every attempt by the U. N. to probe deeply into the circumstances and causes of the Hungarian tragedy has been rebuffed by the puppet Kadar regime and its Kremlin masters. Most important of all, the U. N. has not been permitted to send investigators to the spot for the first-hand, impartial report that the Communists fear so desperately.

All these defiant refusals by the Communists have not, of course, kept the story of what happened in Hungary from reaching the world. The refugees and exiles have seen to that. But the U. N. has been put into a position of condemning the Communist outrage against the people of Hungary without being able to do anything effective about it.

Similarly, the establishment of a General Assembly committee for the express purpose of maintaining a steady spotlight on Hungary may not of itself produce immediate results within the Communist empire. But it will forcefully remind the Soviets, and all other interested parties, that the U. N.'s concern with the Hungarian situation has not ended with the resolutions already adopted. There is no reason to expect that the Communists will suddenly decide to admit U. N. committee repre-

sentatives into Hungary. But such a committee can, and should, call before it Hungarian refugees and those in nearby countries who have first-hand knowledge of the tragedy. It can, and should, assign responsibility for repressions and atrocities and present its findings to the U. N. and through it, the entire world.

Moral pressure is a weapon the Communists pretend to despise, even though the hastily called conferences and consultations within the Soviet world show a certain susceptibility to it. By establishing a continuing Hungarian investigation committee, the U. N., will maintain a steady and relentless pressure upon the Communists. It will, in effect, be keeping faith with the brave people who launched a revolt whose meaning can never be allowed to die.

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U. N. GETS U. S. BID ON HUNGARY DATA

Hungarian Situation Sparks United Nations Debate

Lodge Asserts Fact-Finding Body Would Serve Truth—Soviet Attacks Proposal



Vasily V. Kuznetsov of the U. S. S. R., advises the General Assembly his nation is opposed to a U. N. committee in Hungary.

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. of the U. S. introduces a resolution calling for creation of fact-finding unit to visit Hungary.

The New York Times (by Patrick A. Burns)

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The United States called on the General Assembly today to establish a committee that would take testimony from Hungarian refugees.

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., urging approval for a resolution sponsored by the United States and twenty-three other nations, said the committee would serve as a "vehicle for truth." It would at least show the Hungarians that they have not been forgotten, he said.

The Soviet Union, as expected, promptly attacked the proposed inquiry as an "illegal" interference in Hungary's affairs and indicated clearly that Moscow would not heed a provision that it cooperate in getting the committee into Hungary.

The Hungarian delegation stayed away from the Assembly in line with its policy of boycotting any debate on this subject.

Eleventh Move in U. N.

The resolution, which is expected to be approved by the Assembly, would be the eleventh adopted since the Hungarian revolt began last October. The twenty-four sponsors included many of the states that led an Assembly move last month to condemn Soviet intervention in Hungary.

Cuba, which took a militant stand in demanding Soviet punishment, announced in the Assembly she would not support the new draft because it in effect relegated the Hungarian issue to the "dusty archives."

Emilio Nufiez-Portuondo, Cuban delegate, said his Government realized it could not get enough support to try to oust the Hungarian delegation or to invoke sanctions against Moscow.

Vasily V. Kuznetsov, a Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister, rebuked Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold for suggesting the inquiry panel in a report last Monday, implying that the United Nations chief had stepped out of his role as international civil servant. The Soviet delegate said he "regretted" that Mr. Hammarskjold had seen fit to act as a "party in the dispute."

There was no rejoinder from Mr. Hammarskjold and United Nations sources indicated that the Secretary General chose not to regard the Soviet remarks as an accusation.

Five Members on Body

The new resolution would set up a five-nation committee to pursue the investigation. The committee would be empowered to collect data in Hungary and elsewhere and to take testimony and report its findings to the Assembly at the current session.

Denmark, Australia, Uruguay and Tunisia have been mentioned as likely candidates for the committee, in which the sponsors are seeking broad geographic representation. The fifth seat would go to an Asian nation, possibly Burma.

Today's all-day debate followed the pattern of past Assembly meetings on Hungary, with Soviet-bloc members heaping charges on the United States and asserting that United States authorities had instigated troubles in Hungary by encouraging "Fascist" elements to revolt.

Mr. Kuznetsov also criticized President Eisenhower's new Middle East proposals to Congress aimed at countering Soviet aggression. The Soviet delegate declared that the President's policy was a cover-up for efforts to foist "United States colonial domination" on the Arab states.

Mr. Lodge and other Western speakers concentrated on the theme that the Hungarian question must continue to receive

world attention and that the United Nations must keep up its effort to get at the truth of the events of last fall.

Speaker after speaker made the point that Soviet intervention in Hungary had served as a warning to other small countries. On this point, Mr. Lodge declared:

"We must hope that the Soviet rulers will see that what they have done in Hungary is not only morally indefensible, but that it constitutes a total failure even when looked at from the solely practical grounds of Soviet strategy.

"The plight of the Hungarian people is of vital interest to us all and particularly to that majority of the human race which lives in small countries and which wants to be able to live in peace and freedom without oppression from more powerful neighbors, because what can happen to one can happen to another."

EMBASSY CURBS EASED

Czechs Withdraw Extra Police After Protest by U. S.

Special to The New York Times.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 9.—The extra police guards outside the United States Embassy here have been withdrawn and Czechoslovak callers no longer are being questioned.

The United States protested to Czechoslovakia last month against what embassy officials considered was intimidation of visitors.

The note has not been answered, but the authorities have reverted to the normal custom of having only one policeman on guard and not noting names of callers.

Suffolk Traffic Deaths Up 20%

Special to The New York Times.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Jan. 9.—Fatalities resulting from accidents on Suffolk County highways during 1956 numbered 135, an increase of 20 per cent over 1955 when the toll was 112. Of the dead, 106 were county residents. Statistics indicate that most of the deaths occurred week-ends, with June and December the worst months, with sixteen and twenty, respectively,

WORKER COUNCILS QUIT IN BUDAPEST

Factory Bodies Charge Kadar Regime Makes Them Mere Tools of Government

By JOHN MACCORMAC

Special to The New York Times.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 9.—The workers council for the biggest industrial aggregation in Hungary resigned today in protest against the policies of the Government.

The council, at the sixteen factories on Csepel Island, called on all other workers' councils in Budapest to follow its example. It was understood tonight that all of them had done so.

The reason for the resignation of the Csepel council was said to be that the Government had deprived it of all authority. Rather than become a powerless adjunct to the state apparatus, it decided to dissolve.

Its members noted that the regime had promised a month ago to give the councils a substantial role in the management of factories.

The members of the councils contend that the regime has not lived up to its promise. It restored, for instance, directors who had been dismissed from their posts by the workers' councils. It allowed the councils to have no voice in the dismissal of workers rendered unnecessary by the lack of coal.

Another specific cause of protest by the Csepel workers is said to be that all vital decisions have been made by a Soviet official.

Another Government promise that has not been fulfilled concerns the punishment of members of the former political police, found guilty of crimes. None of them has yet been tried so far as the public knows.

The Public Prosecutor's Office announced that ten persons would be tried for "counter-revolutionary activities."

Gyula Oberovszky, journalist, and Jozsef Gali, writer, are charged with...

legal newspaper containing articles against the Government and the Soviet Union. Four members of the national guard formed during the revolt are accused of having wounded or murdered Communists. Four persons have been indicted for distributing counter-revolutionary pamphlets.

Despite its actions, the Government apparently hopes for financial aid from the West.

Dr. Imre Vajda, the Hungarian official who negotiated here with Philippe de Seynes, a United Nations Under Secretary, said today: "We would like to turn to the International Monetary Fund and to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development."

The newspaper Nepszabadsag also gives an account of the interview between M. de Seynes and Premier Janos Kadar on the same subject.

According to the newspaper, the two officials discussed a resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly Nov. 4 calling on member states to send aid to the Hungarian people.

The resolution was in reply to a radio appeal made by Premier Imre Nagy just before the Kadar regime and the Soviet Army seized power in Hungary.

In the interview, M. de Seynes suggested that the member states might have changed their intentions since they voted for aid early in November.

Hungarians Overshadow Displaced, Colleges Told

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10 (AP).—A report to the Association of American Colleges urged today that the plight of Hungarian refugees not be allowed to overshadow that of other displaced persons.

The AAC Commission on International Co-operation through Education voted "to call the attention of the association to the deplorable conditions of millions of refugees in Europe and elsewhere and the hope that their needs will not be neglected."

It described Hungarian relief as "highly important," however, and called on colleges to "give immediate attention to meeting the Hungarian refugee situation by providing student scholarships and work opportunities for adults, as members of faculty or staff."

It requested the association to "present to the Federal Govern-

ment the need for planning special continuing financial assistance for Hungarian refugee students."

A representative of the Institute of International Education, Donald J. Shank, appealed to college presidents attending the convention to find places for Hungarians. The institute administers several student exchange programs.

Mr. Shank told a reporter later that possible places had been found for 300 to 400, de-

pending on whether the colleges could find money to support them.

Other commission reports included a recommendation by the Commission on Christian Higher Education for "some exploration in the area of closer co-operation between Catholic and Protestant institutions," and a call for "continued and strengthened emphasis upon the importance of Christian values in the field of higher education."

President J. Ollis Edmunds of Stetson University, De Land, Fla., was nominated for president of the AAC today. Nomination, by a committee, is usually equivalent to election.

William W. Whitehouse, president of Albion (Mich.) College, was nominated for vice president and George M. Modlin, president of the University of Richmond (Va.) for treasurer.

President Courtney C. Smith of Swarthmore (Pa.) College was nominated to the board of directors. Theodore A. Distler, Washington, D. C., executive director, was renominated.

'Vision and Wisdom' Vital, President Says

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's fifth state-of-the-Union message as prepared for delivery to a joint session of Congress today:

I appear before the Congress today to report on the state-of-the-Union and the relationships of the Union to the other nations of the world. I come here, firmly convinced that at no time in the history of the Republic have circumstances more emphatically underscored the need, in all echelons of government, for vision and wisdom and resolution.

You meet in a season of stress that is testing the fitness of political systems and the validity of political philosophies. Each stress stems in part from causes peculiar to itself. But every stress is a reflection of a universal phenomenon.

Freedom Fighters Cited

In the world today, the surging and understandable tide of nationalism is marked by widespread revulsion and revolt against tyranny, injustice, inequality and poverty. As individuals, joined in a common hunger for freedom, men and women and even children pit their spirit against guns and tanks. On a larger scale, in an ever more persistent search for the self-respect of authentic sovereignty and the economic base on which national independence must rest, peoples sever old ties; seek new alliances; experiment—sometimes dangerously—in their struggle to satisfy these human aspirations.

Particularly, in the past year, this tide has changed the pattern of attitudes and thinking among millions. The changes already accomplished foreshadow a world transformed by the spirit of freedom. This is no faint and pious hope. The forces now at work in the minds and hearts of men will not be spent through many years. In the main, today's expressions of nationalism are, in spirit, echoes of our forefathers' struggle for independence.

This Republic cannot be aloof to these events heralding a new epoch in the affairs of mankind.

Our pledged word, our enlightened self-interest, our character as a Nation commit us to a high role in world affairs: a role of vigorous leadership, ready strength, sympathetic understanding.

3 Principles Outlined

The state of the Union, at the opening of the 85th Congress, continues to vindicate the wisdom of the principles on which this Republic is founded. Proclaimed in the Constitution of the Nation and in many of our historic documents, and founded in devout religious convictions, these principles enunciate:

money and manpower. I urge that the Congress be equally watchful in this matter.

We pledge the Government's share in guarding the integrity of the dollar. But the Government's efforts cannot be the entire campaign against inflation, the thief that can rob the individual of the value of the pension and social security he has earned during his productive life. For success, Government's efforts must be paralleled by the attitudes and actions of individual citizens.

I have often spoken of the purpose of this administration to serve the national interest of 170 million people. The national interest must take precedence over the temporary advantages which may be secured by particular groups at the expense of all the people.

Anti-Inflation Guard Urged

In this regard I urge leaders in business and in labor to think well on their responsibility to the American people. With all elements of our society, they owe the Nation a vigilant guard against the inflationary tendencies that are always at work in a dynamic economy operating at today's high levels. They can powerfully help counteract or accentuate such tendencies by their wage and price policies.

Business in its pricing policies should avoid unnecessary price increases especially at a time like the present when demand in so many areas presses hard on short supplies. A reasonable profit is essential to the new investments that provide more jobs in an expanding economy. But business leaders must, in the national interest, studiously avoid those price rises that are possible only because of vital or unusual needs of the whole Nation.

If our economy is to remain healthy, increases in wages and other labor benefits, negotiated by labor and management must be reasonably related to improvements in productivity. Such increases are beneficial, for they provide wage earners with greater purchasing power. Except where necessary to correct obvious injustices, wage increases that outrun productivity, however, are an inflationary factor. They make for higher prices for the public generally and impose a particular hardship on those whose welfare depends on the purchasing power of retirement income and savings. Wage negotiations should also take cognizance of the right of the public generally to share in the benefits of improvements in technology

theries. In these vast projects we can obtain the economy and efficiency of development and operation that springs from a lively sense of local responsibility.

Until such partnership is established on a proper and logical basis of sharing authority, responsibility and costs, our country will never have both the fully productive use of water that it so obviously needs and protection against disastrous flood.

If we fail in this, all the many tasks that need to be done in America could be accomplished only at an excessive cost, by the growth of a stifling bureaucracy, and eventually with a dangerous degree of centralized control over our national life.

In all domestic matters I believe that the people of the United States will expect of us effective action to remedy past failure in meeting critical needs.

School Construction

High priority should be given the school construction bill. This will benefit children of all races throughout the country—and children of all races need schools now. A program designed to meet emergency needs for more classrooms should be enacted without delay. I am hopeful that this program can be enacted on its own merits, uncomplicated by provisions dealing with the complex problems of integration. I urge the people in all sections of the country to approach these problems with calm and reason, with mutual understanding and good will and in the American tradition of deep respect for the orderly processes of law and justice.

I should say here that we have much reason to be proud of the progress our people are making in mutual understanding—the chief buttress of human and civil rights. Steadily we are moving closer to the goal of fair and equal treatment of citizens without regard to race or color. But unhappily much remains to be done.

Civil Rights Program

Last year the administration recommended to the Congress a four-point program to reinforce civil rights. The program included:

1. Creation of a bipartisan commission to investigate asserted violations of civil rights and to make recommendations;
2. Creation of a civil rights division in the Department of Justice in charge of an assistant attorney general;
3. Enactment by the Congress of new laws to aid in the enforcement of voting rights, and
4. Amendment of the laws so as to permit the Federal Government to seek from the civil courts preventive relief in civil rights cases.

I urge that the Congress enact this legislation.

Fiscal Inquiry Urged

Essential to the stable economic growth we seek is a system of well-adapted and efficient fiscal institutions.



YOUNG JAVITS GETS AN AUTOGRAPH

Joshua Javits, 7-year-old son of the new Republican Senator from New York, received an autograph from Vice President Nixon yesterday. His sister Joyce, 8, also received a card signed by the Vice President. The family visited Mr. Nixon after Senator Javits took the oath of office earlier in the day.—AP Wirephoto.

ish heavily any enemy who undertakes to attack us. It is a major deterrent to war.

By our research and development more efficient weapons—some of amazing capabilities—are being constantly created. These vital efforts we shall continue. Yet we must not delude ourselves that safety necessarily increases as expenditures for military research or forces in being go up. Indeed, beyond a wise and reasonable level, which is always changing and is under constant study, money spent on arms may be money wasted on sterile metal or inflated costs, thereby weakening the very security and strength we seek.

National Security Factors

National security requires far more than military power. Economic and moral factors play indispensable roles. Any program that endangers our economy could defeat us. Any weakening of our national will and resolution, any diminution of the vigor and initiative of our individual citizens, would strike a blow at the heart of our defenses.

The finest military establishment we can produce must work closely in co-operation with the forces of our friends. Our system of regional pacts, developed within the Charter of the United Nations serves to increase both

national Atomic Energy Agency.

World events have magnified both the responsibilities and the opportunities of the United States Information Agency. Just as, in recent months, the voice of communism has become more shaken and confused, the voice of truth must be more clearly heard. To enable our Information Agency to cope with these new responsibilities and opportunities, I am asking the Congress to increase appreciably the appropriations for this program and for legislation establishing a career service for the Agency's overseas foreign service officers.

Aid to Refugees Asked

The recent historic events in Hungary demand that all free nations share to the extent of their capabilities in the responsibility of granting asylum to victims of Communist persecution. I request the Congress promptly to enact legislation to regularize the status in the United States of Hungarian refugees brought here as parolees. I shall shortly recommend to the Congress by special message the changes in our immigration laws that I deem necessary in the light of our world responsibilities.

The cost of peace is something we must face boldly, fearlessly.

lose freedom and be dominated by an aggressor, the world-wide effects would imperil the security of the free world.

In short, the world has so shrunk that all free nations are our neighbors. Without cooperative neighbors, the United States cannot maintain its own security and welfare, because:

First, America's vital interests are world-wide, embracing both hemispheres and every continent.

Second, we have community of interest with every nation in the free world.

Third, interdependence of interests requires a decent respect for the rights and the peace of all peoples.

These principles motivate our actions within the United Nations. There, before all the world, by our loyalty to them, by our practice of them, let us strive to set a standard to which all who seek justice and who hunger for peace can rally.

All Must Take Part

May we at home, here at the seat of Government, in all the cities and towns and farmlands of America, support these principles in a personal effort of dedication. Thereby each of us can help establish a secure world order in which opportunity for freedom and justice will be more

A vigilant regard for human liberty.

A wise concern for human welfare.

A ceaseless effort for human progress.

Fidelity to these principles, in our relations with other peoples, has won us new friendships and has increased our opportunity for service within the family of nations. The appeal of these principles is universal, lighting fires in the souls of men everywhere. We shall continue to uphold them, against those who deny them and in counselling with our friends.

At home, the application of these principles to the complex problems of our national life has brought us to an unprecedented peak in our economic prosperity and has exemplified in our way of life the enduring human values of mind and spirit.

How to Improve U. S.

Through the past four years these principles have guided the legislative programs submitted by the administration to the Congress. As we attempt to apply them to current events, domestic and foreign, we must take into account the complex entity that is the United States of America; what endangers it; what can improve it.

The visible structure is our American economy itself. After more than a century and a half of constant expansion, it is still rich in a wide variety of natural resources. It is first among nations in its people's mastery of industrial skills. It is productive beyond our own needs of many foodstuffs and industrial products. It is rewarding to all our citizens in opportunity to earn and to advance in self-realization and in self-expression. It is fortunate in its wealth of educational and cultural and religious centers. It is vigorously dynamic in the limitless initiative and willingness to venture that characterize free enterprise. It is productive of a widely shared prosperity.

Our economy is strong, expanding and fundamentally sound. But in any realistic appraisal, even the optimistic analyst will realize that in a prosperous period the principal threat to efficient functioning of a free enterprise system is inflation. We look back on four years of prosperous activities during which prices, the cost of living, have been relatively stable—that is, inflation has been held in check. But it is clear that the danger is always present, particularly if the Government might become profligate in its expenditures or private groups might ignore all the possible results on our economy of unwise struggles for immediate gain.

Government Prudence Stressed

This danger requires a firm resolution that the Federal Government shall utilize only a prudent share of the Nation's resources, that it shall live within its means, carefully measuring against need alternative proposals for expenditures.

Through the next four years I shall continue to insist that the executive departments and agencies of Government search out additional ways to save

provements in technology.

Self-Discipline Counseled

Freedom has been defined as the opportunity for self-discipline. This definition has a special application to the areas of wage and price policy in a free economy. Should we persistently fail to discipline ourselves, eventually there will be increasing pressure on government to redress the failure. By that process freedom will step by step disappear. No subject on the domestic scene should more attract the concern of the friends of American working men and women and of free business enterprise than the forces that threaten a steady depreciation of the value of our money.

Concerning developments in another vital sector of our economy—agriculture—I am gratified that the long slide in farm income has been halted and that further improvement is in prospect. This is heartening progress. Three tools that we have developed—improved surplus disposal, improved price support laws, and the soil bank—are working to reduce price-depressing Government stocks of farm products. Our concern for the well-being of farm families demands that we constantly search for new ways by which they can share more fully in our unprecedented prosperity. Legislative recommendations in the field of agriculture are contained in the Budget Message.

Our soil, water, mineral, forest, fish and wildlife resources are being conserved and improved more effectively. Their conservation and development are vital to the present and future strength of the Nation. But they must not be the concern of the Federal Government alone. State and local entities, and private enterprise should be encouraged to participate in such projects.

I would like to make special mention of programs for making the best uses of water, rapidly becoming our most precious natural resource, just as it can be, when neglected, a destroyer of both life and wealth. There has been prepared and published a comprehensive water report developed by a cabinet committee and relating to all phases of this particular problem.

Water Resources

In the light of this report, there are two things I believe we should keep constantly in mind. The first is that each of our great river valleys should be considered as a whole. Piecemeal operations within each lesser drainage area can be self-defeating or, at the very least, needlessly expensive. The second is that the domestic and industrial demands for water grow far more rapidly than does our population.

The whole matter of making the best use of each drop of water from the moment it touches our soil until it reaches the oceans, for such purposes as irrigation, flood control, power production, and domestic and industrial uses clearly demands the closest kind of co-operation and partnership between municipalities, States and the Federal Government. Through partnership

of Federal, State and local au-

thorities, serves to increase both our security and the security of other nations. This system is still a recent introduction on the world scene. Its problems are many and difficult, because it insists on equality among its members and brings into association some nations traditionally divided. Repeatedly in recent months, the collapse of these regional alliances has been predicted. The strains upon them have been at times indeed severe. Despite these strains our regional alliances have proved durable and strong, and dire predictions of their disintegration have proved completely false.

Other nations, serves to increase both our security and the security of other nations.

In this message it seems unnecessary that I should repeat recommendations involving our domestic affairs that have been urged upon the Congress during the past four years, but which in some instances did not reach the stage of completely satisfactory legislation.

The administration will, through future messages either directly from me or from heads of the departments and agencies, transmit to the Congress recommendations involving our financial and fiscal affairs, our military and civil defenses; the administration of justice; our agricultural economy; our domestic and foreign commerce; the urgently needed increase in our postal rates; the development of our natural resources; our labor laws, including our labor-management relations legislation, and vital aspects of the health, education and welfare of our people. There will be special recommendations dealing with such subjects as atomic energy, the furthering of public works, the continued efforts to eliminate Government competition with the businesses of tax-paying citizens.

A number of legislative recommendations will be mentioned specifically in my forthcoming Budget Message, which will reach you within the week. That message will also recommend such sums as are needed to implement the proposed action.

Exterior Threat Cited

The existence of a strongly armed imperialistic dictatorship poses a continuing threat to the free world's and thus to our own Nation's security and peace. There are certain truths to be remembered here.

First, America alone and isolated cannot assure even its own security. We must be joined by the capability and resolution of nations that have proved themselves dependable defenders of freedom. Isolation from them invites war. Our security is also enhanced by the immeasurable interest that joins us with all peoples who believe that peace with justice must be preserved, that wars of aggression are crimes against humanity.

Another truth is that our survival in today's world requires modern, adequate, dependable military strength. Our Nation has made great strides in assuring a modern defense, so armed in new weapons, so deployed, so equipped, that today our security force is the most powerful in our peacetime history. It can pun-

ish our security and the security of other nations.

With other free nations, we should vigorously prosecute measures that will promote mutual strength, prosperity and welfare within the free world. Strength is essentially a product of economic health and social well-being. Consequently, even as we continue our programs of military assistance, we must emphasize aid to our friends in building more productive economies and in better satisfying the natural demands of their people for progress. Thereby we shall move a long way toward a peaceful world.

A sound and safeguarded agreement for open skies, unarmed aerial sentinels, and reduced armament would provide a valuable contribution toward a durable peace in the years ahead. And we have been persistent in our effort to reach such an agreement. We are prepared to make further proposals in the United Nations. We are willing to enter any reliable agreement which would reverse the trend toward ever more devastating nuclear weapons; reciprocally provide against the possibility of surprise attack; mutually control the outer space missile and satellite development, and make feasible a lower level of armaments and armed forces and an easier burden of military expenditures. Our continuing negotiations in this field are a major part of our quest for a confident peace in this atomic age.

The quest requires as well a constructive attitude among all the nations of the free world toward expansion of trade and investment, that can give all of us opportunity to work out economic betterment.

OTC Membership Urged

An essential step in this field is the provision of an administrative agency to insure the orderly and proper operation of existing arrangements under which multilateral trade is now carried on. To that end I urge Congressional authorization for United States membership in the proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation, an action which will speed removal of discrimination against our export trade.

We welcome the efforts of a number of our European friends to achieve an integrated community to develop a common market. We likewise welcome their cooperative effort in the field of atomic energy.

To demonstrate once again our unalterable purpose to make of the atom a peaceful servant of humanity, I shortly shall ask the Congress to authorize full United States participation in the Inter-

national money, it involves changes in attitudes, the renunciation of old prejudices, even the sacrifice of some seeming self-interest.

Only five days ago I expressed to you the grave concern of your Government over the threat of Soviet aggression in the Middle East. I asked for congressional authorization to help counter this threat. I say again that this matter is of vital and immediate importance to the Nation's and the free world's security and peace. By our proposed programs in the Middle East, we hope to assist in establishing a climate in which constructive and long-term solutions to basic problems of the area may be sought.

From time to time, there will be presented to the Congress requests for other legislation in the broad field of international affairs. All requests will reflect the steadfast purpose of this administration to pursue peace, based on justice. Although in some cases details will be new, the underlying purpose and objectives will remain the same.

Unity Is Basis of Policy

All proposals made by the administration in this field are based on the free world's unity. This unity may not be immediately obvious unless we examine link by link the chain of relationships that binds us to every area and to every nation. In spirit the free world is one because its peoples uphold the right of independent existence for all nations. I have already alluded to their economic interdependence. But their interdependence extends also into the field of security.

First of all, no reasonable man will question the absolute need for our American neighbors to be prosperous and secure. Their security and prosperity are inextricably bound to our own. And we are, of course, already joined with these neighbors by historic pledges.

Again, no reasonable man will deny that the freedom and prosperity and security of Western Europe are vital to our own prosperity and security. If the institutions, the skills, the manpower of its peoples were to fall under the domination of an aggressive imperialism, the violent change in the balance of world power and in the pattern of world commerce could not be fully compensated for by any American measures, military or economic.

But these people, whose economic strength is largely dependent on free and uninterrupted movement of oil from the Middle East, cannot prosper—indeed, their economies would be severely impaired—should that area be controlled by an enemy and the movement of oil be subject to its decisions.

Asian Situation Outlined

Next, to the eastward, are Asiatic and Far Eastern peoples, recently returned to independent control of their own affairs or now emerging into sovereign statehood. Their potential strength constitutes new assurance for stability and peace in the world—if they can retain their independence. Should they

widespread, and in which the resources now dissipated on the armaments of war can be released for the life and growth of all humanity.

When our forefathers prepared the immortal document that proclaimed our independence, they asserted that every individual is endowed by his Creator with certain inalienable rights. As we gaze back through history to that date, it is clear that our Nation has striven to live up to this declaration, applying it to nations as well as to individuals.

Today we proudly assert that the Government of the United States is still committed to this concept, both in its activities at home and abroad.

The purpose is Divine; the implementation is human.

Our country and its Government have made mistakes—human mistakes. They have been of the head—not of the heart. And it is still true that the great concept of the dignity of all men, alike created in the image of the Almighty, has been the compass by which we have tried and are trying to steer our course.

So long as we continue by its guidance, there will be true progress in human affairs, both among ourselves and among those with whom we deal.

To achieve a more perfect fidelity to it, I submit, is a worthy ambition as we meet together in these first days of this, the first session of the 85th Congress.

Priest Takes 27 More Refugees for Placement

By CHARLES G. BROOKS

The Fairfax County priest, whose efforts have seen over 20 Hungarian escapees placed here in a week, went to Camp Kilmer, N. J., yesterday for 27 more.

He visited the sprawling reopened Army camp for the first time and had to admit he has seen nothing quite like it before.

With him were this reporter to observe first-hand the placement procedures there, and my wife who went as interpreter for Father Robert E. O'King.

There were 10,000 milling, bewildered and mostly hopeful humans who haven't yet found their place.

There was mass confusion with tired, overworked placement groups trying to keep the resettlement program going.

Basic and immediate necessities are seldom lacking there for the escapees, but the tension and confusion is readily apparent.

Different Atmosphere

It was a vast change from the quiet parish hall at Fairfax Station where only four refugees were left to be placed this morning. Two of these are expected to leave immediately while the remaining two will stay to help orient the new group of 27 scheduled to arrive there about 6:30 p.m. tomorrow by bus.

It was also a change in plans for Father O'King who took the first group without specifying occupations. Because more than 350 persons volunteered to help the refugees who arrived on New Year's eve, Father O'King went to the camp to match more

Hungarians with the applications.

To the visitor the most blatant fact at the camp is the lack of an effective screening program to couple individuals with specific occupations and jobs. Father O'King and my wife, Ildiko, did that for the group expected Friday. It took hours.

When one of the milling throng of escapees spotted the native Hungarian visitor—Ildiko was a refugee seven years ago—she was nearly mobbed.

"I'm a carpenter." "How about a mechanic?" "I'm a tennisplayer. Can't you help me?" Every conceivable occupation is offered. If you can provide employment for one of them you simply agree to help the person or his family. The Government sends them to you or you may obtain immediate clearance and take them with you.

Nobody yesterday could come up with forms for or information about, keeping track of the refugees after they are placed.

Occupations Varied

To Fairfax Station will come a former judge, a doctor of law, an

architect, an electrical engineer, their families and others.

Most of them are expected to be placed with applicants who are already on file at the rectory there. Another group is expected to be brought down by Father O'King in another week or 10 days.

Meanwhile a philosophical escapee, disappointed by three weeks of waiting to be placed, said: "The reception in the camp at Munich was probably too good. When you reach a wonderful place run by Americans in Germany, you feel it will be better here."

But, apparently, things moved a little too fast at Camp Kilmer in the past few weeks.

Many Plants Shut Down

It was reported that only four of sixteen factories on Csepel Island were operating at capacity. Three others are operating at 25 per cent capacity. A steel plant and a nonferrous metals plant have completely shut down.

It was announced that because of the Government economy program paid holidays would be abolished and the customary distribution of free layettes restricted. The scholarship system under which more than 90 per cent of Hungarian students got free tuition will probably be abolished, it was announced.

The newspaper Nepszabadsag said Communists would not be given preference over non-Communists in the selection of workers to be dismissed because of lack of fuel for power. The newspaper commented:

"There are people who believe the most suitable thing would be to keep the Communists and dismiss the nonparty workers. This is not correct. It would mean a return to the dishonest old ways when many loyal citizens were persecuted unjustly by the leaders of the Hungarian Working People's party." That is the old name of the Communist party, which is now called Socialist Workers party.

Nepszabadsag announced that "a gang of swindlers" had been arrested at the Hungarian Red Cross headquarters. Their leader was said to be Dr. Janos Szekeles, former public prosecutor.

The newspaper said Szekeles had extended aid primarily to freed political prisoners rather than to persons who had suffered losses.

"His friends received truckloads of parcels," Nepszabadsag said.

Since the arrest of the gang a Government commissioner has been appointed to the Red Cross and a committee of five well-known professors set up.

Two More Are Doomed

BUDAPEST, Jan. 10 (AP)—The military court of the Budapest garrison today imposed death sentences on two more Hungarians charged with hiding weapons and ammunition.

This brought to twenty the known death sentences, with at least six publicly announced executions of "counter-revolutionaries."

Red Cross Aide Reports

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Jan. 10—Red Cross officials here said tonight they knew of no organized thefts of Red Cross supplies in Budapest.

Georg Rutishauser, the International Red Cross delegate for Hungarian relief, said he had just returned from Budapest and had witnessed the distribution of

food parcels to demonstrably needy persons.

He said 100,000 food parcels were available for needy families, but that not all had yet been given out. This aid, he added, naturally is "just a drop in the bucket" for a city of nearly 1,500,000.

The Budapest radio announced today that an order prohibiting assemblies and demonstrations had been extended until March 30. A rule forbidding the sale of liquor was abolished.

Another news account gave details on the new political police the Hungarian Government proposes to establish.

A special section of the regular police, it was said, would deal with political crimes to guard against any repetition of "the arbitrary actions" of the past. The political division is to be commissioned to protect the power of the working class and of the regime and to destroy "every attempted high treason and counter-revolution," the radio said.

More than 800 refugees from Hungary arrived in Austria in the last twenty-four hours, a rate that has been fairly constant in the last two weeks. Two more women were shot and killed near the border. It is not clear to authorities here whether the shootings have been deliberate or the result of stray firing by border troops.

JANUARY 11, 1957

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SOLDIERS OCCUPY BUDAPEST PLANTS

Soviet-Hungarian Show of Force Follows Resignation of Workers Councils

By JOHN MacCORMAC

Special to The New York Times.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 10

—Soviet and Hungarian troops occupied a number of Budapest factories, today.

Two truckloads of armed police waited before the main gates of the big industrial complex on Csepel Island while Soviet soldiers patrolled the grounds inside.

The display of armed force followed the resignation yesterday of workers' councils in a number of Budapest plants. The wave of resignations was touched off by the Csepel workers' council, which said it could not stand by while its members were being "arrested and branded as virtual counter-revolutionaries."

Sandor Gaspar, trade union leader, called a meeting of workers' councils of all Budapest plants today. A communiqué issued after the meeting, said:

"We must recognize the workers' councils as an essential part of the community of workers, but the trade union congress finds it necessary to emphasize that the resignation of the Csepel workers' council was an open provocative attack. For the workers' council to try to settle every question by themselves would be a harmful practice.

"The trade union congress asked that more trust be placed in the workers' councils, but it asserts that the constitution of the councils has not in all cases been suitable and has allowed the inclusion of unwanted elements."

HUNGARY INQUIRY VOTED BY U. N., 59-8

HUNGARY INQUIRY VOTED BY U. N., 59-8

Continued From Page 1

5-Nation Committee to Hear
Refugees—Soviet Group
Opposes It—10 Abstain

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 10—The General Assembly voted today to establish a five-nation committee to watch the situation in Hungary.

The committee will take testimony from refugees who have fled from Hungary since the revolt against Soviet control broke out in Budapest last October.

Establishment of the committee was approved, 59 to 8, with ten abstentions. The resolution was co-sponsored by the United States and twenty-three other states. The text of the resolution was printed in The New York Times Wednesday.

The eight opposing votes came from the Soviet Union and its allies, indicating that Moscow would not heed a provision in the resolution that it help the committee enter Hungary for an investigation.

[In a broadcast, Hungary declared that no United Nations inquiry group would be allowed within her borders.]

Hungarians Stay Away

Most of the resolution's supporters, in fact, have acknowledged that they do not think the present resolution, the eleventh on Hungary, will persuade either Moscow or Budapest to alter the refusal to admit United Nations observers.

Hungary's delegation stayed away from the Assembly meeting, in keeping with its policy of boycotting all sessions on this issue.

The five nations named in the resolution to serve on the inquiry panel are Australia, Tunisia, Ceylon, Denmark and Uruguay. A Uruguayan spokesman said tonight it was hoped that the five could hold a preliminary meeting tomorrow afternoon and get a quick start on the fact-finding mission.

The vote on the twenty-four-power resolution showed much the same line-up as on the Assembly resolution adopted Dec. 12, which condemned the Soviet Union's military intervention in Hungary and called for the with-

drawal of Soviet troops. However, Morocco, Ceylon and Indonesia, which abstained the last time, joined the majority supporting the new United Nations action on Hungary.

Cuba, which has been appealing in vain for tougher penalties, such as sanctions, against Moscow, abstained from voting today as a protest gesture. Emilio Nuñez-Portuondo had told the Assembly that the resolution, in effect, buried the Hungarian question by sending it to the "dusty archives."

Most delegates, however, took the view that the committee plan was the best that could be obtained in view of the attitude of Moscow and the Soviet-controlled Budapest regime.

The United States, which took the lead in proposing the committee, has contended that this resolution will show the Hungarian people that their case has not been dropped, and is still before the Assembly. The five-nation committee is to report its findings at the current Assembly session.

The United States, Italy and Austria have agreed to help the committee take testimony and Canada made a similar offer today to help interview Hungarian refugees.

Throughout the second full day of debate, Soviet bloc states kept up their attack on the resolution, insisting that the committee project was an "illegal" interference in Hungary's domestic affairs.

In support of the proposed investigation, Comdr. Allan Noble, British Minister of State, declared the United Nations must show Moscow that it would never accept the doctrine that "Russia has some special dispensation to bully the people of Eastern Europe."

Briton Cautions Moscow

The British spokesman, in his first speech in the Assembly, declared member states could not overlook Moscow's flouting of the resolutions that it cease interference in Hungary, permit United Nations observers to enter and re-establish Hungarian independence by free elections under United Nations auspices. Unless the Soviet Union cooperates, he warned, "further steps" may be required.

Edmond Michelet of France shared the views of the British delegate and others that continued Soviet military control in Hungary belied Moscow's assertion that the situation was "normalized." On this point Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand remarked there was a "note of desperation" in the Russians' efforts to wind up United Nations debate on Hungary and in their "frenzied effort" to divert attention from the issue.

In addition to the testimony of refugees, the committee probably will have access to the findings of United Nations officials who have visited Hungary on nonpolitical missions. Under Secretary Philippe de Seynes, who headed a United Nations team of economists, is expected to return this week-end from his visit to Budapest and to report directly to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld.

The Assembly of Captive European Nations sent to Mr. Hammarskjöld today an analytical memorandum pointing out certain powers it believes he holds but has failed to exercise in the Hungarian crisis.

The message expanded on one circulated at the same time to non-Communist delegations to the United Nations, appealing for suspension of the present Hungarian representatives and enforcement of sanctions against the Administration there.

The communication to Mr. Hammarskjöld said that among powers voted to the Secretary General by the Assembly was one "which could have been implemented independently of any cooperation from the Soviet and Hungarian authorities." It directed the executive to investigate the situation caused by foreign intervention in Hungary, observe it directly through representatives and report on it to the Assembly.

Hungary Bars U. N. Group

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Jan. 10—Hungary served notice tonight that no United Nations commission would be permitted within her

Vote in U. N. Assembly On Refugee Interviews

Special to The New York Times.
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 10—Following is the roll-call vote by which the General Assembly adopted today a resolution establishing a five-nation committee to take testimony from Hungarian refugees.

FOR THE RESOLUTION (59)

Argentina	France	Nepal
Australia	Greece	Netherlands
Austria	Guatemala	New Zealand
Belgium	Haiti	Nicaragua
Bolivia	Honduras	Norway
Brazil	Iceland	Pakistan
Britain	Indonesia	Panama
Burma	Iran	Paraguay
Cambodia	Iraq	Peru
Canada	Ireland	Philippines
Ceylon	Israel	Portugal
Chile	Italy	Spain
China	Japan	Sweden
Colombia	Laos	Thailand
Costa Rica	Lebanon	Tunisia
Denmark	Liberia	Turkey
Dominican Rep.	Libya	United States
Ecuador	Luxembourg	Uruguay
El Salvador	Mexico	Venezuela
Ethiopia	Morocco	

AGAINST THE RESOLUTION (8)

Albania	Czechoslovakia	Soviet Union
Bulgaria	Poland	Ukraine
Byelorussia	Rumania	

ABSTENTIONS (10)

Afghanistan	India	Syria
Cuba	Jordan	Yugoslavia
Egypt	Saudi Arabia	
Finland	Sudan	
Hungary		

ABSENT (3)

South Africa	Yemen
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borders to collect information for the world organization.

In a broadcast over the Budapest radio, the regime of Premier Janos Kadar protested "vehemently" against the United Nations resolution.

Hungary is doing everything in her power, the broadcast declared, to bring about the return of "misted elements" (refugees). It added that the Government "has determined that no commission has the right to interrogate unqualified and prejudiced persons or to establish observers in Hungary to gather information."

The Government demanded that the question, pending at the time of the broadcast, be stricken from the agenda of the General Assembly because its discussion violated Hungary's sovereignty.

Hungary Dooms Pair for Hiding Arms

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 10 (AP)—The military court of the Budapest garrison today imposed death sentences on two more Hungarians charged with hiding weapons and ammunition saved from the October revolution.

This brought to 20 the known death sentences, with at least six publicly announced executions of "counter-revolutionaries."

The two latest sentences were announced as the Soviet-supported government of Premier Janos Kadar faced new strikes and passive resistance from workers still demanding free elections and the withdrawal of the Russian occupation army.

The Kadar Party newspaper, Nepszabadsag, admitted there was a strike Tuesday in the big Budapest electrical works, with

wages a major grievance. The paper said the strike ended when "the workers understood they need not resort to strikes."

There were demonstrations in some other major factories and the dissolution of workers' councils, notably in the big Csepel iron and steel works. The Csepel worker leaders said they had been chosen as representatives of free workers and refuse to be branded as "traitors" by the Kadar regime.

The government claimed coal production was steadily rising but also admitted that unemployment was increasing, especially among white-collar workers. It promised economies in government and Communist Party activities.

Another promise was given by Istvan Fris, director of the

Institute of Economic Science. He asserted that the Hungarian government is beginning a broad study of the economic experiences of the capitalist countries, especially the United States, to see how these can benefit Hungary.

[Three "Stalinist" professors were purged today from the faculty of Budapest University, United Press reported. They included the wife of former Communist Party Secretary-General Erno Geroe, the man blamed for calling in Russian tanks to crush the Hungarian uprising. Mrs. Geroe taught history.

[Others ousted were Erzsebet Andicass, former chief cultural propagandist for the old Communist Party, and Erik Molnar, former defense minister in the Cabinet of Stalinist Premier Matyas Rakosi.

[Mrs. Andics is the wife of former Stalinist chief of planning Andor Berei. She was purged from all party posts in November along with Geroe and 10 other notorious Stalinists.]

Walter Urges Greater Check

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

*Wash
Daily News
1/11*

President Eisenhower's State-of-the-Union appeal for "prompt" action on a bill granting permanent status to Hungarian parolees in this country will get nowhere.

The President's advisers are willing to ride with the present program for now, partly because it puts no ceiling on the number who can be brought into the United States.

AGAINST BLANKET O. K.

And Chairman Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) of the House Immigration sub-committee doesn't want any of the refugees granted permanent status until they are checked much more thoroughly than they have been so far. He sees no reason for ever giving the whole group a blanket o. k.

The Administration will follow up the President's request of yesterday by proposing legislation to Congress in a special White House message due in a week or 10 days. But there will be no real pressure to rush it thru.

Instead, it probably will be lumped in with proposed major changes in the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, including a revision of the controversial "national origins" method of determining quotas. This is sure to require lengthy hearings—if it ever gets thru Congress at all.

3000 PER WEEK

Meanwhile, refugees will continue to arrive at Camp Kilmer, N. J., under the present rules. They're coming in now at a rate of 3000 a week. By the time Congress finally puts on a lid, far more will be here than the President's last announced quota of 21,500.

Rep. Walter says: "We should make efforts to get police records of Hungarians who have served prison terms," he said.

BUDAPEST MILITIA KILLS 2 IN RIOTING

Thousands Demonstrate to Protest Lay-Offs — Soviet Tanks Ring Factory Area

By JOHN MacCORMAC

Special to The New York Times.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 11

—At least two Hungarian workers were reported today to have been killed by militiamen when growing discontent with the Government exploded into a demonstration on Csepel Island.

Tonight the whole island, which houses the biggest industrial complex in Hungary, was sealed off by Soviet tanks.

Workers' demonstrations also took place in other parts of Budapest. They, too, were marked by firing, but no loss of life was reported.

In addition, there was a demonstration by Budapest school children, and some were reported to have been arrested.

3 Days of Demonstrations

The Government of Premier Janos Kadar had asserted yesterday that "law and order had been restored in our country and there is peace." But there was little peace in Budapest today.

[At the United Nations, Hungary protested against the establishment of a five-nation investigating committee as "gross interference" in her affairs.]

The workers have been striking and demonstrating for the last three days against the regime. They have been protesting against the arrest of members of the Workers Councils, against mass dismissals, and the failure of the Government to implement promises of higher pay.

Meanwhile, writers and university students have been reiterating their old revolutionary demands.

The main cause of today's demonstration on Csepel was the dismissal of thousands of white-collar workers in the sixteen

Continued From Page 1

plants there. The Government had announced that "if the coal situation continues to improve no manual workers will be dismissed from the Csepel works."

But when the white-collar employees demonstrated, other workers joined them.

The trust that controls the big industrial aggregation first summoned some of the militiamen on guard before the main gates of the works. When these proved unable to quell the demonstration, three more truckloads were summoned.

According to reports, the crowd rushed the militiamen. They fired, killing a number of workers, variously reported as two to four, and wounding several more.

The workers were said to have built up barricades around their factories, using huge cranes to swing glowing blocks of cast iron into position for the purpose. They were also said to have stormed the Communist party headquarters on the island.

Fighting continued till the afternoon when the Russians blocked the causeway leading to the island. Admission was denied to newspaper men.

News of the events on Csepel spread quickly to other factories.

In Kobanya, a Budapest industrial suburb, there were demonstrations directed principally against inadequate wages. Three separate bursts of machine-gun fire were heard in the vicinity of the Ganz electrical equipment factory.

'Kadar's Hussars' Posted

What had now come to be known as "Kadar's hussars" were posted in front of the factory along with three Soviet armored cars. Inside were more militiamen and policemen. A Soviet officer who dashed past in his car was hooted by the workers.

A strike was also in progress in the central locomotive repair factory near-by. For hours, all access to Kobanya was blocked by Soviet troops and Hungarian militiamen.

The school children's demonstration took place in Molnar Street. A crowd of 8- to 11-year-olds from a near-by school made a heap of their Russian textbooks and copybooks and set them on fire.

HOWARD J.

BUDAPEST SCORES

U. N. INQUIRY UNIT

Protest Calls Establishment of 5-Nation Committee 'Gross Interference'

By **KATHLEEN TELTSCH**

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan.

11—Hungary protested to the United Nations today that "no committee of any kind" had a right to conduct an investigation into her affairs.

Hungary's protest was received in a memorandum one day after the General Assembly had voted to set up a five-nation committee of inquiry. The committee, which will hold its first meeting next week, will take testimony from refugees who fled from Hungary after the anti-Soviet revolt began last October.

The memorandum from the Hungarian delegation appeared to end whatever small hope existed that Budapest and Moscow might cooperate with the committee and allow it to make an on-the-spot fact-finding visit to Hungary.

Hungary's communication to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold denounced the committee of inquiry as an "unprecedented, gross interference," and said it had been instigated by the United States for political purposes.

The proposal of the Assembly was sponsored by the United States and twenty-three other Governments and approved, 59 to 8, over the opposition of the eight Soviet bloc members.

De Seynes Report Awaited

Mr. Hammarskjold is expected to get a first-hand report on Hungary tomorrow from Under Secretary Philippe de Seynes, who is scheduled to arrive from a four-day visit in Budapest.

Budapest authorities agreed to admit M. de Seynes and a team of economic experts for consultations on relief needs after having rebuffed an earlier offer from Mr. Hammarskjold for a visit during the waning days of the revolt.

The five-nation committee presumably also will be able to consult with M. de Seynes and other United Nations officials, as well as take the testimony of refugees.

The only committee member reportedly named so far is Aلسing Andersen, who was selected by the Danish Government. He has been a delegate at a number of United Nations meetings.

The others on the inquiry panel will come from Uruguay, Tunisia, Australia and Ceylon.

Hungary's delegation, which has been boycotting all meetings on the Hungarian issue, sent the Government's statement to Mr. Hammarskjold with a request that it go to all eighty members of the United Nations.

In it the Government protested the plan to take testimony from "unauthorized and biased persons." It also offered to the refugees, as inducement to return, a promise that they could do so without hindrance and would "in no way suffer harm or molestation."

The memorandum repeated the charges of Soviet bloc states that certain Western powers—meaning the United States—had helped incite the October revolt by supporting "Fascist" groups in Hungary. It charged that these actions were "driving the country into poverty."

The statement also clung to the assertion that Soviet troops had been called into Budapest to help, and that law and order were now restored.

The document reiterated Soviet accusations that the Western powers had created "war situations" in a number of states for 'selfish interests' including Guatemala, Indonesia and Cyprus. It charged that what it described as imperialist aggression had led to the "butchering of many hundreds of Egyptian citizens."

The memorandum ended with a request that the Hungarian question be deleted from the agenda of the Assembly.

Moscow revealed yesterday that its chief Hungarian puppet, Janos Kadar, had visited the Kremlin secretly to confer with Nikita S. Khrushchev and Chou En-lai. One has only to read the news from Hungary to know that this could not have been a cheerful meeting for the Communist leaders. The Hungarian revolution may have been defeated by Soviet armed might and treachery, but the struggle against Soviet enslavement continues. The dissatisfaction of the brave Hungarian people with Kadar and his Soviet-dictated policies is plain. Yesterday it erupted into violence which caused new victims to be added to the list of those slain because Moscow will not give up its grip on Hungary. Earlier the members of the workers' councils in Budapest factories resigned in protest against the Kadar policies.

Presumably the Moscow conference also discussed the problem created for Soviet-Hungarian policy by the United Nations General Assembly decision to set up a fact-finding group on Hungary. The Hungarian radio, controlled by the Soviet puppets, has already made clear this U. N. group also will not be permitted to enter Hungary. But it will be able to interview refugees and others with valuable information. Surely one of the first actions of the group should be to take testimony from the only member of the last legal Hungarian Government who is still free, Miss Anna Kethly.

It is significant and gratifying that among the countries which voted for creation of the new fact-finding group were such nations as Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Morocco, Nepal, Tunisia and others which belong to no world bloc, while one country which abstained, Cuba, did so only because it favors stronger United Nations action. The overwhelming majority of free countries understand the real nature and meaning of the Hungarian tragedy and are united both in compassion for the Hungarian people and in determination not to lift the condemnation of world public opinion against Moscow's oppression in Hungary.

Militia Kills

Jan. 12, 1957 *W.P.*

Rioters in ^{1/2}

Budapest

Toll Not Known As Labor Unrest Flares Up Again At Several Points

By Carl Hartman

BUDAPEST, Jan. 11 (AP)

Labor unrest flared today at the big Csepel steel works. Communist Hungarian militiamen opened fire on workers protesting layoffs. One worker was known dead, but the killings may total as high as five.

The number of wounded could not be determined and reports varied on how many were killed. Russian and Hungarian forces sealed off the approaches to the industrial complex on an island south of Budapest and it was impossible to get an official casualty count.

Trouble broke out also at the Ganz railway car works and repair shops in southeast Budapest. Police said they fired into the air to halt a demonstration. No casualties were reported.

"We shot into the air," one policeman said. "We did not want to injure anyone, but we did not want an Oct. 23 revolution either."

Soviet troops were also present at both places but apparently left the action against the demonstrators up to the Hungarians.

Reliable sources said about 5000 of the Csepel plant's 38,000 employes, most of them white-collar workers, gathered around the main office about 9 a. m. Militiamen were called to disperse them.

All morning the demonstrators remained at the office, shouting insults at the government management. At 1 p. m. three truckloads of militiamen arrived armed with tommy-guns.

According to one version, the unarmed demonstrators rushed the trucks and they pulled away. The crowd pursued them with bricks and whatever they could lay their hands on. This source said the Communist militiamen fired at the demonstrators to defend themselves.

The demonstrators apparently dispersed after the killings.

There has been persistent unrest at the Csepel plant. Many workers there supported the anti-Soviet revolution. There has been further aggravation because of government attacks on the plant's independent Workers' Council and widespread layoffs which the government has attributed to shortages of coal and raw materials.

Many workers have been demanding that Premier Janos Kadar be dismissed so Hungary could obtain from the West the coal and raw material aid it needs, but which some Western countries refuse to advance as long as the Soviet-imposed Government remains in power.

Further unrest occurred when a group of 50 high-school students staged a bonfire of Russian language textbooks in the street outside their school.

[In Be-grade, the Yugoslav government disclosed that it has granted \$2 million in credits to the Kadar regime, Reuters reported. A spokesman said that relations with the Kadar regime are now normal.]

Budapest Militia Fire Kills 2 Workers at Rally

BUDAPEST, Jan. 11 (U.P.).—Hungarian militia, backed by Soviet tanks, fired sub-machine guns and rifles today to crush a new outbreak of anti-Communist demonstrations by thousands of Budapest workers protesting against factory lay-offs.

At least two workers were reported killed and an uncounted number wounded by the Communist militia gunfire. It was the first major incidence of bloodshed in Hungary since early December.

Clash at Steel Mill

The main clash occurred outside the militia-occupied iron and steel mills in suburban Csepel Island in the Danube. Soviet-installed Premier Janos Kadar's militia fired with tommyguns and carbines into a crowd of 5,000 shouting workers.

Most of the bullets appeared to be directed over the heads of the demonstrators. But two workers fell dead on the spot

and at least three others were wounded.

The Russian tanks, as far as could be seen, did not fire on the crowds. But they moved in quickly to close off riot areas and block bridges leading from the city to the island.

Demonstrations Spread

The clashes and demonstration lasted from 9 a. m. until late afternoon. Heavy machine-gun firing could still be heard from Csepel Island during the afternoon.

The Csepel steel workers shouted "Down with Kadar" and "away with the Militia."

News of the clash there spread quickly throughout the city. Soon angered workers staged other protest demonstrations in industrial Koebanya and in two locomotive plants. There was no shooting there.

Marchers Turned Back

The entire working force of one plant attempted to stage a protest march into downtown Budapest, but turned back in the face of a militia roadblock.

As the unrest spread, the government announced a further tightening of severe restrictions on meetings and demonstrations. A decree extended until March 31 an emergency regulation requiring permits to hold gatherings of any kind. Under the regulation, the militia has the right to break up any unauthorized meetings.

The demonstrators also were protesting government interferences with the workers' councils. The workers loudly denounced the return of police-state communism decreed by the government in its tough policy statement Sunday.

Hungarian Refugees Get Right to Seized Assets

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1/12

International News Service

The Justice Department announced yesterday that Hungarian refugees will be permitted to regain control of any stocks or bank accounts in the United States which were seized at the outbreak of World War II.

Department officials estimated that approximately \$2.6 million of such property owned by individual Hungarians was seized by the United States as enemy-owned.

The department said it has received inquiries from Hun-

garian refugees relating to roughly \$100,000 in stocks, bonds and bank accounts.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. said refugees who wish to have their seized property released should write to the Office of Alien Property in Washington, identifying the assets and providing evidence of their direct ownership.

The Justice Department has been seizing outright any assets in this country which belonged to corporations or governments of Hungary and the Iron Curtain nations of Romania and Bulgaria.

U. S. to Release Hungary Assets To Refugees.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Justice Department today conditionally released \$2,600,000 in Hungarian holdings which were seized during World War II as enemy assets.

The department specified that the assets, mostly in bank accounts, could only be claimed by refugees from the Red satellite. Attorney General Herbert Brownell jr., called the action another step "to assist those who have recently fled from Hungary."

The assets were seized when Hungary was fighting on the side of the Axis and were held in case Congress decided to use them for the payment of war damage claim.

College-Bound— From Budapest

Refugee students, offered scholarships here, are earnestly learning English.

By LEONARD BUDER

ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

AFTER ten years, it looks as though Zoltan Halasz (not his real name) is going to get his chance to attend college. Originally, he wanted to go to the University of Budapest in his native Hungary, but the university had no room for an "enemy of the proletariat." Now he will be happy to go to any American college that accepts him.

There are a few obstacles in his way—the big one is the language barrier—but to Zoltan, who spent seven of his twenty-eight years in a Communist prison because of alleged political crimes, these hurdles are not insurmountable.

Zoltan is one of nearly 300 Hungarian refugees now attending a special intensive English language and orientation center set up Dec. 22 at Bard College here. By the end of this month, the number of refugee students is expected to increase to 330.

The purpose of the six to eight week program, which is sponsored by the Institute of International Education, is to give these young Hungarians

intensive instruction in basic English as well as a brief introduction to American life. With this background, it is hoped that the refugees will be able to qualify for the scholarships being offered to them by American colleges and universities.

Despite the rapid turn of events, which in the course of a few months have seen them go from a war-torn country to a peaceful college campus, the Hungarians have made a remarkable adjustment to academic life. "They are a magnificent group," James H. Case Jr., president of Bard, observed. "You have to hear them sing and watch them in the classrooms to appreciate this. They are eager to learn and apparently have great capacities. They have forced us to pick up the pace."

THREE days after they arrived on the campus the Hungarians sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" in English at a Christmas party. They had learned the words from some Bard students who are serving as their counselors and had practiced secretly at night. They presented it at the party



REFUGEE—A Hungarian student studies in a Bard dormitory.

as their Christmas surprise.

But with all their outward light-heartedness, the students have not forgotten their native land, nor those they left behind. They are extremely cooperative when interviewed, but they do not want to give their names or say anything that might bring reprisals against the loved ones they left at home.

The Hungarians at Bard range in age from 15 to 35, with the average 22 or 23. Most are men. With the exception of the 15-year-old, all are graduates of the *gymnasium*, the European college preparatory school. Some attended university in Hungary, but many said that they were denied education because they came from bourgeois families and were thus regarded as "class enemies."

During their stay at Bard—the college's 240 regular students are away on field studies—the Hungarians live in the dormitories and eat in the student dining hall. Whatever the menu, the big hit of any meal is the white bread. Many of the refugees said that they had not seen white bread for many years in Hungary.

"The first couple of days they used to eat about eight slices of white bread at each meal," Chick Willing, the assistant manager of the dining hall, said. "Now they're getting used to it—they're down to about four slices a meal."

THE students follow a full schedule of lectures, meetings and drill and laboratory sessions in speech. The classes emphasize the oral approach to English used by the Army during World War II. None of the fifteen Bard faculty members who are serving as language teachers knows Hungarian; they teach by means of identification and dramatization and make wide use of audio-visual devices.

In the evenings, there is a major orientation session designed to acquaint the Hungarians with various facets of American life. First the students learn about the campus, then they proceed to the community, state and national levels. William Frauenfelder, director of the program, says there is no preaching about the virtues of democracy or the evils of communism. "It isn't necessary—they know."



AT EASE—The Hungarians find adjustment not too difficult.



AT WORK—An English pronunciation lesson: "book" vs. "buck."

JANUARY 16, 1957

HUNGARY DOOMS 2 REBEL LEADERS

Other Revolutionaries Jailed
—Regime Threats Restore
Calm in Budapest

By JOHN MacCORMAC

Special to The New York Times.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 15—The threat to use the death penalty against virtually all effective resistance to the Government has produced a temporary calm in Budapest.

The regime is apparently using this lull to begin punishing some of those who were identified or who identified themselves as leaders of the Hungarian revolt. It was announced today, for instance, that Jozsef Dudas had been condemned to death in a secret hearing.

Mr. Dudas was one of the self-constituted leaders whose name began to be heard at the end of October when the revolt seemed to have prospects of success. He distinguished himself by an attack on the Hungarian Foreign Ministry on Nov. 2, apparently with the intention of taking it over and constituting himself Foreign Minister. For this escapade he was arrested by the Government of Imre Nagy.

During the Soviet attack on Budapest that crushed the Nagy Government, Mr. Dudas escaped. He remained in hiding until his arrest about a month ago.

Lesser Leaders Tried

A number of lesser rebel leaders have also been tried and condemned. One of them was 20-year-old Istvan Horvath, who was accused of having led a rebel band in the Bakony woods in November. He was sentenced to death. Members of another Bakony group were sentenced to terms ranging from five to ten years.

That the possibility of an armed revolt still exists seemed to be indicated by an announcement in Budapest today that another armed group had been arrested. Members of this group will be brought before a summary court to face possible death sentences.

Reorganization of the Government to include non-Communists to broaden its appeal to the people is apparently to be further delayed. Gyorgy Marosan, Minister of State, announced, according to the Budapest radio, that the Government would be re-established on a broader basis when "order had been restored by armed force and hard work."

BUDAPEST, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—Mr. Marosan also announced that Communist China had offered aid totaling 200,000,000 rubles (\$50,000,000 at the official exchange rate).

The minister said half the aid would be in goods offered as a gift and the other half in the form of a loan in convertible currency. He disclosed the Chinese offer had been made at recent talks in Moscow.

News of the aid came on the eve of the expected arrival in Budapest of Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, on the last stage of an East European tour.

Hungarian newspapers gave today a detailed account of the Chinese leader's stay in Warsaw but did not mention his imminent arrival in the Hungarian capital.

U. N. Hearings to Open

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 15—The first meeting of the United Nations fact-finding committee on Hungary will be held within forty-eight hours, delegation sources said today.

Four of the five representatives has been appointed to the panel of inquiry, established by the General Assembly last week, which plans to take testimony from Hungarian refugees.

The four named are Alsing Andersen of Denmark, Prof. Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat of Uruguay, R. S. Gunewardene of Ceylon and Mongi Slin of Tunisia. The fifth representative, to be named by Australia, is expected to be announced within the next day or so.

1,731 EXILES ON SHIP ARRIVE HERE TODAY

A shipload of 1,731 Hungarian refugees will arrive today when the military transport Marine Carp docks at Pier Four, Brooklyn Army Terminal, at Fifty-eighth Street. Officials said they were expected at 2:30 P. M. and would be moved by bus to Camp Kilmer, near New Brunswick, N. J.

Thirty-five refugees who arrived earlier at Camp Kilmer will leave this afternoon for Norwich, N. Y., where jobs and housing are arranged for them. Norwich is the third city in the state to make the resettlement of Hungarian refugees a community project, following Syracuse and Utica.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 15 (UP)—The University of Michigan plans to make twenty-four full-tuition scholarships available to Hungarian refugees. Dr. Harlan Hatcher, the university president, said the students first would attend the university's English Language Institute before taking regular courses.

Johnston Says Reds Slip In as Refugees

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—

The acting chairman of the Senate's Internal Security subcommittee urged today that no more Hungarian refugees be admitted pending an investigation.

Senator Olin D. Johnston, Democrat of South Carolina, said he had become convinced by the subcommittee's inquiry that a "substantial number" of Communists were slipping through.

Two reports were received by the subcommittee today. One involved sworn testimony by a witness masked to protect his identity. He said a Soviet secret agent had been "planted" in the United States Legation in Budapest.

The other report said a former clerk for the Hungarian secret police had been found

Continued on Page 12, Column 3

JOHNSTON URGES BAN ON REFUGEES

Continued From Page 1

among refugees at Camp Kilmer, N. J.

The masked witness adopted the name of Karlor Sabo. He said he feared Communist authorities at home might inflict reprisals on his family.

Administration officials insisted the refugees were undergoing strict investigation. Eight have been returned so far out of 20,000 who have arrived. President Eisenhower has asked Congress to increase the entry quota.

The officials also made it clear that no racial or religious quotas had been set up for refugee admission.

During the first hectic days of the influx in Austria, they explained, representatives of voluntary and religious agencies sponsoring admissions to the United States met and decided on the proportion of available visas each would take.

Since religious agencies, for example, were primarily concerned with sponsoring refugees of their own faith, the officials said, the agreement had the effect of establishing de facto quotas.

The Administration knew of the arrangement and approved it, they went on, but the initiative was taken by the sponsoring agencies.

A certain number of visas were reserved by the Commissioner of Immigration for use by refugees who could not find sponsors among established agencies.

In Congress, Senator Johnston warned that the United States would be "dealing with dynamite" if it opened the gates too widely, regardless of race or religion. He favored giving relief to the Hungarians, but indicated that could be done outside the

Hungarian Refugees in Austria Termed Anti-Semitic by Jewish Agency Official

A ranking official of Youth Aliyah, an international agency devoted to the rescue and rehabilitation of Jewish children, expressed sharp concern yesterday over what he termed "virulent anti-Semitism" among Hungarian refugees in Austria.

Zev Weiss, an executive of the agency, reported such concern to several hundred leaders of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America. The women were continuing their mid-winter conference at Hadassah House, 65 West Fifty-second Street.

Mr. Weiss recently returned from Austria, where he investigated the conditions of Hungarian Jewish refugee children. He said that anti-Semitism "had become so acute a few weeks ago that the Austrian police had to issue a warning that such excesses against Jews would not be tolerated."

Mr. Weiss reported that his agency was speeding its operations to send Hungarian Jewish refugee children to Israel. He told the Hadassah leaders that 250 Hungarian Jewish children would be sent to Israel within the next month.

Mr. Weiss also reported that

United States until each refugee could be checked.

The masked witness spoke through an interpreter. He told of having been among 35,000 prisoners of the Communists in 1944 and 1945, of whom 18,000 died from brutal treatment.

He said the American Legation officials had known that secret policemen were among their Hungarian employes, and accordingly had given false information to confuse the spies. He identified four Hungarians employed at the Legation who had been suspected of being Red

he had received personal assurances from the International Red Cross that special attention would be given to Jewish orphans in Hungary. About 5,000 Jewish children, he added, will be sent to Israel from Middle East countries during 1957.

Youth Aliyah was established in 1934 to rescue and transfer to Israel (then Palestine) for rehabilitation and resettlement Jewish children who were orphaned by the Nazi regime and World War II. Hadassah is the official American representative of Youth Aliyah and has contributed more than \$30,000,000 for its programs.

Emphasizing the plight of Jewish children in various parts of the world, Mr. Weiss said "there is no future for the Jews in Hungary; this is the feeling prevalent among the Hungarian refugees now in Austria."

In a message to Hadassah, Governor Harriman said that the Middle East proposals of President Eisenhower "do not hit at the heart of the difficulties." He added that "assurance must be given to all nations, including Israel, of free passage through the Suez Canal; no one nation can be permitted to throttle this lifeline."

agents. He felt "positive" about one, he added.

This suspect "became nervous" during the October revolt and joined him in an escape effort, the witness related.

"We both escaped," he said, "but he was caught by the Russians."

Robert Morris, chief subcommittee counsel, identified the former secret police clerk found at Camp Kilmer as Gregory Lang. He identified him further as a former Budapest attorney.

Mr. Lang is undergoing further investigation, particularly

on his activities as an admitted member of the Hungarian Communist party from 1945 to 1948.

Austria Asks Help

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Jan. 15—Austria decided today she had reached the end of her financial resources for the care of Hungarian refugees.

The Council of Ministers announced this after a meeting. It endorsed yesterday's plea to the West by Oskar Helmer, Minister of Interior, that refugees from communism were the responsibility of the "entire Western world."

The Government again asked financial assistance for itself and speedier evacuation of refugees from Austria.

Leopold Figl, Foreign Minister, told the meeting he was continuing to press for foreign assistance, but he offered no progress report. It is understood the United States plans soon to contribute \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 through the United Nations. It already has given Austria \$5,000,000 through that channel.

Dudas, Hungary Rebel Chief, Reported Doomed

BUDAPEST, Jan. 15 (AP).—A Communist military court was reported to have imposed a death sentence today on Jozef Dudas, a leader of Hungary's uprising against the Russians. A usually reliable source said Mr. Dudas was condemned on charges that included seizure and suppression of the Communist newspaper "Szabad Nep" Oct. 29.

Confirmation was lacking. Hungary's government-controlled press has said not a word about Mr. Dudas' trial, though it has acknowledged the imposition of twenty-two death sentences so far under a martial law decree that makes even the illegal possession of ammunition a capital crime.

A twenty-year-old welder was the latest addition to the official list of the condemned. The trade union paper "Nepkarat" announced that the welder, Istvan Horvath, is to die, and others of a fighting group he led—the number was not stated—are going to prison for five to ten years for "disarming revenue officers" and other offenses in Budapest.

Secrecy shrouds the trials. Premier Janos Kadar's Soviet-installed regime has refused visas for three former British Attorneys General who sought to come here to attend as observers. The men turned down are Sir Hartley Shawcross, Sir Frank Soskice and Sir Lionel Heald.

On the economic front, the Budapest radio said Red China is lending Hungary 200,000,000 rubles (\$50,000,000 at the official rate) for reconstruction work. Premier Kadar's government announced two weeks ago that Russia had granted a 200,000,000-ruble loan.

In a later broadcast, the Budapest radio said the total of those killed throughout the country during the revolt was estimated at between 2,500 and 3,000. Quoting official figures, the broadcast said 11,500 of the 13,000 wounded during the fighting were in Budapest.



Associated Press wire photo
Fourteen-year-old Imre Nagy in Washington yesterday.

Refugee, 14, Tells Battle In Budapest Reds' Lessons Boomeranged

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—

The Communists made a mistake when they "indoctrinated" fourteen-year-old Imre Nagy of Hungary. They taught him how to shoot, and shoot he did—right into a bunch of Russian tanks.

Young Nagy, who took part in the celebrated "freedom fight" in Hungary last year, told about his part in the battle today from the witness chair of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

A boy who has faced up to Soviet tanks isn't one to be awed by United States Senators. Nor, as he related through an interpreter, is he afraid of reprisals from the Reds. This is because he doesn't intend to return to Hungary.

Wants to Be Citizen

Chewing calmly on a wad of gum, Imre explained that he wants to become an American citizen—not only that, but an officer in Uncle Sam's army. He said his name is the same as that of the former Premier of Hungary, but that they are not related.

Johnson Assails Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—Sen. Olin D. Johnston, D., S. C., said today he believes "a substantial number of Communists" have slipped into the United States under the Hungarian refugee program. Accordingly, he proposed that the program be halted to give time for a further investigation.

Sen. Johnston presided today at a hearing of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee. It heard testimony that:

1. A Communist secret police agent had been planted at the American Legation in Hungary. This account came from a Hungarian refugee who testified under an assumed name, and wore a mask to hide his identity.

2. Subcommittee staff investigators have found a former clerk for the Hungarian secret police among refugees at Camp Kilmer, N. J. This was related by Robert Morris, the subcommittee's chief counsel.

The Immigration Service has announced that eight refugees were returned to Austria because of irregularities over their admission to the United States. Officials declined to say if communism was involved.

Austria Out Of Refugee Aid Funds Will Not Accept More Returnees

VIENNA, Jan. 15 (AP).—Austria can no longer afford to support the growing number of Hungarian refugees awaiting emigration here, Interior Minister Oskar Helmer said today.

Mr. Helmer said Austria will not in future accept Hungarians returned by Western countries. He was referring to a group of refugees sent back from the United States for making incorrect statements to immigration officials.

Since the beginning of the October revolution in Hungary, the Austrian government has granted asylum to more than 166,000 Hungarians and spent \$8,500,000 on their support.

Mr. Helmer told a Cabinet meeting there are 73,000 refugees still in Austria and the number is increasing.

In a message to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (I. C. E. M.) yesterday, the Interior Minister appealed for speedier transport of the refugees to new homes in the West.

The refugee quotas of many countries, including the United States, which has accepted 21,500 Hungarians, are now filled.

Anti-Semitism Seen Among Hungarian Refugees

By Paul Tobenkin

"Virulent anti-Semitism" exists among Hungarian refugees now in Austria, Zev Weiss, a member of the executive of Youth Aliyah, said yesterday at the annual mid-winter conference of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, at Hadassah House, 65 E. 52d St.

Youth Aliyah is a world-wide organization to rescue Jewish children under seventeen who are orphans, homeless or in jeopardy and to transfer them to Israel. Hadassah, the American representative of Youth Aliyah, raised \$2,250,000 for the youth work last year.

Mr. Weiss, who returned to the United States recently after working with Jews among the

Hungarian refugees, said "alarming numbers" of the Hungarians now in Austria are anti-Semitic.

"Anti-Semitism among the Hungarian refugees in Austrian transit centers—still very much prevalent—had become so acute a few weeks ago, shortly after the refugees had begun to arrive, that the Austrian police had to issue a warning that such excesses against the Jews would not be tolerated," Mr. Weiss said.

"Despite this, however, the anti-Semitism continued. Aside from verbal insults, there were cases where Jews were actually physically assaulted. The result was that Hungarian Jewish refugees were placed in a separate camp for their own protection."

Mrs. A. P. Schoolman, chairman of Hadassah's Youth Aliyah Committee, announced that Hadassah had set a Youth Aliyah goal of \$2,300,000 for 1957.

Other developments at the meeting yesterday were: Hadassah adopted a resolution expressing indignation and grief at the treatment of Jews by

Egypt and calling upon the United States to exert "maximum moral pressure" on Egypt to halt such actions; receipt of a message from Gov. Harriman criticizing President Eisenhower's Middle East program as not hitting "at the heart of the difficulties."

Via Plane to Vienna

Hilton, Pan Am Speed Refugee Aid

Seven tons of badly needed supplies for Hungarian refugees, donated by employees of the three Hilton hotels in New York, will be flown Jan. 26 to Vienna, it was announced today.

The relief plane is being donated by Pan American World Airways. Most aid now is being sent to the refugees by slower ship transportation.

Hilton employees have collected three tons of clothing, blankets have been supplied

from hotel storerooms and about three tons of foodstuff have been donated by Hilton suppliers.

A member of the employees' committee at the Hotel Statler, John Kaszas, 31, is a recent refugee from Hungary. Mr. Kaszas' father owned one of the largest hotels in Budapest.

The cargo, to be blessed at Idlewild Airport by Msgr. Bela Varga, former head of the Hungarian parliament, will be

flown to the Vienna office of First Aid to Hungary, Inc., and taken from there to camps close to the Hungarian border.

N.Y. Airman Killed

By the Associated Press.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 16.—Airman Richard McRoberts, 22, of Shaw Air Force Base, was fatally injured last night in an auto-truck collision near here. His home was in Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Hungary to Try U. S. Lenswoman

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. — Communist Hungary will try an American woman free-lance photographer on charges she entered that country illegally, the State Department disclosed today.

It said Hungary advised the United States that Mrs. Dickie Meyer Chapelle, a native of Milwaukee, had entered Hungary without a visa. Mrs. Chapelle disappeared Dec. 5 on the Austro-Hungarian border. It was disclosed recently that the Red regime had seized her.

Can't Walk to Chicago, Kilmer Refugee Learns

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

DENVILLE, N. J., Jan. 16. —A 47-year-old Hungarian refugee was returned to Camp Kilmer today after he had spent five days trying to get to Chicago afoot.

Kiss Ferenc said he was not dissatisfied with conditions at Kilmer, but had friends in Chicago and thought it was "only a few kilometers walking distance." He left Kilmer, 60 miles from here, last Thursday and had slept outdoors each night be-

fore being picked up yesterday by Police Chief Harry Jenkins.

Although it was six below zero here Monday night, Mr. Ference was in good condition. He arrived in this country by ship Dec. 28. Before escaping Hungary he had spent 13 years in a Russian labor camp, he said.

MINERS IN BRITAIN BALK HUNGARIANS

Many Union Lodges Refuse to Allow Refugees to Take Jobs in the Pits

By **THOMAS P. RONAN**

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 16 — British coal miners are thwarting the efforts of the National Coal Board to employ Hungarian refugees in the nation's collieries.

More than 2,000 of the refugees, about half of them miners, have volunteered to work in the pits. The board, which for years has been trying to build up its manpower and thus increase production, is spending about \$350 a month each to train and maintain them.

Until today, according to one survey, only one local lodge of the National Union of Mineworkers had agreed to allow refugees in the pits. This afternoon, the union's South Wales division said some of its lodges had agreed but that nine had refused.

The division's spokesman said that this was true although some South Wales pits might have to close because of a shortage of labor. He did not say why the miners had refused, but other lodges have given a variety of reasons.

Miners Out of Work

One in South Yorkshire voted to keep the refugees out unless they became naturalized British subjects. Some members said this was because miners in the area were out of work. But at least one suggested that the Hungarians should have stayed at home to fight for their country's freedom.

Another lodge said that the advent of the Hungarians would complicate an already difficult housing problem. A union official in Lancashire said the board's reorganization of the coal fields there had displaced men and that the union intended to take care of them first.

Some of the miners are insisting that the board recruit Britons for vacancies. But James Bowman, board chairman, has said that for years the board has been trying unsuccessfully to do just that. He says that the industry can absorb all available Britons and the Hungarians too.

The board has agreed to con-

sult the union before hiring foreigners. The union, in turn, has put the problem up to the local lodges. But the union's national leaders are strongly backing the board.

Only 2,500 Involved

Ernest Jones, union president, told the miners that fewer than 2,500 Hungarians were involved and that this was a small number compared with the 60,000 to 65,000 men who have to be recruited annually to make up for manpower losses.

The situation is reminiscent of that of five years ago when hundreds of Italians recruited by the board had to be repatriated because British miners refused to work with them.

Part of the opposition then stemmed from a fear of unemployment. But some miners also objected that the local girls were too fond of the Italians.

Others attributed much of the opposition to the traditional clannishness of the miners and their resentment of outsiders, particularly foreigners.

Another reason given was that many of the Italians did not intend to make a career of mining and worked harder than other miners in order to make money quickly. They were said to be unwilling to accept the slower pace of those for whom mining was a lifetime job.

Jan. 17, 1957

NEW YORK TIMES,

AUSTRIA TO ADMIT HUNGARIAN BOARD

Consents to Persistent Bid
for Repatriation Group—
Press Scores West Delay

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Jan. 16—Austria consented tonight to Hungary's persistent demands that she admit a repatriation commission to interview refugees here.

The Austrian announcement was made after the Budapest radio had declared that a commission of three men was on its way to Vienna.

The announcement came amid signs of increasing resentment here of the Western nations, which, Austria feels, are failing in their responsibility to the Hungarian fugitives.

Austrian pleas for more financial assistance and greater speed in the evacuation of refugees were prominently published today in virtually every newspaper. Some Vienna papers printed editorials and letters to the editor that were critical of the West.

U. S. Processing Slow

The movement of refugees out of Austria has been drastically curtailed. United States processing has been so slow that the voyage of one of three scheduled refugee ships has had to be canceled.

Last week a high Austrian official warned that if conditions in the refugee camps did not improve large numbers of the fugitives might decide to return home at "great embarrassment" to the West. The Hungarian commissioners who visit the camps undoubtedly will find the worst aspects of refugee life and will be able to report it in detail.

Despite widespread unemployment in Hungary, 1,360 refugees are known to have returned home.

The Hungarian regime is particularly eager to reclaim young persons and technically skilled workers and foremen whose flight has dislocated the Hungarian economy.

No Details on Accord

The nature of the repatriation commission agreement between Hungary and Austria was not known tonight. In the past Hungary has asked particularly for a chance to interview fugitives who must live in Austrian camps.

Until tonight Austria had been "considering" the request while insisting that Hungarians who want to return home were free to do so. Upon signature of a statement that their return was voluntary, the refugees have received transportation to the Hungarian Legation here or to the border, the Austrian Government said.

As of this morning, 167,208 Hungarians had been granted asylum in Austria, 11,377 since Jan. 1. Whereas 87,725 of these were evacuated to other nations in November and December, only 9,759 have left this year. Thus the departures have not even kept pace with the relatively low influx and no reduction of the number still here—70,000—is in prospect.

The United States has slowed down admissions until Congress can consider the refugee question. Two ships, each carrying 1,700 refugees, are to sail from Bremerhaven this month. But the trip of a third, scheduled to depart on Feb. 5 with 2,000 passengers, has been canceled.

Jan. 18, 1957

HUNGARIANS TO GET FREE ENGLISH STUDY

A night school to provide free language instruction for Hungarian refugees was opened last night at 1532 York Avenue by the International Rescue Committee. The project is housed in an unused school building rented by the city for \$1 a month.

Twenty Hungarian refugee scientists and scholars will soon begin an eight-week program of studies at the center. The program is sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences.

A similar language-training project opened last night at the American Theater Wing, 351 West Forty-eighth Street. The free speech course for performing artists is being held under the direction of the American National Theatre and Academy.

Meanwhile, yesterday Gen. J. Lawton Collins (retired), vice chairman and director of the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief, urged industry to absorb refugees as "an investment in technical training that is worth literally millions and millions of dollars to us."

The former Army Chief of Staff spoke before the National Security Industrial Association at a luncheon in the Roosevelt Hotel.

A sampling of the first 21,000 refugees admitted, he said, revealed many professional people and skilled workers, and at least 200 with high academic degrees. General Collins said valid job offers were being sought.

BUDAPEST MAYOR IS GREETED IN CITY

**Koevago, Official in Uprising,
Welcomed by Wagner—
Relief Plan Revealed**

Joseph Koevago, Mayor of Budapest in 1945-47 and again briefly during the anti-Communist uprising last November, was formally welcomed by Mayor Wagner yesterday morning at City Hall. The Hungarian arrived in this country on Sunday under the auspices of the International Rescue Committee.

When greetings had been exchanged in the time-honored ceremonial prescribed for visiting dignitaries, the two men got down to some business at hand.

Mayor Wagner had sent out messages to 100 leading American mayors sounding them out on a plan dear to Mr. Koevago. It would have cities of the United States donate to specific relief projects in Budapest — hospitals, for example. Mr. Koevago thanked Mayor Wagner because he had done this, and Mr. Wagner reported that the Hungarian would speak in twenty cities during his visit here.

Mr. Koevago was interviewed later at the International Rescue Committee's headquarters, 1267 Avenue of the Americas. Asked for an opinion on United Nations action and what he felt the Hungarian people should do next, Mr. Koevago requested to be excused from answering such questions.

He will testify before a United Nations committee when invited to appear, as an individual, he said. Hungary today presents "a very complicated political problem" with "moral pressure probably the most effective weapon at our disposal," Mr. Koevago declared.

The lean, ruddy-faced, 45-



The New York Times

WELCOME TO NEW YORK: Mayor Wagner greets Joseph Koevago, former Mayor of Budapest, at City Hall. Mr. Koevago, in office from 1945 to 1947 and again briefly during revolt last fall, will tour the U. S. to urge specific relief projects for the residents of the Hungarian capital.

year-old former Mayor told in halting English of his special interest in Budapest and his conviction that "proof of world interest" could best be furnished through direct aid to that stricken capital. "Our people fought to the point of suicide," he said, "and now they need something to justify their faith and hope."

Angier Biddle Duke, president of the rescue committee, announced that Mr. Koevago would remain in this country for as

long as he wanted. His time is his own and no set schedule has been prepared for him. He has accepted invitations to speak at two dinners of the committee, one at Washington on Feb. 19 and another here on March 14.

"We hope to consult him on matters concerning relief and resettlement of our Hungarian cases in the United States," Mr. Duke said. "As much of our program is carried on in Europe, we will also confer with him about that, too."

CIVILIAN IS KILLED IN BUDAPEST FIGHT

Police Assert He Attempted
to Seize a Military Vehicle
—More Curbs Applied

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 22 (AP)—A policeman today killed a civilian who tried to seize a military vehicle in downtown Budapest, the official radio announced.

It said he had been shot down while grappling with the vehicle's driver in the Pest district. The Budapest radio gave no hint as to whether others were involved. The dead man was not identified.

There have been reports recently that anti-Communists arrested by the regime are being transported through the city in closed trucks.

Tougher Government policy was reflected in reports of police actions in the Eger area, north-east of Budapest, and in an official announcement that thirteen escaped convicts had been caught there. They were believed to be political prisoners freed during the revolt.

Identity Check Due

There was another sign that the Soviet-supported Government of Premier Janos Kadar was bearing down. All citizens were ordered to turn in before the end of the month the Soviet-type identity cards supposed to record every change of address and occupation.

The Government evidently wants to establish how many persons fled Hungary during the revolt. It also is trying to trace the whereabouts of thousands freed from prisons during the revolt. They included common criminals as well as political prisoners.

There was no confirmation of reports that Gen. Pal Maleter, a leader of the revolt, had been sentenced to death.

Officials said only that the public prosecutor had completed his case against the 39-year-old general, who was Defense Minister in the Cabinet of former Premier Imre Nagy.

There were other reports that Zoltan Kodaly, aged Hungarian composer, had interceded with Premier Kadar for the release of seven prominent writers arrested Saturday.

Students Arrested

VIENNA, Jan. 22 (Reuters)—Travelers arriving here today from Budapest reported that young workers and students were being arrested daily in a new bid to smash all resistance to the regime.

The police have intensified repressive measures as courts of summary jurisdiction have meted out death sentences to leaders of the Hungarian revolt national uprising last October.

Under a new decree, The Government can execute any person on suspicion of incitement to strike, without even a written bill of indictment.

Hungary Reviews Aid

VIENNA, Jan. 22 (UP)—The Hungarian Government announced today that it had received \$68,000,000 worth of economic aid from its Communist allies. But the aid provided was far short of the \$40,000,000 the regime had announced it needed to repair the economic losses caused by the revolt.

Austrian Villagers Wait in Fog For Exiles Who Do Not Return

These Refugees Had Crossed Back Into
Hungary to Get Relatives—Dog That
Had Guided Many Also Is Missing

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times.

RECHNITZ, Austria, Jan. 22—Refugees who did not come out of Hungary this morning were news here today.

A young woman from Miskolc who had spent a "heartwarming" night with Red Cross sisters here a week ago had gone to get her 4-year-old son, her husband, mother and maybe her brother and sister-in-law. Upon leaving, she had said, "Forget me if I am not back by Tuesday morning."

A mechanic from Budapest had returned to Hungary after a night on a straw-covered floor of the Rechnitz public school. Vowing to return with his sister, he had said:

"It is all set for Tuesday dawn. We can see your church clock all the way from Szombathely and walk straight toward it through the woods."

Forint, a German shepherd dog, had needed no beacon to find the way to his Red Cross feeding station about twenty-five times with grateful Hungarians trailing behind. Forint, too, did not appear today.

Two months ago tonight, a Soviet soldier, pursuing and shooting at refugees near the slaughterhouse at the border here, was shot and killed by a gendarmerie commandant.

Conversation at TV Set

Last Saturday, Rechnitz buried a Hungarian woman who had collapsed and died in the snow a mile from the church.

The commandant, two Rechnitz firemen and two peasant boys were sitting at different tables in the Rechnitz inn watching an American film about World War I on the village's first television set installed shortly after Saturday's funeral. Their conversation indicated that the town was determined to see to it that other "invaders" but no more refugees died there.

The train from Budapest arrives in Szombathely at 7:30, said one of the firemen. Refugees have to walk eleven miles and will start arriving at 11 o'clock, he added.

"There'll be at least twenty, sometimes a hundred," he observed. "I do hope that woman makes it from Miskolc."

At 10:30 P. M., as the commandant, firemen and peasant boys drove to the slaughter-

house, the church tower behind them was invisible. Fog enshrouded the tower, village and fields. Snow obscured the borderline.

The two peasant boys stood unseen in the hayfield ahead straining for a sound.

Elusive Sounds in the Fog

The straw beneath the firemen's feet permitted them to stand for an hour. When the sound of yielding snow reached them, they held their breaths, then came alive, shouting in German and Hungarian, flashing their lamps.

The sound retreated, and the men of Rechnitz pursued it. They were confident they had seen a figure before fog engulfed it. But they returned alone and stood colder and muter than before.

At 3 A. M., cursing fog and Russians in frustration, the border watchers retreated to the Red Cross shack, where two women of Rechnitz set before them the heaping tray of sandwiches prepared for the refugees.

An hour before, three youngsters had come to Rechnitz by another route from Szombathely. The youngest, a lad of 16, said he had fled from a "drunken" father there and wanted to study music.

A watchmaker of 19 and a girl of 18 had come because their "families are too large."

Other gendarmes and customs guards stood "watch" in the fog until after dawn, but no one else arrived.

Protest to Budapest Set

VIENNA, Jan. 22 (Reuters)—Austria will protest "strongly" to the Hungarian Government about the violation of her territory last Sunday, the Cabinet decided at its regular meeting here today.

Chancellor Julius Raab told the Cabinet that about thirty Hungarian soldiers crossed the Austrian border, firing at a group of refugees who already had reached Austrian territory. The refugees then were "driven back" by the attackers, he said.

The Cabinet further approved a decision by Interior Minister Oskar Helmer under which gendarmerie patrols along the frontier would be considerably increased.

U. N. Hearing Monday

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 22—A United Nations committee arranged today for three exiled Hungarian leaders to tell their story of Soviet military intervention in Hungary.

Three, who will offer their testimony Monday at an open session, are Miss Anna Kethly, minister in the former Nagy regime, Maj. Gen. Bela Kiraly and Joseph Koevago, former Mayor of Budapest.

The committee will hear the witnesses at an open meeting at 3 P. M. The plan is for all three to make introductory statements in English. This will be followed by questions.

U. N.'S NORMAL AID TO REFUGEES LAGS

Only 6,000 Out of 240,000 Victims of World War II Settled in Two Years

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Jan. 22—Only 6,086 refugees were permanently settled in 1955 and 1956 by the United Nations Refugees Fund Program, it was disclosed here today.

This figure stands in contrast to about 240,000 within the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees who still await permanent homes and jobs.

A progress report issued by the Office of the High Commissioner emphasizes the danger that an influx of Hungarians into Western Europe will overshadow the continuing needs of World War II refugees.

"An extra effort must be made to help those refugees who have waited so long for a solution to their problems," the report says.

Report Covers 17 Months

It contains a summary of United Nations refugee activities during a seventeen-month period, from May, 1955, when the refugee fund's work began, through September, 1956. The report will be submitted to the refugee fund's Executive Committee at its annual session here next week.

In addition to refugees permanently settled during the same period, 20,958 have benefited in varying degrees from United Nations help, the report says.

Sweden and the Netherlands were praised for their resettlement programs, financed by those nations themselves without support from United Nations funds.

A solution of the refugee problem in Italy is hindered by that nation's own unemployment, the report says. A labor shortage in West Germany, which should operate to the refugees' advantage, is frequently counter-balanced by employers' unwillingness to hire refugees.

Most Are in Austria

Most of the refugees from whom the High Commissioner's Office is responsible are in Austria.

Even before the Hungarian crisis 114,000 were living there, according to Austrian Government statistics, 20,000 of them in camps and an unspecified number in temporary lodgings.

Originally the United Nations refugee program was expected to receive \$16,000,000 in Government contributions over a period of four years. Last year Government assistance totaled \$4,300,000, including an unusually large Swedish grant. In addition \$700,000 came from private donations.

In spite of this, a sharp reduction in contributions for 1957 is feared. The same prediction was made here last week at an executive meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, where many delegates predicted that interest in refugee aid would vanish as the flow of Hungarians to the West diminished.

Australia Opens Doors

Special to The New York Times.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 22—The Government has decided to accept 5,000 more Hungarian refugees, making it 10,000 in all, Athol G. Townley, Minister for Immigration, announced today.

REFUGEE INQUIRY IS SET BY WALTER

Swing Called Before House Group to Explain Decision on Emergency Entries

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Representative Francis E. Walter, chairman of the House Immigration subcommittee, today summoned Joseph M. Swing, Immigration Commissioner, to explain how the Administration reached its decision to admit thousands of Hungarians to the United States under the emergency parole provisions of the immigration law.

The Pennsylvania Democrat has said repeatedly over the last several weeks that he believed immigration officials had strained the provisions of the 1952 McCarran-Walter Immigration Act in admitting these refugees.

He has complained that the parole provisions were not intended to cover such a situation as that in Hungary, but rather emergencies affecting persons actually on the borders of the United States and seeking admission—such as shipwrecked sailors.

Mr. Walter also has raised the questions whether the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 was strained when it was used to grant visas to the first 6,000 Hungarian refugees who were given asylum here.

Walter Views Recalled

For example, on Jan. 10, Mr. Walter said: "All the administrators of the law wanted to do, apparently under orders from high quarters, was to bring in a large number of people quickly and worry about who has entered the United States—later."

Again on Jan. 4, Mr. Walter expressed his belief that many of the 6,000 Hungarians who came in first with visas were Communists fleeing the popular wrath.

It was recalled here today, however, that last November and December, shortly after he had made a visit to the Austro-Hungarian frontier, Mr. Walter had taken a quite different line.

For example, on Nov. 27 he wrote a letter to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, saying that it was his "considered opinion that the Departments of State and Justice should adopt a more flexible policy and not rigidly adhere to the visa-issuance and admission procedures presently in effect in Austria.

In the letter, Mr. Walter objected to limiting admission only to refugees who were considered eligible to take up permanent residence in this country.

He said he was fearful that in limiting the intake of Hungarian refugees to "those whom we deem eligible to settle permanently in the United States, we are making a mistake."

Found Refugees Undecided

He said that from numerous conversations he had with refugees and with American and Austrian officials, "I gained the impression that a considerable number of the Hungarian refu-



The New York Times

**ASKS ABOUT REFUGEES:
Representative Francis E.
Walter. He asked immigration
Commissioner why
Hungarians were admitted
under emergency parole
rules.**

gees—probably a majority of them—are not prepared at the present time to make a decision whether they desire to accept permanent resettlement overseas."

He said that in giving permanent visas—their number limited by law—the Government was running the risk of using up the permanent immigrant visas for the benefit of refugees who might wish to stay in the United States only temporarily, thus excluding those who might wish permanent residence.

He said permanent residence should be granted only to those cases in which the refugees were determined to remain in the United States.

In all other cases, he said, "and without limiting in advance

the number of admissions, emergency provisions of the Refugee Relief Act should be "Needless to say," he added "that this more flexible procedure will speed up action more expeditiously relieve Austrian government of heavy burden which the courageously assumed."

He pointed out that the McCarran-Walter Act for admission of 17,000 aliens on a temporary "parole" basis.

It is the use of this procedure that he now criticizes.

Seeks Dulles' Backing

Mr. Walter wrote Secretary Dulles that he was convinced that his proposal "is in full accord with the best interests both this country and the Hungarian refugees and I, therefore, wish to urge you to give it early and favorable consideration."

Mr. Walter also said yesterday that his subcommittee would have hearings—but not away—from a bill to make fundamental revisions in the McCarran-Walter Act.

The bill is sponsored by Emanuel Celler, Democrat of Brooklyn, who is chairman of the parent Judiciary Committee and twenty-seven other House Democrats.

The principal feature of the Celler bill would provide an annual quota of 250,000 in grants, which the President, subject to Congressional veto, would distribute on the basis of various considerations: maintaining unity of families; obtaining needed skills; the granting of visas to refugees; serving the national interest, and providing resettlement.

TARGET: McCARRAN ACT

The proposal of twenty-eight House Democrats for a basic revision of the immigration and nationality laws is the opening gun this year in a battle that we hope will end more successfully in the Eighty-fifth Congress than it did in the Eighty-fourth or the Eighty-third. It is a battle to rewrite the McCarran Act of 1952, and thereby bring to this legislation a greater degree of order, rationality, democracy and humanity.

In its general principles the bill sponsored by Chairman Celler of the Judiciary Committee and twenty-seven colleagues makes a great deal of sense. It would enlarge the total annual quota to 250,000—almost 100,000 more than under present law. The increased figure would still represent less than 2/10 of 1 per cent of the population of the United States. Incidentally, the quota suggested by President Eisenhower in his less far-reaching proposals of last February was 220,000.

But more important than the actual quota numbers would be the method of classifying immigrants, based primarily on criteria other than nationality. The concept of admitting persons to the United States because of the kind of people they are rather than the place where they happen to have been born is not new to American immigration law; but the Celler bill would give it far more emphasis. Other important reforms would involve a reorganization of the present cumbersome administration under which a visa issued by the State Department provides no assurance to an alien of admission to the United States by the Justice Department on arrival here—and even the visa is given on an absolutely arbitrary basis. Other objectionable features of the McCarran Act would also be drastically revised.

It is not necessary to agree completely with the Celler bill to recognize that major reforms of our immigration law are long overdue. In his first Presidential campaign Mr. Eisenhower urged that the McCarran Act be revised—"rewritten" was the word he used—but he did little about it until the time for his second campaign was approaching a year ago. Reforms were indeed proposed; but, with only desultory support, they died in Congress. Under spur of the Hungarian revolt the Administration has shown new interest in the whole problem; and a message may shortly be expected on immigration and refugee questions.

As we have observed before, all the push and drive possible from the White House will be necessary to get anything effective done in view of the stubborn, unreasoning opposition from a powerful group of Democrats and Republicans headed by Representative Walter (Democrat) of Pennsylvania.

URANIUM MINING SPED IN HUNGARY

Reports From Budapest Say
Soviet Experts Run Pits
and Take 25 Tons Daily

By JOHN MacCORMAC

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Jan. 27—Word has been received from Budapest that more than 100 Soviet experts have been sent to the Hungarian uranium mines near Pecs.

The reports say that twenty-five tons of ore are being mined there daily.

Two leading revolutionaries told this correspondent that, in their opinion, Hungary's uranium deposits were among the most important in the world. Their existence, these men thought, was perhaps the chief factor that moved the Soviet Union to take such violent action to suppress Hungary's drive for independence.

Revelation of the terms of the Soviet Union's contract with the pre-revolt government of Matyas Rakosi for the exploitation of Hungary's uranium and its sale at world prices were among the "fifteen points" advanced by the rebels. Before and after the revolt the Hungarian government promised to publish the facts, it has never done so.

Among the hundreds of Hungarian scientists who fled the country after suppression of the revolt was a young expert from Sopron University who was employed by the Russians in a subordinate capacity in uranium development. He said that he had examined many samples of ore from the Pecs neighborhood.

This expert said the samples averaged 7 per cent uranium with the richest having about 3 per cent. [A United States Atomic Energy Commission source said ore of this quality would be good commercial grade material but not unusual.]

The Russians, he said, started actual exploitation only last spring. He estimated that before the revolt they had shipped out sixty-five tons. That the Russians considered the deposits important was proved, he said, by the fact that they planned to build refineries and barracks for 25,000 workers near Pecs.

This expert said the Russians had agreed to pay Hungary only the cost of exploitation plus 10 per cent. Although the mining was supposed to be carried on by a joint Hungarian-Soviet company, he said the Soviet Union had kept the purpose of the work secret. For a long time it was camouflaged as the mining of bauxite. Information about it was kept even from the Hungarian Ministry of Mines.

34 Arrested in Budapest

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Hungarian police announced today thirty-four new arrests in Budapest. Twenty persons were accused of being members of two alleged "counter-revolutionary" bands captured with large stocks of hidden arms and ammunition.

At the same time the police said fourteen persons accused of being criminals freed from the capital's jails during the October revolt had been caught.

Hungarians Fire on Austrians

VIENNA, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—Hungarian border guards opened fire today on two Austrian customs officers patrolling the Austrian side of the border, officials reported here. The two Austrians were unhurt.

U. S. Woman Freed by Hungary



Associated Press Radiophoto

Mrs. Georgette Meyer Chapelle, a free-lance photographer, talking to reporters yesterday at Nickelsdorf, Austria.

VIENNA, Jan. 27 (AP)—Mrs. Georgette Meyer Chapelle came out of Hungary today after more than seven weeks in Communist jails and said, "Thank God I am an American!"

"Prison life was rough," reported the 36-year-old free-lance photographer, who was ordered out of Hungary by a Budapest court, which convicted her Saturday of having entered the country illegally.

Mrs. Chapelle, a native of Milwaukee and a resident of New York, said that she had lost weight, but had not been mistreated.

At a news conference in Vienna's Hotel Bristol, she described the food in prison as plain and skimpy. A cigarette was a luxury, she said.

Richard Selby, United States Consul, escorted Mrs. Chapelle from Budapest in a legation car. She was wearing a long brown overcoat, which she had repaired in prison, mannish herringbone slacks and high-laced brown shoes.

That was what she was wearing when she was arrested by four frontier policemen the night of Dec. 5 on a charge of entering the country illegally from Austria.

Municipal Judge Lorant Timar sentenced her to fifty days in jail—canceled out by time already served—and directed her to get out by Sunday midnight and stay out.

She and her escort crossed the Hungarian border at the Austrian town of Nickelsdorf.

PAPER FOR KILMER TERMED PRO-NAZI

Jewish Committee's Charge
Disputed by Camp and
Hungarian Journal

The American Jewish Committee charged yesterday that "thousands of copies" of a Hungarian language newspaper, published here in what they described as "a flagrantly pro-Nazi spirit," had been distributed among Hungarian refugees at Camp Kilmer.

Irving M. Engel, president of the agency, said that three issues of the paper, Szabad Magyarsag (Free Magyarland), had been smuggled into the camp in violation of regulations and without "the knowledge or approval of American authorities at Camp Kilmer."

Spokesmen at Camp Kilmer denied that the paper was distributed secretly. They said that various Hungarian periodicals and newspapers had been sent to the camp with their knowledge. These papers, they said, have "not given any difficulty" and are not anti-democratic in character.

Camp spokesmen also asserted that the number of copies of any Hungarian paper distributed at the camp did not "exceed a couple of hundred."

In his statement, Mr. Engel charged that supporters of the defunct Hungarian Arrow Cross, a Nazi movement in Hungary during World War II, were responsible for the newspaper and its distribution. He said the paper was published by the Magyar Publishing Company.

Mr. Engel said that one issue of Szabad Magyarsag carried a poem that was a strong attack against the Western powers. He said it was written by Lajos Marschalko, who, he charged, was a Nazi journalist barred from this country.

In 1950, Edward J. Shaughnessy, district director of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, held Mr. Marschalko and his wife, Rosa, ineligible for immigration. Nazi partisanship during World War II by Mr. Marschalko was given as the reason.

Louis Balogh, one of the incorporators of the paper, living at 30-60 Twenty-ninth Street, Astoria, Queens, said that the poem was "bitterly honest" and in protest against the failure of the Western powers to go to the aid of the Hungarian people in their fight against the Communist rulers. He said that his paper was "democratic in spirit." He gave the corporation's address as 37-70 Sixty-second Street, Woodside, Queens.

MONTH'S GOAL PUT AT 4,000 REFUGEES

January 29, 1957
Beginning in February, U. S.
Agency Will Decide Which
Hungarians to Admit

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Jan. 28 — Unless Congress decides otherwise, the United States will admit 4,000 more Hungarian refugees next month.

Scheduled movements would raise to more than 28,000 the number of Hungarians accepted as immigrants by the United States since Nov. 1.

Washington has ordered a radical change in the procedure for issuing United States entry permits. Beginning Friday the Government will be sole arbiter of whom it will admit.

Priority under the new system will go to cases in which Congressmen or other influential persons take a special interest, refugees with close relatives in the United States and skilled workers and technicians.

Plans now made for movement of refugees from Austria in coming weeks are all tentative. President Eisenhower has asked Congress to establish quotas and the method by which fugitives from communism are to be admitted. It was explained here that by a simple resolution Congress could alter planned procedures.

150 a Day to Be Moved

But in the absence of further instructions an average of 150 Hungarian refugees a day are to be cleared for travel to the United States.

The choice of refugees for United States visas and parole entry permits has thus far been only nominally that of the Government.

Immigration officials established medical and security standards but made no attempt to choose among the 170,000 Hungarians who have fled to Austria in the last three months.

The first 9,000 of 24,000 refugees transported to the United States were treated on a first-come, first-served basis. Thereafter, to avoid bloodshed outside United States offices here, as one official put it, the American voluntary religious agencies who "sponsor" emigrants were given the task of recommending deserving applicants.

Under a gentleman's agreement to which the denominational groups acceded reluctantly, about 62 per cent of those sponsored for entry permits were Catholics, 22 per cent Protestants, 10 per cent Jews and 6 per cent the choice of specialized refugee aid organizations.

Religious groups found the selections a distasteful chore. They repeatedly complained that it was properly the Government's function to decide whom it would admit.

Religious Criteria Out

Justice Department planners who set up the new system insist that religion will henceforth play no role in issuance of permits. They contend that standards will be flexible and will change from day to day.

Seven teams of investigators are searching files and camps in Austria now to find refugees in whose welfare and transfer to the United States highly placed officials have expressed an interest.

These "special interest" cases, as they are called here, have comprised the majority of the 2,500 Hungarians moved to the United States this month beyond the 21,500 specifically invited by President Eisenhower in December.

Voluntary religious agencies are turning over their files to the Immigration and Naturalization Service here and in Salzburg. It is estimated that they have about 30,000 applications for United States from the 70,000 Hungarians still in Austria.

U. S. Firms Deluge Hungarian Refugees With Job Proposals

* * *

IBM, Boeing Vie to Recruit
Technicians and Scientists;
Andras Lands a New Job

By JOHNNY APPLE

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Industry has

turned up an unexpected pool of valuable scientific manpower here at the weather-scarred barracks of Camp Kilmer.

Once packed with soldiers, Kilmer now serves as a reception center for thousands of refugees from the Hungarian revolution. Among the escapees are engineers, scientists and technicians whose talents are being eagerly courted by leading American companies.

"The core of the revolution was among university students and the intelligentsia," explains one Kilmer reception official. "Scientists and well educated people found it psychologically intolerable to have the Communists put blinders on their thinking."

Flood of Job Offers

As a result of this migration, such companies as International Business Machines Corp., American Can Co., Ford Motor Co., and Boeing Airplane Co. are all but inundating placement officers here with job offers for the refugees.

"If every one of the refugees were an engineer, we could find jobs for them in no time," relates Frederick R. Schoenborn, who heads the Department of Labor field crew here.

Among the new arrivals is Istvan S., 46, an engineer with wide experience in electronics research. Istvan headed a force of 30 technicians at a Hungarian electronics plant.

Newcomers also include a quartet of engineers who made up the entire research staff of the biggest diesel engine factory in Hungary. All refuse to have their names published because they fear reprisals against kinfolk still behind the Iron Curtain.

Scientific Backgrounds

Officials here at Kilmer estimate that between 12% and 14% of the 22,000-odd arrivals thus far have at least four years of college behind them. And about three-quarters of these have scientific backgrounds.

A recent tabulation of the 5,721 employable refugees then at Kilmer (more than 17,000 already have moved on to new homes) turned up 607 with college degrees of some sort, 71 with engineering degrees, 19 with master's degrees, and 69 with doctorates.

Unfortunately, not all the Hungarians are as eagerly sought as the engineers and scientists. Interviewers here tell the story of a lawyer, about 50, whose only offer to date was for a janitor's job.

But electricians, welders, miners and carpenters are successfully taking up their old trades in their new country. Penn-Texas Corp. and Boeing each has submitted offers for more than 1,000 refugees in widely varying job classifications.

Tale of Young Andras

How does a young Hungarian escapee fit in with the operations of an American company? Andras T., 29 years old, is a solemn, blond mechanical engineer who arrived here several months ago. Through the efforts of another Hungarian—himself a refugee less than eight years ago—Andras landed a job in the Voice-writer division of McGraw-Edison Co., at West Orange, N. J.

Though he still speaks very little English, Andras is quickly accustoming himself to his chores as a draftsman at the McGraw-Edison plant.

"When he first arrived," recalls Raymond Schall, who supervises Andras' efforts, "we gave him a complex, large-scale drawing we thought would take him a week to finish. In three days he came back for more work. If he can lick the language problem, there's no limit to how far he can go."

To Andras, American business methods make a lot more sense than those of Red Hungary where he was an engineer in a state-owned plant. The government there once required him to turn back a quantity of scrap steel greater than his original quota of new steel, for example. "I just had to go out and buy more steel, then convert it to scrap," he shrugs.

The path traveled by refugees like Andras is smoothed by the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief, which acts at Kilmer as an over-all coordinator. Under the supervision of Vice Chairman Leo C. Beebe, an official of Ford Motor Co., the committee staff includes men from companies like Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), IBM, and Babcock & Wilcox Co. All have been "loaned" to the committee by their employers, who still pay their salaries. Uncle Sam pays nothing for their services.

From: Wall Street Journal
Jan 31, 1957

Hungarian Refugees Bring New Dishes

By Clementine Paddleford

The time was Sunday afternoon, the place was the fabulous studio of the Waylande Gregorys, a blaze of Oriental color, rich, golden, exciting. Their half-acre studio edges a mountaintop overlooking Bound Brook, N. J., thirty minutes from Times Square.

The occasion was a party for the new world Hungarians. We stood on the broad terrace looking down, down over Bound Brook, across the Raritan River and the Raritan Valley to Far Hills toward Princeton. Back of us, a sort of Persian palace, home of Waylande Gregory, designer, sculptor, ceramist, musician, and his wife, the efficient Yolande, half Hungarian, half Tartar princess. Today the party is entirely Yolande's, the guests Hungarian refugees out of Camp Kilmer, and the party is given for that small group the Gregorys have sponsored.

Since the recent Hungarian revolt Yolande, who speaks Hungarian, has worked with the Red Cross, processing some ninety refugees a day. Eleven of these, all with special ability, the Gregorys have taken into their home and have tried to find places for their particular talents. Of the eleven only two remain with the family, Mari Sere, a maid (that was her work in Budapest), and Juliana Horn, now the Gregorys' cook. Cooking is Juliana's business; she had a small restaurant in her house on the Budapest side of the Danube.

Juliana's Specialties

When the Hungarians come to dinner that's Juliana's happiest day. She prepares a feast reminiscent of the Budapest of old. No chicken paprika, no gouyias, or at least only occasionally, for as Yolande told us, of the thousands of distinctly Hungarian dishes fewer than half a dozen are known to most Americans, and the only one universally known is the legendary goulash. But it certainly wasn't goulash Juliana prepared for the Sunday buffet. The centerpiece for the table was debreczeni, a stuffed roast served with a Hungarian paprika sauce. There was an accompanying platter of casino stuffed eggs on yettuce, that too with its own particular dressing.

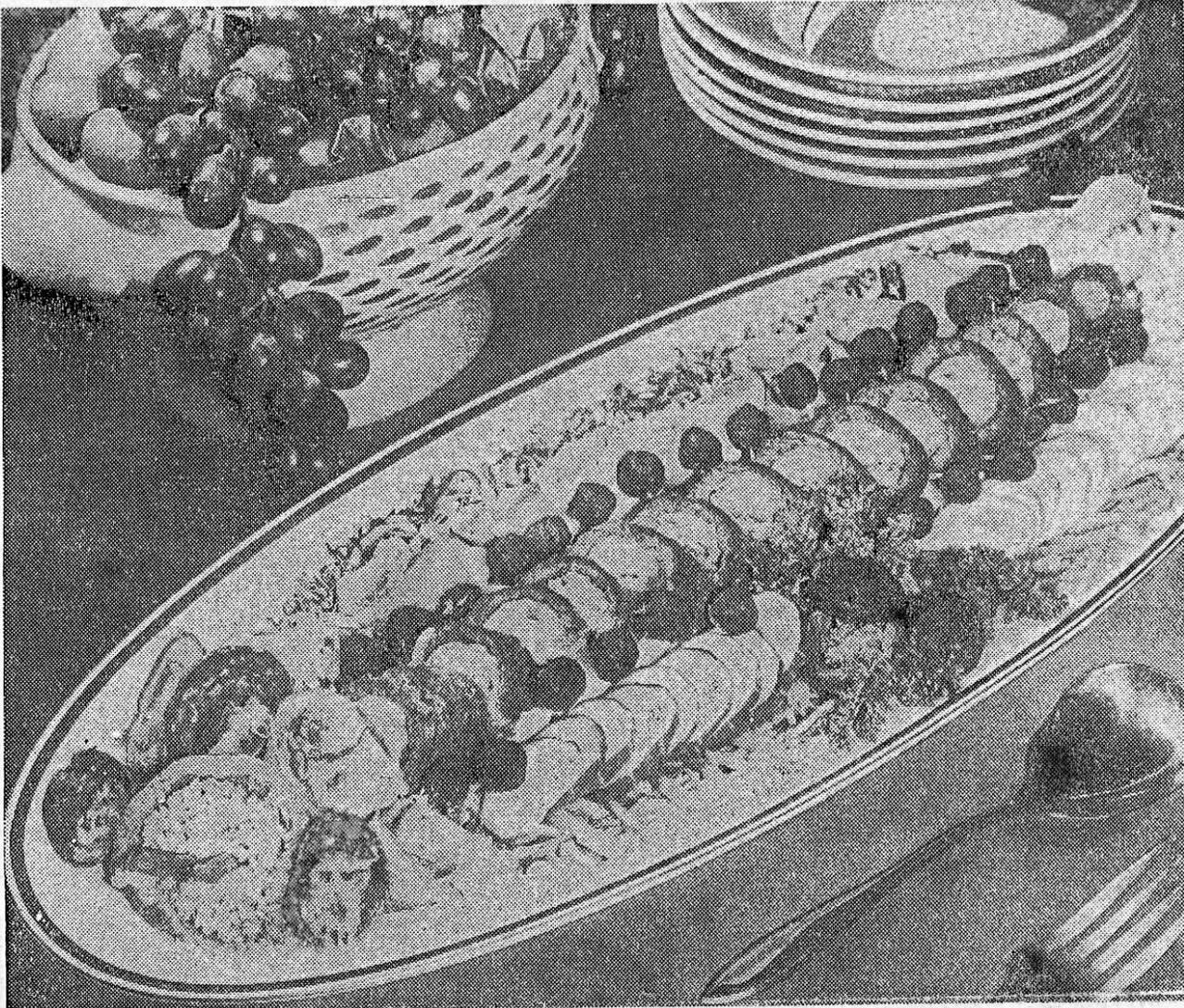
Help Yourself, Please

The food for the supper was arranged on the broad kitchen table which was draped in black linen laid with porcelain plates, custom made by Waylande, these selling to New York's better stores at \$45 apiece. A

Help yourself to supper. Find a pleasant corner with lounge and low table; choose any spot. This tremendous studio is but slightly partitioned into living rooms, kitchen, storage space, showrooms and working studios.

Chicken broth is the beginning of the feast. How the Hungarians love soup! It is the invariable first course and its variety is tremendous. Meat and vegetable soups are preferred, but often fish is used.

This was a chicken broth, homemade. We looked into the



Rolled beef Debreczeni a buffet table centerpiece, sliced and garnished with salami, rolled ham, thinly sliced cucumbers and stuffed mushrooms. The food is served on the custom made Waylande Gregory porcelain.

pot and took notes, a whole chicken was there with carrots, fresh peas in pod, spikes of celery, yellow onion, red onion, parsley, cauliflower, mushroom. "What becomes of that chicken?" we wanted to know. "It is saved for a chicken paprika."

Gay the Laughter

The hour was gay with laughter, with greetings. Tragedy was there close under the smiles; even a good dinner cannot calm a turbulent heart. Here was Gyula Tarlo, writer, age thirty-six, a nephew of Cardinal Mindszenty. He has spent seven years as a political prisoner. He knew the meaning of torture. His job now is digging ditches, but writing in every spare moment, he has a story to tell. There we met his cousin, Istivan Benyai, twenty-two—he, too, has a story to tell. But we spent our time in the kitchen with Yolande to interpret Juliana's recipes. Juliana, too, has a story to tell; the young maid, Mari, has a story to tell. But it was recipes we talked and at a disadvantage. The Gregory kitchen is a tremendous room and houses a small zoo: Two monkeys in a cozy cage chatter together; a mynah bird from India has an extensive vocabulary plus a wolf whistle and lets no one monopolize the conversation. There are two Brazilian toucans, but they only grunt like small pigs. There is a Great Dane, Thor by name, weighing 300 pounds, but he barks only occasionally. It was a most confused assortment of people and menagerie, a jargon of sounds. But the food was delightful. Here are some of the recipes as told by Juliana to Mrs. Gregory, then to us.

Debreczeni Rolled Beef

Take one pound of lean tender beef in a single slice. Pound until very thin. Have ready this stuffing: Chop fine one medium size red or yellow onion and three mushrooms. Saute in one tablespoonful shortening; add salt to taste and a little black pepper. Add one raw egg, slightly beaten, one - quarter - pound chopped beef, one teaspoon finely chopped parsley. Soak one slice white bread in sufficient milk to absorb but not be soggy. Add to onion mixture and stir well. Spread on the slice of thinly



Herald Tribune photos by Joe Engels

Mr. and Mrs. Waylande Gregory are served cake and coffee by Mari Sere, a maid, recently escaped from Hungary.

and rice. Yield: four servings.

Casino Eggs With Sauce

Mix lightly one egg-yolk with juice of one-half a lemon. Beat in slowly one-half cup cooking oil. Continue beating until mixture is the consistency of mayonnaise. Hard-cook three eggs; cut in halves, remove the yolks and mash with fork. To the yolks add one cup minus one tablespoon softened margarine, one-half teaspoon prepared mustard, one tablespoon mayonnaise mixture, a little black pepper and salt to taste. Stuff into the egg halves. Arrange eggs on a bed of shredded lettuce and top with finishing sauce.

Finishing Sauce: To remaining

mayonnaisse mixture add one-half cup sour cream, one teaspoon prepared mustard, one teaspoon sugar, salt to taste; mix well. Yield: Six servings.

Schaum Torta

Beat one cup egg whites (about nine eggs) until firm but not stiff. Gradually add two cups sugar, beating well after each addition. Continue beating until mixture is stiff, but not dry. During the beating add one tablespoon vinegar and one tablespoon vanilla. Grease bottoms of three nine-inch pans. Divide mixture evenly between the three pans. Bake at 250 degrees F. until done, about thirty-five minutes. Test by placing hand

lightly on the cake; if it feels solid it is done. Overbaking will result in too brittle texture and it will be hard to remove from pans. Let cool; whip one pint heavy cream. Spread cream between layers and on top and sides and sprinkle finely ground walnuts over all. Tortas, remember, are low, never high, cakes.