

OTHER PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS are making it awfully hard for Tracy Stebbins Voorhees, *Rutgers '11*, to get back to his New York law practice.

Voorhees is one of the Betas whom presidents of the United States keep calling back to handle one more tough job. His latest assignment as President Eisenhower's special representative for Hungarian Relief in this country is to co-ordinate that relief and the rehabilitation of government agencies. It continues service that has been almost unbroken since he left his law practice to enter the Army as a colonel in 1942.

A Distinguished Service Medal for "missions to the active theaters . . . with far reaching success" is part testimonial for his Army service. He had barely completed that service when Robert Patterson, then Secretary of War, asked him to be an adviser on department medical services. He soon had been named Food Administrator for the Occupied Areas, a job in which President Truman credited him with having "prevented millions from starving and laid the foundation for present progress toward democracy in the territory of our former enemies." When the military set-up was re-organized he was asked to be Assistant Secretary of the Army. He became Undersecretary in 1949, resigned a year later when family and friends urged him to slow down, but other friends soon had him busy again as vice chairman of the Committee on the Present Danger at the same time he was leading Red Cross drives in Brooklyn, his permanent

home, and working by appointment of Governor Dewey to restore solvency and service on the Long Island Rail Road.

By 1953 he was back in government service as consultant to Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, *Carnegie '09*, on off-shore procurement of military supplies and defense adviser to the U. S. mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with the rank of minister. Even in his new Hungarian Relief task, he continues as consultant to Wilson.

He is the father of John S. Voorhees, *Yale '45*.



Tracy Voorhees

Tyler's Management "Enviably, Notable"

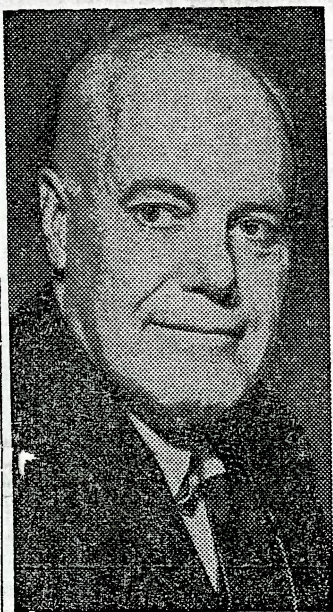
Daniel Tyler, Jr., *Yale '21*, chairman of the Massachusetts State Housing Board, drew particular praise from the state's Governor Christian M. Herter following a final review of his direction of the state's housing program for the past four years.

Pointing out that Tyler's record of efficient and economical management 1953-57 was "an enviable one and among the most notable" made by any state department head during his administration, Governor Herter observed that Tyler had accomplished a saving of more than \$1,000,000 in the administrative costs of operating the state housing board, and approximately another \$1,000,000 in subsidy costs.

MARCH 1, 1957
[NEW YORK TIMES]

Times
Mar. 1-57

Attorney Resigns Post As Refugee Coordinator



Tracy S. Voorhees

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Tracy Voorhees, New York attorney, resigned today as President Eisenhower's personal representative on Hungarian refugee problems. He said the "emergency phase" had ended.

Accepting the resignation, President Eisenhower thanked Mr. Voorhees for successfully attempting the difficult mission of coordinating efforts to bring refugees here and find them new homes and jobs.

Mr. Voorhees reported that 27,373 refugees had reached Camp Kilmer, N. J., and all but 1,594 persons had gone on from there to homes. Most of these were brought here in December and early January.

Mr. Voorhees, who had a White House office, said the work of moving the refugees into this country and from Camp Kilmer into jobs and homes now had "become routine."

Voorhees' Job With Refugees Nearing End

3/1/57

Tracy S. Voorhees is winding up his work this week as President Eisenhower's special representative for co-ordinating Hungarian refugees relief activities.

In a letter to the President made public at the White House late yesterday, Mr. Voorhees said the "emergency phase of the refugee program has now been met."

He reported that 27,373 refugees have entered this country since the special program was set up to grant asylum to Hungarians fleeing from Communist terror in their homeland. All but 1,594 of these already have left Camp Kilmer, N. J.—National Resettlement Headquarters—for homes and jobs throughout the country.

The White House said the flow of Hungarian refugees was reduced to less than 4,000 during February and no more than 4,000 are expected in March.

Mr. Voorhees, in private life a New York lawyer, said he would continue for a time as chairman of the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief which was set up several weeks ago to provide machinery for co-ordination of the work of voluntary agencies and Government agencies.

The co-ordination work now has become "routine," Mr. Voorhees wrote the President. He added that he believes "we are now adequately organized to move to the United States, to receive and to resettle on a routine basis any presently foreseeable number of Hungarian refugees who may be permitted to come."

Mr. Eisenhower wrote Mr. Voorhees that he was "deeply gratified by the accomplishments" reported in regard to resettlement of the refugees in this country.

YUGOSLAVS TREAT HUNGARIANS WELL

But Refugees in the Country
Get Almost No Attention
From Western Nations

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times.

MATARUSKA BANJA, Yugoslavia, March 2—This is Belgrade's Saratoga Springs, a spa for vacationing and convalescing Yugoslavs. It is now the home of 1,200 Hungarian refugees.

The table linen in the central dining hall is a bit spotted and some of the waiters are not clean shaven. But there is table linen and there are waiters. There is Jerome Kerns music to go with abundant food prepared by a Hungarian who finds the paprika supply plentiful.

There is a "coffee house" open out of season with Hungarian newspapers and dance music in evenings. The policemen are refugees. The mattresses are not mere straw sacks. The bed linen is spotless and the beauty of the snow-speckled Stolevi Mountains is thrown in free.

This refugee "camp" of course is by no means the least attractive of the centers made available to the 18,000 Hungarians who have received asylum in Yugoslavia. But objective reports from Adriatic resorts thrown open to the fugitives indicate that this is by no means the most splendid either.

Center Compares Favorably

It is attractive and generously administered and compares most favorably with facilities available to refugees in Austria. This spa certainly creates doubts about the wisdom of the Yugoslav Government's persistent refusal until today to permit a reporter to visit the Hungarians.

One of the elected leaders among the refugees here had something to relate in private this afternoon after he had been asked why only 700 of the refugees are willing to remain in Yugoslavia. In broken German, he said:

"You know we must be careful still about what we say. But you must understand that we want to get away from what we fled. But make sure you understand this, too. The Yugoslavs promise us they will give us heartily of what little they have themselves and this they do. We were all surprised after the nasty reports we had received in Budapest about conditions here."

Most of the refugees in Yugoslavia came in the past six weeks after the flight to Austria had become too perilous. The Tito Government concedes now that it was late and unnecessarily circumspect in acknowledging its refugee problem.

West Ignores Yugoslavia

Thus far, Belgrade has received little of the tons of aid going to Austria. It has been virtually ignored by Western nations busily selecting Hungarians in Aus-

tria for their immigration quotas.

Of 170,000 Hungarian fugitives in Austria, 115,000 have been evacuated. Fewer than 250 have left Yugoslavia.

Despite their relative comfort here, the refugees are plainly bitter at this neglect. Forty-five, many out of frustration, joined nearly a thousand others in Yugoslavia in returning to Hungary.

But no one else here moves—except on April 15 when the entire center and others like it must be vacated to permit their financial recovery during the tourist season.

AUSTRIA SCORES BUDAPEST STEPS

**Rabb Says Nation's Sympathy
Is With People and Not
Tanks and Machines**

By JOHN MacCORMAC

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, March 3 — Faced with continuous provocations from Hungary, the Austrian Government is considering reprisals.

The Austrian Minister in Budapest, Dr. Walter Peinsipp, protested yesterday to the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. He said that both he and his wife had been halted by the Hungarian police in the vicinity of the legation and told to "move on" on the ground that it was closed territory.

The Minister said that if the harassment continued he would close the Legation.

Chancellor Julius Raab, in a radio speech today, replied to a recent statement by the Hungarian Foreign Ministry that Austria was being heedless of her own neutrality and of the friendly overtures of the Hungarian Government.

The Chancellor said that shootings into Austrian territory by Hungarians and violations of the frontier were poor proofs of neighborly intentions.

Replying to reproaches from Budapest that his Government was tolerating the use of Austrian territory for hostile propaganda by Radio Free Europe, the Chancellor said the fact that correspondents of the organization were on Austrian territory was Austria's business.

As for the allegedly biased attitude of the Austrian press and public, Chancellor Rabb said: "Our sympathies are on the side of human beings and not tanks or machines."

The Hungarian Government had declared that it wished to build its international relations on the basis of the United Nations Charter, the Chancellor said, adding:

"We should like to know the Hungarian Government's attitude on the subject of human rights. We should like to hear no more firing across our frontiers and not to have to carry to our hospitals wounded fugitives who have been able to stagger to safety on Austrian territory."

Vienna's Die Presse reported that the Austrian Government is considering counter measures that would restrict trade and travel between Austria and Hungary.

Budapest Warns Opponents

VIENNA, March 3 (P)—The Hungarian Government boasted today in its official press and radio that Hungary's anti-Communists would be annihilated if they attempted another armed revolt.

It was the Communists' sharpest warning yet to Hungarian survivors of the October-November revolt, who have been spreading slogans calling for new uprisings and demonstrations this month and in June.



FIRST STEP IN REHABILITATION: A group of unattached refugee children from Hungary being separated into teen-age and child groups at a camp in Austria. Save the Children Federation is helping the Austrian Government integrate youngsters into a child welfare program aimed at meeting educational and psychological needs.

Hungarian Teen-Age Refugees 'On Loose' Called a 'Real Moral Problem' for Austria

A welfare leader said yesterday that about 2,000 teen-age Hungarian refugees "on the loose" in Austria were posing a "real moral problem."

The youngsters, between the ages of 14 and 17, crossed the border into Austria unaccompanied and therefore cannot be reunited with their families, he said. Being minors, they cannot, under Austrian law, be resettled in other countries.

The problem was outlined by Dr. Richard P. Saunders, president of the Save the Children Federation. He said that the young people, a majority of whom are girls, were in no sense political refugees and, judging from available information, had run away from parents or schools. He said that they had been placed in camps but that they tended to move from "one place to another and are very hard to keep track of."

What the youngsters' real motives for leaving Hungary were or what they hoped for afterward are not clear, Dr. Saunders said, but they are, in large measure, a "pre-delinquent, maladjusted group in need of specialized attention."

He said it was a fallacy to believe that all of the Hungarian refugees were freedom fighters seeking political asylum. It has been established, Dr. Saunders said, that only one-fifth of the thousands who fled were freedom fighters. Another two-fifths, he said, were criminals and adventurers, and the remaining two-fifths "people trying to escape their harsh, meager life, of which communism was only one aspect."

Dr. Saunders, just returned from Europe, said his organization was now helping Austria set up its first private national organization for child welfare. The Austrian organization, called Rettet das Kind (Save the Child), is being established in five of the country's nine provinces, he said. It will concentrate on rehabilitating the Hungarian youngsters, with emphasis on educational and psychological needs, and will also care for needy Hungarian children.

Dr. Saunders said the flow of refugees into Austria had virtually stopped. Numbers still are moving into Yugoslavia, he said.

March 7, 1957

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE IS DEPORTED BY U. S.

Federal immigration authorities yesterday confirmed that Dr. Odon Malnasi, accused of being a Hungarian Nazi leader, was deported on Tuesday to Austria.

John H. Owens, officer in charge of the immigration and naturalization offices at Camp Kilmer, near New Brunswick, N. J., said that Dr. Malnasi had made "misrepresentations in his application for parole" into this country. Dr. Malnasi was among the Hungarian refugees who arrived here last December.

On Jan. 30, the American Jewish Committee charged that Dr. Malnasi was the former head of the ideological department of the Nazi puppet regime in Hungary during World War II.

The committee said that Miklos Serenyi, said to be another Hungarian Nazi leader during World War II, entered this country through Camp Kilmer. Mr. Owens reported that the case of Mr. Serenyi was now under investigation.

HOLIDAY WORRIES BUDAPEST REGIME

Increasing Denunciations of West Called Jitters Over March 15 National Day

By JOHN MacCORMAC
Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, March 8—The Budapest Government is displaying apparent nervousness at the approach of the March 15 Hungarian national holiday.

[That is the 109th anniversary of the rallying by the poet Sandor Petofi of Budapest students against the Hapsburgs. The 1848 uprising was crushed with Russian help.]

Last night the Hungarian Foreign Ministry broadcast over the Budapest radio another of its many attacks on Austria for alleged encouragement of the Hungarian revolt and for toleration of Radio Free Europe reporters on Austrian soil. Austria was also accused of preventing the repatriation of Hungarian children from Austrian camps.

Today the Hungarian Foreign Minister accused the British Broadcasting Corporation of carrying on a campaign of incitement against Hungary that could be compared only with that of Radio Free Europe.

Several days ago, Hungarians began to re-erect the Iron Curtain, dismantled last summer during the anti-Stalinist period. This morning Fox Movietone cameramen taking pictures of the re-installation of barb wire were threatened by Hungarian machine-gunners.

Photographers Are Warned

Two Hungarian officers told Austrian gendarmes near Heiligenkreuz:

"We have instructions not to allow provocations. Those who try to take photographs will be shot even if they are on Austrian territory."

The Austrians promptly protested, and this afternoon the soldiers who have been rebuilding the Iron Curtain changed their tactics. When they saw a news photographer taking pictures, they stopped their labors. The photographer hid behind a haystack, and the work was resumed.

Protest notes were sent by Hungary today to the United States and British legations because letters had been reaching Hungary from the United States and Canada bearing the inscription, "We Support the Crusade for Freedom."

The Hungarian notes said that this was obviously intended to incite Hungarian counter-revolutionaries to further provocations.

A traveler who arrived in Vienna tonight from Zagreb said that the Hungarians were re-erecting their Iron Curtain along the Yugoslav as well as the Austrian frontier.

5 Churchmen Are Seized

BUDAPEST, Hungary, March 8 (P)—Five church leaders and a Hungarian employe of the United States legation have been swept up in a new wave of arrests. The round-up was ordered by Communist officials in apparent fear of another revolt.

An official spokesman scoffed today at a report that 12,000 preventive arrests were planned. But the large number of Hungarians missing from circles known to foreigners indicates the figure may not be far off.

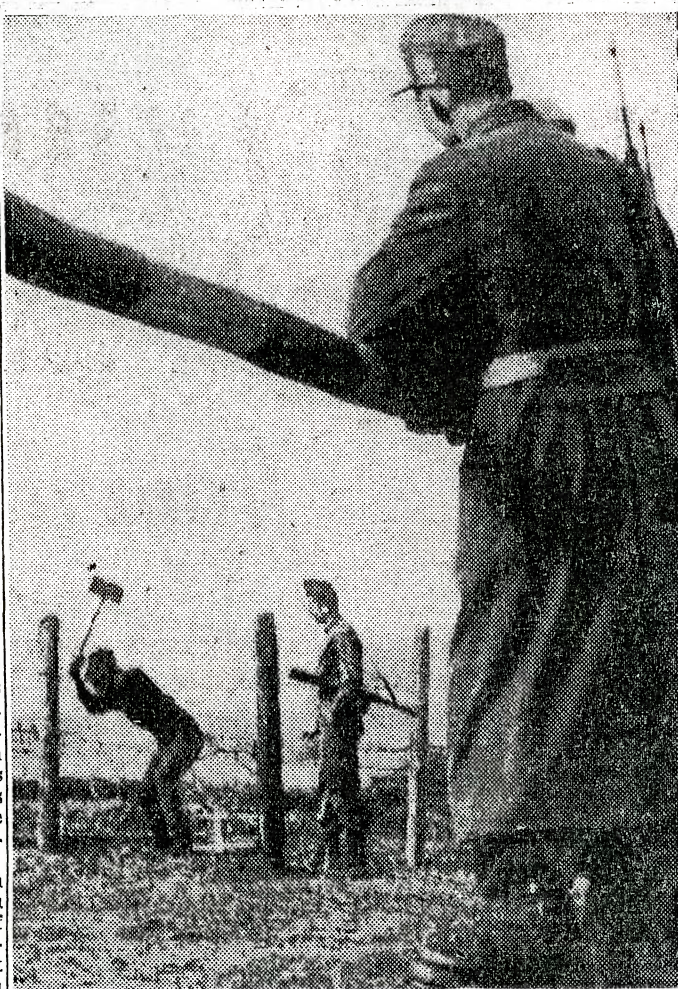
Arrests disclosed today included those of five leaders of the Calvinist Church. It is second in strength only to the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary.

The Government also modified its plans for March 15. It decided that the day would remain a national holiday with no classes in schools "but in every other respect a normal working day," an announcement said.

Visas Barred to Relief Aides

VIENNA, March 8 (P)—The International Red Cross announced today that Hungarian Communist authorities were refusing entry visas to Swiss personnel of relief truck convoys.

Red Cross officials said the refusal might stem from Communist preparations to meet possible unrest in Hungary March 15.



IRON CURTAIN IS REWOVEN by Hungarian troops on border near Heiligenkreuz, Austria. This photo was made by cameraman standing near the Austrian guard at right.

Associated Press

U. N. REJECTS BAN ON HUNGARY TALK

Defeats Soviet Move to Bar Future Assembly Debate on Suppression of Revolt

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.,

March 8—The General Assembly rejected tonight a last-ditch Soviet effort to block future United Nations debate on the Hungarian situation.

Instead, the Assembly approved a resolution recessing the present eleventh session at 8:25 P. M. but allowing the eighty-one members to be recalled "as necessary" to discuss either Hungary or the Middle East.

The question of Hungary prompted the United States and others to deplore again the refusal by Moscow and Budapest to let United Nations observers enter Hungary for an on-the-spot inquiry.

The brief and final controversy was touched off by a move by Arkady A. Sobolev, Soviet delegate, that the mention of Hungary be dropped from the resolution providing for the recall of the Assembly to discuss either of the two issues.

This was defeated, 59 to 6 with Yemen and Yugoslavia abstaining, despite a repetition of the Soviet bloc contention that the Assembly had no right to interfere in Hungary's domestic affairs.

Belgrade Assured on Exiles

Special to The New York Times.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 8—The Foreign Ministry disclosed today that it had received indirect assurances from Australia and Canada that they would admit later this year 10,000 of the 16,837 Hungarian refugees now in Yugoslavia.

HUNGARIANS TO FORM FREEDOM UNIT HERE

Plans for the formation of the Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation were outlined yesterday by Maj. Gen. Bela Kiraly, military leader in the demonstrations in Budapest last October. He was the highest military leader to escape after the outbreak.

The general said an appeal would be made "to continue abroad with joint forces the struggle for the liberation of our country." He was interviewed at the Salisbury Hotel, 123 West Fifty-seventh Street, temporary headquarters of the proposed organization.

"The objectives of our organization," he said, "are to secure the restoration to Hungary of independence, fundamental freedom and human rights as set forth in the United Nations Charter and to protect with all our resources the spiritual and material interests of Hungarian exiles."

He said the program would also strive "to bring to bear upon the Soviet the moral weight of world opinion through the United Nations and other Governments of the free world; to keep the homeland accurately informed through all available means and to keep other peoples of the world informed of events in Hungary."

MARCH 9, 1957
[NEW YORK TIMES]

charitable effort.

W. J. Jones 57
FOR HUNGARY'S PEOPLE

At the height of the Hungarian revolt, and in a mood of hot indignation against that little nation's Soviet oppressors, the United Nations General Assembly passed two sets of resolutions: one variety of which condemned Moscow's intervention and asked that U. N. observers be allowed to go to Budapest; the other variety of which expressed sympathy for the people of Hungary. Under Secretary General Philippe de Seynes, who was finally permitted to enter the martyred country, came back with a report of an urgent need for foodstuffs and other supplies.

As yet, however, the sympathy felt among the free nations for the nation that tried so hard to become free has not been adequately shown. And sympathy cannot be eaten, will not clothe the naked, will not keep the rain out, will not heal the sick. The sympathy expressed by the free nations through the U. N. has so far amounted, in money, seeds and other supplies, to about \$1,500,000. This may be compared with the \$30,000,000 which M. de Seynes thought to be an absolute minimum to prevent suffering.

The United States has given money through the Red Cross and has also helped many of the 200,000 refugees who fled across the border, mainly into Austria. But the Hungarian people inside Hungary need more than this. They need it, even though the infamous Kadar regime may try to take some of the credit. It would be a fine gesture if we now cooperated with other U. N. members to come to the aid of the citizens of a nation whose Government we condemn. Such an act of magnanimity would show that neither the United States nor the U. N. is indifferent to the sorrows and sufferings of human beings, no matter what system they live under.

45 Out of 28,000 Hungarian Refugees Deported by U. S.

By James E. Warner

WASHINGTON, Mar. 8.—It has been found necessary to deport for security or other reasons only forty-five of the more than 28,000 Hungarian refugees admitted to the United States, it was learned tonight.

Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, who made a special trip to Austria as the representative of President Eisenhower to check refugee evacuation after the Communist suppression of the anti-Russian revolt in Hungary, reported some weeks ago that security measures were inadequate on admission of refugees to the United States.

Gen. J. M. Swing, United States Commissioner of Immi-

gration, agreeing with the Vice-President on the efficacy of the screening procedures to date, said there may be more deportations, but that they will not be numerous because of the extremely taut procedures originally instituted.

Austria, through which virtually all the refugees pass, has an agreement with the United States to aid in screening them.

In addition, so bitter is the natural hatred of revolting Hungarians against their former masters, whether turncoat Hungarians, Russians or "planted" agents of other national extraction, that they have repeatedly reported any suspicious persons among the refugees.

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Youth Wants to Know



Founded and Produced by Theodore Granik

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No. 5

Youth Wants to Know Presents

TRACY VOORHEES

Chairman, President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief

STEPHEN McCORMICK

Moderator

The Announcer: This flag symbolizes the flag of an oppressed people. The Hungarians, against their communist-dominated government.

YOUTH WANTS TO KNOW, the searching, provocative questions of today's young people, founded and produced by Theodore Granik. And here is your moderator, Stephen McCormick.

Mr. McCormick: The effort of the Hungarian people to throw off the yoke of communism was short lived. As Russian tanks and guns destroyed their cities and their hope for freedom, many of the Hungarians fled their Russian masters, walking for miles. Men, women and children sought refuge in Austria, not knowing what to hope for, and the free world rallied behind this mass exodus of an oppressed people from their homeland.

Today, on YOUTH WANTS TO KNOW, we are pleased to have as our guest, Tracy Voorhees, Chairman of the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief, who has directed replacement of the Hungarians here in the United States.

Welcome to YOUTH WANTS TO KNOW, Mr. Voorhees. We have several questions for you.

QUESTION: Mr. Voorhees, why is it that other countries smaller than the U. S. have taken in more refugees in proportion to their size than we have?

MR. VOORHEES: I think that is because they were near and as the emergency arose they were able to move them very rapidly. For example, Switzerland accommodated 10,000.

QUESTION: Well, don't you think that now since there isn't such a rush any more, that they could come to the United States?

MR. VOORHEES: I think more are coming, of course, to the United States but the real answer to your question is that the Swiss, for example, and some of the others, too, took a good many more than they can keep permanently. For example, out of the 10,000, they will keep 4,000 permanently and 6,000 will be moved to other countries, probably a good many of them to Canada.

QUESTION: Mr. Voorhees, if the Hungarian uprising acted as a spark to ignite all other Russian satellite countries to have revolutions will we continue our open-arm policy and welcome them all to this country or will we stop at Hungarians?

MR. VOORHEES: I happen to be a Republican, but there used to be a Democratic president who said that kind of question was "pretty if'y." I am afraid I can't answer that because I haven't the gift of prophecy.

It would be a terrific problem.

QUESTION: Mr. Voorhees, are we jeopardizing United States security by only having the refugees fill out a one-page form which isn't very detailed and which doesn't even note an oath?

MR. VOORHEES: I don't think we are jeopardizing security at all. All these people are very carefully examined and they are all finger printed. Let me say, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover has a complete record of all of them and I think you will find he is quite satisfied in what we are

doing and I think you can trust Mr. J. Edgar Hoover with the security of the United States.

QUESTION: Is this the only screening process? How are they screened before they come in?

MR. VOORHEES: They are screened over in Austria before they come and then they are very carefully screened again here.

QUESTION: Of these Hungarian refugees that have come over to our country, how many have been found undesirable?

MR. VOORHEES: There have been some 12, I think.

QUESTION: Couldn't there be a slight fault in your screening there, sir?

MR. VOORHEES: I don't think so. Maybe there are a few others who should go back, but I think you will find relatively few.

You see, there was a very careful job done of selecting these people over in Austria before they came.

QUESTION: How were they selected?

MR. VOORHEES: Well, they were selected mostly by the religious agencies and some other voluntary agencies, not religious, and with the very excellent aid of the Commissioner of Immigration.

QUESTION: What is being done about these people who are undesirable in our country now?

MR. VOORHEES: There were 12 of them sent back and if there are any of them found unfit, they will be sent back, too.

QUESTION: Mr. Voorhees, do you share the fears of Communist subversion expressed by Hungarian refugees—expressed by Congressman Walter in his latest turn-about?

MR. VOORHEES: Do you mean of danger of subversion from these people, in the United States?

QUESTION: Yes.

MR. VOORHEES: No, I don't share that. I have talked about this as I say with Mr. Hoover and he is quite satisfied. I think that there is very little risk of that. Let me say that the Vice President after his trip over there, felt there was very little risk and one reason for that opinion is this: That here the "Freedom Fighters" themselves knew the secret-police type and they put the finger on them.

QUESTION: Mr. Voorhees, what was the purpose of Vice President Nixon's recent trip to Austria? Was it politically instigated?

MR. VOORHEES: No, I don't think it was politically instigated at all. It was one of the biggest helps to us, possible. Here we were confronted with a very novel problem and he went over there and sized up the situation and came back and explained it to the American people. I have told him more than once that I think that he gave us the biggest help in our ability to take and absorb this very large number of people.

QUESTION: What effect did the Vice President have on the refugees over there?

MR. VOORHEES: What effect?

QUESTION: Exactly what did he do? How did he encourage them, if he did?

MR. VOORHEES: Well, I think that the encouragement lay in the proof by action of the tremendous interest of the United States as expressed by its President in sending the Vice President over there for this purpose to see what could be done, and then to adopt an adequate program so the United States could do its full share.

QUESTION: Mr. Voorhees, you spoke about our careful screening process. Well, in one case we have an individual that we have discovered is a Nazi Party leader who is loose somewhere in the United States and we can't contact him. Every time we make a mistake in our immigration laws and let them come in just by filling in a five by eight card, we are also not letting a true Hungarian freedom fighter come into this country.

MR. VOORHEES: Well, I heard about one who was found to be a Nazi or had been a Nazi and was either sent back or is on his way to be sent back, but that is the only case that I have heard of, of all this number.

QUESTION: I have here—and I am afraid I can't bring out the name for you—a Nazi Party leader who was not and has not been contacted. It seems to me if we make it so hard for people from peace-loving nations to come into the country and for even the United States diplomats to re-enter the country and yet it is so easy for the Hungarians to come in that somewhere there is bound to be a great slip up.

MR. VOORHEES: Well, this is a very unusual situation. Nothing like this, so far as I know, has ever happened before to us. Here were these people, almost 200,000 of them that had fought for freedom and then had to flee for their lives, and somebody had to do something. This was a cooperative action of the nations of the free world, most of the Western European nations, Canada and the United States, in order to relieve a desperate situation created by this exodus into Austria.

QUESTION: Sir, do you believe that Congressman Walter's assaults on the Hungarian relief program have proven detrimental to your program's work?

MR. VOORHEES: No. I don't think so. I think Congressman Walter has done a great deal to help. He was over there in Austria at the time of the original exodus and he encouraged the bringing of these people here, and let me say that he was the author, with the late Senator McCarran, of the McCarran-Walter Act which had this parole provision in, which was the provision that enabled us to bring in something now over 22,500 Hungarians, so I think Congressman Walter has been a big help.

QUESTION: Don't you think these assaults by Congressman Walter have been made purely for political and publicity purposes?

MR. VOORHEES: No. I don't think so. He is not that kind of a man.

QUESTION: You don't think he is after any publicity whatsoever, or trying to please any constituents?

MR. VOORHEES: I think he is voicing the views which he has that he holds in good faith.

QUESTION: And you admire him for it?

MR. VOORHEES: I certainly respect him very greatly. I only have the privilege of knowing him slightly.

QUESTION: Mr. Voorhees, it seems that, as you say, the Hungarian people are screened pretty thoroughly. How about the American sponsors of these people?

MR. VOORHEES: John, I don't think you need to worry much about that. The sponsors of these people are for the most part religious agencies affiliated with all our principal religious faiths. The biggest ones, the most active ones have been the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the Church World Service, which is a group of Protestants. The United HIAS, which is a Jewish group, the American Friends Service Committee, the Lutherans and there are others and these are very, very fine groups and they have representatives out through the United States. I don't think we need to screen those kind of people. I think they are doing something that represents the finest spirit of America.

QUESTION: In other words, you mean that everyone who sponsors a Hungarian belongs to one of these groups?

MR. VOORHEES: No. I was speaking of the agencies who sponsored them, in bringing them over here, and then in taking them out for resettlement, and they placed them out in different families and so on, and they followed that. Of course, we are also following them up through the United States Employment Service and through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the local welfare agencies.

Mr. McCormick: You are running checks on them to see that they are not being exploited?

MR. VOORHEES: Well, that is one of the principal activities, Mr. McCormick, of our keeping the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief Act.

After all, we have taken here, now, almost 29,000 of these people. There has never been an experience that we have had in the whole history of America that I know of, where so many people, all of them penniless, 90 percent of whom do not speak English, were brought to America in so short a time. And they have been wonderfully accepted by the American people.

QUESTION: How is resettlement coming? Are they being absorbed into the community rapidly or is a matter of time involved?

MR. VOORHEES: The resettlement is going very, very well. The figures I thought you might be interested in: Up to midnight last night—I just got them from Joyce Kilmer Reception Center a few moments before I came here—28,928 came in up to midnight last night. 27,662 have been distributed out through the country for resettlement under the sponsorship of responsible religious or other voluntary agencies, and there were at Kilmer last night only 1266. I think it is a page in American history that America can be very, very proud of.

QUESTION: Sir, exactly what kind of help is being given to these Hungarians as they come over in placing them in positions which will take advantage of their training?

MR. VOORHEES: Well, that is a thing we are quite proud of. The United States Employment Service makes a very careful study of the capabilities and skills of these people and all of that is put up on International Business Machine cards and we have all of that information and we match that information against the job which we have, so that every bit of it is available. Of course, you can't immediately get every one into the right job, but very great progress has been made.

Mr. McCormick: Mr. Voorhees, I want to point out today we are fortunate in having with us a young Hungarian student. I won't mention his name or his family, to prevent reprisals, but a man who is here in the United States through the World University Service. He has come along to answer a few questions for any of you who might have a question.

Do we have any over here?

QUESTION: Mr. Student, do you find adjusting to a new country hard in any way?

Mr. McCormick: Does he understand the question?

THE STUDENT: Yes. I think men who come to the United States have quite a few problems they have to face. For instance, new habits and customs. I don't want to speak of problems of transportation and shopping, and I think it is much harder for those people who don't know the language.

Mr. McCormick: Don't be alarmed about problems of transportation because quite often we have them ourselves here and we have been here all our lives.

QUESTION: Mr. Student, how do you like American girls?

THE STUDENT: Well, I think I like girls of all nationalities. American girls are very pretty, attractive, I like them. I think only that they use too much makeup and know less about the duties of a housewife, in my opinion.

Mr. McCormick: Well, I expected a little rebuttal over here. Do you agree with that, Pam?

QUESTION: I am afraid I am forced to disagree with that but everyone is entitled to his own opinion.

QUESTION: Sir, exactly what do you think has been the response of Americans to foreigners in general, not just Hungarians, but how well do you think they treat foreigners who visit this country?

THE STUDENT: I think we have had a cordial reception here and everybody is very kind to us and that is really wonderful to meet nice people everywhere. I have enjoyed it very much.

Mr. McCormick: Thank you very much. I would like to use your name and perhaps the day will come when we can use your name. Good luck to you here in your new country, young student from Hungary.

Now let's go back here to a few questions.

QUESTION: Mr. Voorhees, if we take in Hungarian refugees, why can't we take in refugees from Egypt?

MR. VOORHEES: This Hungarian Exodus created a unique problem. These people fought for freedom and had to flee in tremendous numbers and they were weighing down the economy of Austria and something had to be done and it was done for the emergency purpose of relieving the situation in Austria. There isn't the same situation in other countries. I don't want to speak about Egypt specifically, but the same conditions do not exist as to other refugees and certainly they don't exist in Egypt.

QUESTION: Where would these refugees be absorbed? If we do take them in, where do they go?

MR. VOORHEES: Do you mean other than Hungarian refugees?

QUESTION: Specifically I am talking about Egyptian refugees.

MR. VOORHEES: For the last three and one-half months I have worked so hard on the Hungarian refugees, I don't know much about the others.

QUESTION: Surely you have an opinion on the subject.

MR. VOORHEES: Well, I don't know how many refugees there are from Egypt. There are a good many Jewish refugees who have had to leave Egypt on account of this and just as a matter of interest, I have talked with the United HIAS people and the Joint Distribution Committee. They are making a very real effort to take care of them.

QUESTION: Mr. Voorhees, do you think that Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America have had any real part in instigating the riots and that they led Hungarians to believe they could find political asylum here in the United States?

MR. VOORHEES: I don't believe they were the cause of the riots, at all. I think the cause of the riots was the terrific spirit of freedom that these Hungarians have and the oppression they have been under. They just finally boiled over.

QUESTION: Do you think that the Voice of America led them to believe that they could find asylum, here?

MR. VOORHEES: No, I don't think the Voice of America did that. The Voice of America did not follow a policy, so far as I know, of in any way encouraging them to come. These people came because there was a choice of going through those marshes and getting to Austria, or these young people, many of them had a good chance of going to Siberia or going up against the wall and be shot. The average age of these people is under twenty-five years.

QUESTION: Regarding this title "Freedom Fighters," do we really know that all the Hungarian refugees who came to our country are freedom fighters?

MR. VOORHEES: Of course they are not. A great many are. There are a great many who fled for other reasons. When they saw that their chance for freedom was overthrown and that the Russian tanks were coming in there, undoubtedly many of them left because they wanted a life of freedom. You can't blame them very much for that.

QUESTION: Would you say the majority of them are "Freedom Fighters?"

MR. VOORHEES: I don't think I can give you any statistical breakdown of it that would be accurate. I don't think we know.

QUESTION: Mr. Voorhees, can't you be a "Freedom Fighter" and yet fight until you see you can't fight any more, that it is a case of dying or fighting and then come here, you would still be considered a "Freedom Fighter." A dead person isn't any good to his country.

MR. VOORHEES: I treated them as "Freedom Fighters," the ones who fought and then left when they had no other choice but as I understood the previous question to me was, were there a lot of others who did not actually fight in the streets of Budapest. I am sure that there were.

QUESTION: Yes, that is very true, that they have to leave when they see there is no choice, but why come all the way to the United States? They could stay in Europe and be closer at hand if they are needed again. If they are "Freedom Fighters", they should stay there and fight.

QUESTION: Well, once they leave then they are out of the picture, so to speak, and why go to a country that can't absorb them. Come to the United States.

QUESTION: Well, why can't they absorb them?

MR. VOORHEES: I think there is an answer to that, if you wish it. These people were in Austria. Austria is a very small country and it does not have a strong economy. There was something like 170,000 of them, that went into Austria. We couldn't make her bear the whole load so we brought them to the United States, to Canada and other European countries and lightened the load on Austria, Austria was very courageous and very self-sacrificing in what she did. Austria is going to keep some 20,000 of them, though, permanently.

QUESTION: I am somewhat confused about "Freedom Fighters" but it seems the ones who are truly fighting for freedom are still back in Hungary and it seems we are not aiding at all by taking in those people who have not fought or want to get out as fast as they can and those Communists who are fleeing from the "Freedom Fighters". I think the true fighters are right back in Hungary.

MR. VOORHEES: There are no doubt a lot of them there and there may be some things we can do through Red Cross Relief, there, but to give them a really large measure of help would really be to start World War III, you see, and that is the thing that I don't think any of you people want done, and certainly the United States could not do it.

QUESTION: Congressman Walter for whom you have so much respect, said the first batch of Hungarians to flee were really Communists fleeing from the rebels. Now they aren't the "Freedom Fighters" and yet we are allowing these people to come into the United States.

MR. VOORHEES: Let's just get that sorted out. When the revolution was succeeding in the first week or ten days, there were a lot of secret-police type who did escape from Hungary and a good many of those, after the Russian tanks came in, went back into Hungary, but the ones of that type didn't come to the United States.

QUESTION: Well, the Russians could have sealed off the borders any time they wanted to, they had the troops in Hungary. Why didn't

they stop them? Is it because they wanted to see the revolutionaries out, did they want the Communists to infiltrate their country, or what?

MR. VOORHEES: I will try to answer any one question but there is one question I can't answer and that is why the Russians do things and why they don't.

QUESTION: Going back to the question for a minute, sir, I want your own opinion: Whenever there is another revolution, will you support allowing refugees to come into the United States?

MR. VOORHEES: Under conditions similar to those in Hungary?

QUESTION: Yes.

MR. VOORHEES: I personally would but I cannot speak for the administration or the government at all.

QUESTION: Thank you very much.

QUESTION: James A. Michener in his recent article, *The Bridge at Andau* in the current *Readers Digest*, states that the people who were the revolutionaries were the young elite of the Communist Party. Now does that set a precedent for the other satellite countries, that the youth are the ones who are the revolutionaries?

MR. VOORHEES: They are undoubtedly very much worried about the attitude of youth in Poland, and also probably in Russia, itself.

Now when we are talking about escapees, it is rather interesting to talk about James Michener when he writes this book about Hungary and Austria. He is an escapee from the Pacific, isn't he? All his books were written about the tales of the South Pacific, and *Return to Paradise*.

Mr. McCormick: This latest one is a fascinating book in the Digest.

QUESTION: Mr. Voorhees, perhaps your contact with refugees at Camp Kilmer could help explain a question I have had: Was the revolution actually a protest against the Russians, against communism, or against a political system, or economic system?

MR. VOORHEES: I believe it was against unbearable oppression. It was just a tremendously courageous outburst.

QUESTION: So it was more a protest against the Russians, not necessarily against communism but against the Russian brand of communism?

MR. VOORHEES: The government of Hungary was just a puppet government under the Russians. It is a protest against every horrible thing that communism stands for.

QUESTION: But these people were not necessarily protesting the economic system.

MR. VOORHEES: Let me say that these people haven't been allowed to sing their national anthem for years, and yet they knew it. When the first Navy transport that came across here, when they took off from Bremerhaven and these people stood there and just sang their hearts out, singing their national anthem, which they knew, but hadn't been allowed to sing for all these years.

QUESTION: Sir, what is being done or will be done to aid Austria, with the placement of refugees, and also economically?

MR. VOORHEES: It is being done now very extensively. The United

States Government has, through the United Nations already provided \$5 million. There is a great deal that is being done also through the Red Cross. As you know these people are being taken care of through the League of Red Cross Societies in Austria and there is further aid on an extensive basis which is being planned, I believe, although that is not part of my official responsibility.

QUESTION: Mr. Voorhees, do you think if Hungary had as much oil as Egypt, we would have been so quick to absorb so many Hungarian refugees and risk angering the regime in Hungary?

MR. VOORHEES: I don't think oil has anything to do with it one way or the other. I think we responded out of the best kind of spirit that America stands for. I don't think there was any economic motive or anything else. This was a thing of the spirit, on the part of our country in taking these people.

QUESTION: Yes, sir, but what I am questioning is, do you think we would have done such a morally high-principled thing if we had oil to risk? I know that our actions concerning Israel and Egypt were not quite as morally outstanding.

MR. VOORHEES: Well, I don't know, I think they were outstanding, morally. I wouldn't agree with you on that, but let me say that I think what we have done here represents the spirit of America and I think we would do it again, if the occasion arose. I think we proved that we act according to the beliefs and the genius of America.

QUESTION: Are any arrangements being made to accommodate the 18,000 Hungarian refugees now in Yugoslavia?

MR. VOORHEES: That is outside of my field, but there are arrangements being made that I do know about. I can't announce them and so on, but at present they are being quite well taken care of, because they are in hotels, some of them down along the Mediterranean and in hostels, and so forth. The problem is the Yugoslavs have to earn dollars through the tourists and again in April they will need those places and something has to be done to move these people elsewhere and plans are being made for it, I believe.

Mr. McCormick: *I notice in your notes, "Engineers, teachers, doctors, lawyers." Is that a breakdown of the people who arrived here?*

MR. VOORHEES: I just put down some figures the immigration service got that I thought were quite interesting. They took approximately the first 25,000—I will just give you the round figures: Out of 25,000, 12,000 were skilled, or semi-skilled workers. Highly trained people. There were some 2800 there, well over 10 percent, who were professional people. 500 engineers. 300 teachers. A couple hundred doctors. It was perfectly remarkable the quality of these people.

QUESTION: Speaking of the people who are qualified, I understand through some of my friends there is a person with a Ph.D. working as a clerk in a department store. What does your service do to avoid people being hired for jobs they are too highly qualified for, and what has your organization done to prevent people being hired at sweat-shop wages?

MR. VOORHEES: You have asked me a lot of question at once.

I will try to take the first one: On the crash basis of course we had to get these people settled and get them some kind of a job, but we have the National Research Council of the National Academy of Science working on all of these Ph.D. cases, all of the doctors, the scientists and so forth, to try to see that they are fully utilized.

Mr. McCormick: I am sorry, I can't take any more questions because our time is up.

Thank you very much, Mr. Tracy Voorhees, for being our guest today on YOUTH WANTS TO KNOW. It has been a wonderful program.

Now, this is Steve McCormick, speaking for Theodore Granik and bidding you good-by.

The Announcer: The questions you have just heard do not necessarily reflect the opinions of YOUTH WANTS TO KNOW, The National Broadcasting Company, or the National Education Association.

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90-Day Wonder

In three months, the people of America have taken into their homes, their factories and offices, their churches and their community activities more than 27,000 refugees from the Communist terror in Hungary. With few exceptions, these people came here with nothing but the clothing they wore. They came unable to speak English and with no advance notion of how or where they would take up life again in a strange land. Yet so fully and rapidly have they become a part of this Nation that few of us are conscious of the truly amazing dimensions and unusual aspects of this tremendous resettlement effort.

There is no need to assign "credit" for the success of this venture. Many could have prevented it, or seriously complicated the task. None did. American immigration laws were ill-suited to the unexpected need, but they have been made to serve. The two dozen or more religious and other private agencies which have found the homes and the jobs and guided the refugees to them were not equipped for so gargantuan an effort, but they have brought it off in a heartening display of cooperative, voluntary endeavor. The employers who have provided the work, the countless private citizens who have opened their homes and their hearts to these folk might easily have found reasons to evade the opportunity, but they did not. The President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief, which under direction of Tracy Voorhees has helped to coordinate the resettlement, might have given in to early fears that thousands of the refugees would be left stranded at Camp Kilmer and might have called for a slow-down of the whole program. But it did not, and a mere handful remain at the reception center awaiting settlement.

This is, as Herbert Hoover has noted, the third wave of Hungarian immigrants to come to this country in 25 years. First to escape Hitler's terror, then Stalin's, thousands from Hungary have turned to America for haven and a new life. Those who have come before have helped to strengthen and revitalize the spirit and the culture of their adopted land. Those who have come now from a new terror will do likewise, as many of them already have demonstrated.

Some 18,000 Hungarians remain in Yugoslavia, where they fled when Russian troops sealed the Austrian border more tightly. This country's task will not be completed until it has helped to resettle these refugees now in Yugoslavia, an appropriate share of the 54,000 remaining in Austria and perhaps some of the 115,000 who have found at least temporary refuge in other European countries. As Mr. Voorhees reported to the President, the "emergency phase" of the program has been met, however, and the handling of the remainder of the resettlement program ought to be "routine." The United States, while it can be proud of the role it has played, ought, above all, to be thankful for this renewed demonstration that its humanitarianism is deep-rooted and strong, equal to the challenges of a shrinking world in which all men are, indeed, neighbors.

THE PUBLIC PULSE

Many Americans Find Refugees 'a Burden'

By ELMO ROPER AND ASSOCIATES

A few weeks ago this column reported what a sample of public opinion thought about the number of Hungarians the United States ought to admit. It turned out that more people favored 21,500 refugees or less than favored over 21,500—the President's recommended figure at the time.

After our sample had responded, President Eisenhower asked Congress to more than double the yearly United States immigration quota, a proposal on which no action has yet been taken. But in light of that suggestion for increase, it becomes important to know what people's personal feelings are about bringing refugees into the United States. The answers to our question on this subject show that there are sharply conflicting attitudes about the whole problem.

Here is our question and here are the answers we got:

"Of course, the main reason for taking Hungarian refugees into this country is to help them out of a tough spot. But what do you think will be the effect on our country? Just looking at it from our point of view do you think that:

They may be something of a burden to this country	32%
They won't affect this country one way or the other	21
OR	
In the long run this country will be better off for having these Hungarians	26
Don't know	21
100%	

Although the continental United States covers more than 3 million square miles and holds a population of some 170 million persons whose incomes last year came to \$325 billion, more people think that 21,500 Hungarians would be "something of a burden" to this country than think any other single way about the question.

There are 3,070 counties in the 48 States of our Nation, and this entire quota of Hungarians would fill just one of average size; yet by a close vote, we seem to be saying that a group too small to fill up the bleachers at Yankee Stadium in New York could have an adverse effect on our country. Why?

Before answering that question, let us look at the figures for the various parts of the country.

	Total		Mid-west		Far	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
People who say:						
Burden	32	28	35	33	30	
No effect	21	21	24	17	19	
Better off	26	30	22	27	30	
"Don't know"	21	21	19	23	21	
	100	100	100	100	100	

The country's seacoasts, east and west, where travelers from foreign lands are most familiar and therefore least alarming, are certainly the most hospitable. There the "burden" vote is least, and the "better off" vote is highest. The Middle West, still a little bit isolation-minded, records the highest "burden" vote and the smallest "better off" vote.

Southern Negro Viewpoint

The South most closely strikes the national average. The "don't know" is high, but this is counterbalanced by the low "no effect" vote. Yet to call the South "average" in its attitudes tells us nothing about the deep and intense crosscurrents that swirl

about this issue. In one Southern city—not of the Deep South, but of a border State—our interviewers, carrying on a survey of the opinions of community leaders, encountered some hints of how deep these cross-currents can go. Negroes, for example, expressed some resentment at the great United States desire to help the Hungarians. A few long interviews shed some light on why: some Negroes feel that our efforts to help Hungarians gain freedom just aren't consistent with the Negro's lack of freedom in his own land. One Negro said, "Nixon made a fine trip to Austria last year—why hasn't he gone to Montgomery, Ala.?"

This is only part of the story. In the North, a Negro woman said, "If those people come over here, it will just get a little too crowded." Here the economic pressures of belonging to the "last hired, first fired" labor groups may make many reluctant to extend the hand of friendship to new refugees.

Competition Is Factor

This probably goes to the heart of the hesitation many people feel about admitting a sizable number of refugees. Although people's sympathies are aroused for their plight, the question, "How will this affect me?" nevertheless persists. And enough people seem to have a sense of job insecurity to make the answer, in a good many cases, come out against admission.

An example of these mixed feelings came from an interview with a civic leader in a West Coast city: "There's likely to be a reaction on these Hungarian refugees. 'Course, I'm all for helping them. But there are beginning to be letters in the paper from unemployed people complaining. I do think we should take care of our own."

Fear of Joblessness

So we have fear, among lower income groups, that more people in the "labor market" will be a possible cause of joblessness and depressed wages. Among "native whites" there is always a certain fear of people with strange ways and strange languages. And even among the more recently arrived foreigners in this country there is a feeling among some that, now that they have arrived in this land of plenty, the gates should be closed.

But the tradition of opening the door to those who want to build a new life in a new world is still alive. About one-fifth of the people we talked to felt that the new influx was something the Nation could easily take in its stride. Another fourth were convinced that immigration, on which our country was founded, is still an enriching and enlarging influence on our country's future. The extent to which President Eisenhower is, or is not, forceful about his suggested new quotas will influence many people, we may be sure.

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Letters to the Editor

"90-Day Wonder"

Your lead editorial on Sunday, March 10, about American action for Hungarian refugees is the most constructive and helpful piece of writing on this matter that has come to my attention. Most of the time we all keep our minds so largely on things which are going wrong that it is unusual to stop and take a look at something which has gone right. The latter is what your editorial does so well.

Nobody knew, when it was decided to take in these large numbers of refugees, how they would be accepted by America. The fact that they have been absorbed so readily is indeed an inspiring indication that our country is not lost in materialism but retains, when it understands the fact, a high measure of idealism.

I am having copies made to send to a large number of people who have been working on the resettlement of refugees.

As one who has had some responsibility for these matters, I am deeply indebted to *The Washington Post* for its most helpful and constructive action.

The real problem before us now is to get adequate legislation passed to stabilize the position of the refugees and to give the President clear authority to act swiftly should another crisis—and therefore opportunity for the free world—present itself.

As to the Hungarian refugees, you might be interested in the following figures as of midnight March 14. These, it seems to me, are completely convincing proof that what your editorial said about the action of the American people is the simple truth:

Received at Joyce Kilmer Reception Center, 29,434; left Kilmer for resettlement under the sponsorship of religious and voluntary agencies, 28,248; remaining at Kilmer, 1186.

TRACY S. VOORHEES,
Chairman, the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief.
Washington.

New York Times.

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Hungarian Refugees Blend Easily Into U.S. Way of Life

But Heartbreak Cases Are Found, Too, Among Some of Almost 30,000 Who Have Arrived Here Since Revolt

By HARRISON E. SALISBURY

Just under 30,000 Hungarian refugees have reached the United States since the first plane loads touched down at McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey last Nov. 21.

A handful—twelve at last count—have been returned to Hungary as possible Communist agents. A score or more have gone back of their own volition.

The rest are buckling down to the task of starting life anew.

How well are they doing?

There are a thousand facets to the story.

There is the serious brown-eyed teen-ager who says, "I've always been afraid of America. It is so big." And there is the refugee who returned to Camp Kilmer after a month to see how he could assist because "I'm doing so well I want to help out, too."

There are success stories and failures.

It is not all hearts and flowers and streets paved with gold.

But in the realistic appraisal of top social workers there has never been a more successful mass migration in American history.

"Look at it this way," said Hugh McLoone. "If you moved 30,000 Americans to California there would be more personal problems than these people have developed. You would have the people who took to whisky and those who complained. We have our problems, too, but fewer than anyone expected."

Mr. McLoone is the chief of the National Catholic Welfare Conference refugee center at Camp Kilmer, near New Brunswick, N. J.

Almost 17,000 Hungarian refugees have passed through his offices.

Mr. McLoone's opinion is supported by that of other social agencies — the Church World

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Most of Hungarian Refugees Are Found Making a Quick Adjustment to Life in U. S.

MASS MIGRATION CALLED SUCCESS

But There Also Are Stories of Heartbreak Among the Nearly 30,000 Now Here

Continued From Page 1

Service, the Jewish United Hias Service, the Lutheran Refugee Service, the International Rescue Committee and the Tolstoy Foundation.

Dispersion of the refugees, in general, follows the general population pattern of the United States, with bulges for existing centers of Hungarian settlement. There have been some oddities.

Refugees were reluctant to go to Indianapolis. Because of the Indians, of course. And they had the same objection to Sioux City, Iowa, and in the Dakotas.

A doctor and his family insisted on going to Kentucky. Because: "They take foreign doctors. There is oil in Kentucky and it is warm."

Gold in Wyoming

One group insisted on being sent to Casper, Wyo. They had heard there were gold mines there. They were persuaded to go to Seattle.

Refugees watching cowboy and Indian films on TV in the Camp Kilmer lounge didn't want to go West because of the gunplay.

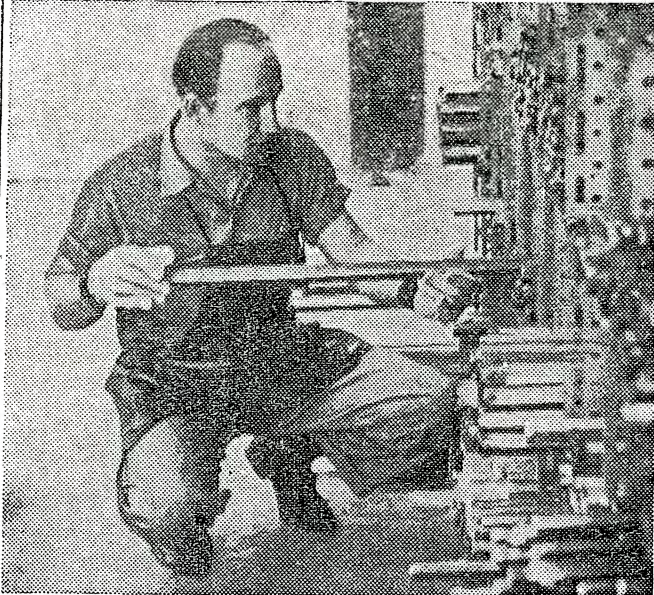
California was another matter. More Hungarians wanted to go to California than could be accommodated. About 1,500 have been sent to the Los Angeles area. Florida has been almost as popular.

If, by and large, adjustments have been swift, this reflects the youthful age composition of the refugee group (a sampling of one-quarter of the HIAS case load showed a median age of 30 to 39 and nearly 30 per cent under 16 years old), an abundance of useful work skills and a lack of the deterioration from years in refugee camps.

But there are heartbreak cases as well.

Take the plight of chubby-faced Joseph Horvath and blond, serious, blue-eyed Thomas Doza. Joseph, 23, and Thomas, 22, went to school together in Budapest. Joseph was a typesetter and Thomas a lithographer.

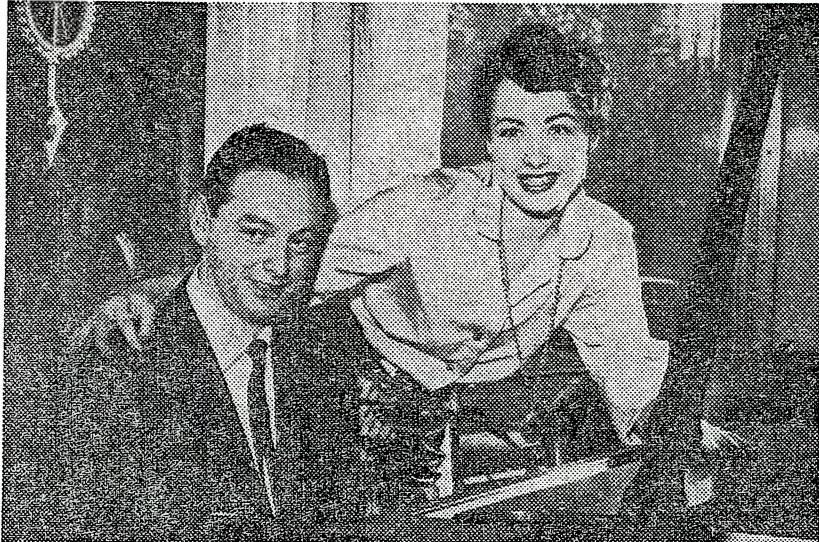
When the revolution broke out, Joseph and Thomas stole weapons and gathered bricks to throw at the Russian troops. They took part in a big battle at the airport. Then they fled with two friends. But the train they took was halted in a Hungarian village and the passengers were



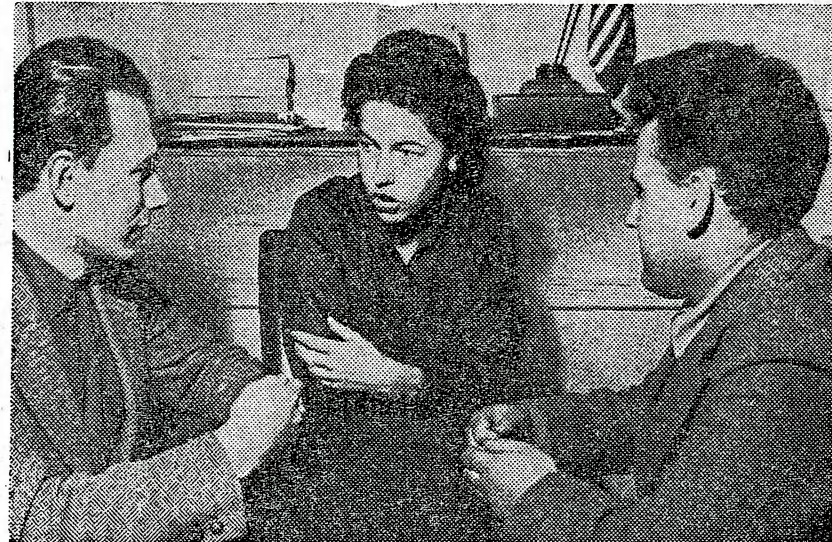
Here are four members of one family from Budapest. Through the aid of the Tolstoy Foundation, which settled them in Livingston, N. J., and stimulated community interest in them, they are all working and

prospering. At left is George Bastamov, 34, a former bus driver, who is the head of the family. He is working in the Resistoflex Corporation plant in Roseland, N. J. His wife, Maria, 30, is employed at

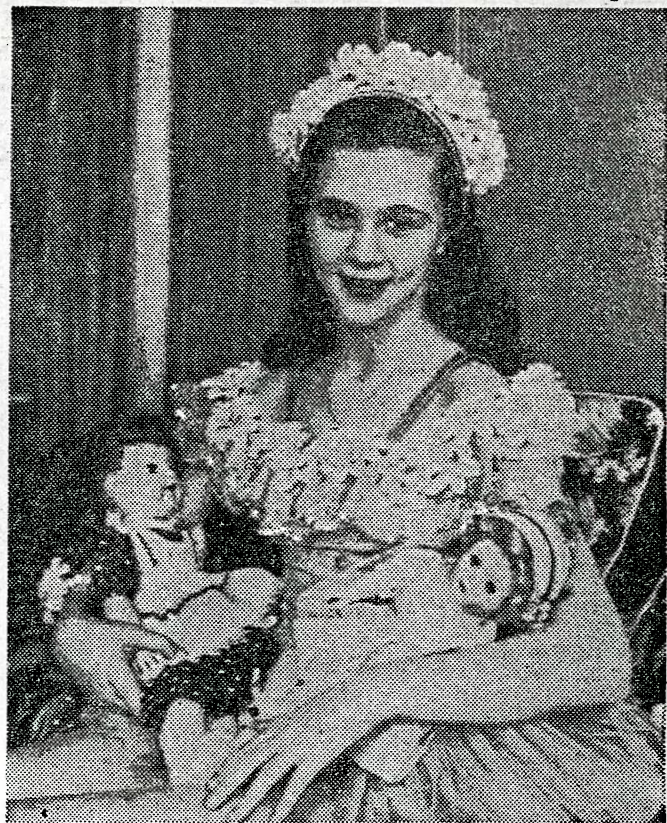
Chatham Electronics in Livingston. The other two members of the family are Geza Marothy, 58, Maria's father, and her cousin, Joseph Prenyi, 28, both of whom work with George at the Resistoflex plant.



Eugene Sermely, 28, was a well-known jazz pianist in Budapest. At present he and his wife, Johan, are making an eight-week tour of the U. S.



Some are not so fortunate. Thomas Doza, left, and Joseph Horvath, deaf and dumb, are being aided by Annie Weiss of Hungarian Catholic League.



But most are ambitious. Eleven-year-old Lillian Klara Andrasi hopes to be the Galina Ulanova of American ballet.

League, "is that they feel they are not wanted."

And the question is real enough. So far the free world has not demonstrated that it can make a place for two young men whose arms were strong enough to hurl bricks at the Russians but whose tongues and fingers cannot yet master the unfamiliar dialogue of democracy.

Hungary's 'Margaret Mitchell' Or consider Mrs. Paul Bardossy and her husband who live in a pair of rooms, a block off Central Park on West Seventy-fourth Street.

Mrs. Bardossy speaks broken English. Her husband speaks hardly any. Before they escaped from Hungary in November, Mr. Bardossy spent four years, part of the time in prison and, part of it working at forced labor in a coal mine. Mrs. Bardossy spent two years in forced labor in the rice fields—a ten-hour day, seven days a week, amid clouds of mosquitoes. At night she slept

arrested was that her novels were adjudged "bourgeois fiction" which lured Hungarians away from communism.

It will be long before Mrs. Bardossy can master English well enough to write a novel. She practices every day, trying out English phrases on a borrowed portable typewriter.

She wants to write a book about the "real face of communism."

"I want to open my heart and let America know what a beautiful thing is free life," she says. At the other end of the scale is the Bastamov family of 54 West Cedar Street, Livingston, N. J.

There are six members of the family and already you can write it down they are going to add a new chapter to the saga of American success.

Head of the family is George, 34, a former Budapest bus driver. His pretty dark-haired wife, Maria, 30, was jailed for a year for failing to inform on a friend

his new red-and-white striped tie George already looks like the goal of his aspirations—an American business man.

In Budapest George went twelve years without a new suit.

Four members of the family have jobs. George, his father-in-law and his wife's cousin, work at the Resistoflex Corporation at wages ranging from \$1.61 to \$1.71 an hour. Maria works, too, at an electronics factory.

The family's combined monthly income is \$960. All the pay checks go to Bastamov, who has opened a savings account.

Some Complex Problems

Some of the young people present more complex problems.

Msgr. Aloysius Wysislo, director of resettlement for Catholic Relief Services, says frankly that some teen-age Hungarians might have been better off staying closer to home. He is a little concerned about the effects of sudden exposure to American rock 'n' roll on

the same temperature as Hungarian girls."

George's English lacks a few grammatical refinements. But he makes himself understood.

The brothers work at a factory in Bloomfield, N. J. George earns \$1.60 an hour on a forty-hour week. Frank makes \$1.50 an hour on a fifty-hour week.

George hopes to study electronics in a university. Frank would like to study high-voltage electrical techniques.

Meantime, they are getting acquainted with American life. Not all the lessons are pleasant. There was the landlady who padlocked their room because of a misunderstanding over a \$2.15 bill. And she would not allow their American friends to visit of an evening.

The Relative 'Temperatures'

Frank says that they are going to buy a car in June when they have saved a little money. Once they have a car they hope to make further study of the relative "temperature" of

able to get into these institutions.

The explanation offered is that the engineering and medical colleges are already crowded, that training is expensive and who is going to foot the bill?

The most light-footed start of the refugees is that of Lillian Klara Andrasi, an elfin, green-eyed 11-year-old who hopes to be the Galina Ulanova of the American ballet.

Madame Ulanova, premiere ballerina of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow, was the ideal of the Budapest ballet school where Lillian Klara studied.

Hopes to Dance at Roxy

Lillian Klara has already appeared professionally in New York—at the Sheraton-Astor Hotel on New Year's Eve. She has been promised an opportunity at the Roxy. Meantime, she has entered ballet school.

Another quick start has been made by Egon Sermely, 28, who arrived with his wife, Johan, on Nov. 28. Mr. Sermely was one of

and furniture and Mr. Feher got a job at the Bluepoint Laundry in Patchogue.

The pay is only \$45 a week but somehow Mr. Feher has put \$200 in the bank.

He is hoping that he may make a tidy sum from a stamp rarity that he brought to this country. This is a special issue printed by the Sopron revolutionary committee. The Russians seized the stamps before they could be distributed, but Mr. Feher has six copies of the proofs—overcharges on the one-

nity—one of the biggest Hungarian cities in the world.

Stephen A. Bendes, executive secretary of the United Hungarian Society, reported little difficulty in getting jobs for refugees. About 100 have not yet been placed.

Some slowness developed in February, when local employment conditions tightened. There were a few layoffs. The same situation was reported from Pittsburgh and Chicago.

There is one other group of refugees to be considered—those

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was taken in a... age and the passengers were herded into a station.

A Trick Well Worked

Joseph and Thomas and their friends are deaf and dumb. When the other refugees in the station saw the four deaf-mutes conversing in sign language a sudden decision was born. All would pretend to be deaf-mutes!

Officials tried to make the group return to Budapest but no one could speak Hungarian—except by sign language. The officials gave up and the group got across the frontier.

Today the young men are living in a run-down New York hotel. They are learning to read English and studying the English sign language. Once they master English they will learn how to lip read in the new language.

They have no friends for they have no effective way of communicating.

"The worst thing," said Alice Weiss of the Hungarian Catholic

of mosques. At night she slept with ninety-seven others in an old stable.

Today they have two warm rooms and Mr. Bardossy has a job in Rockefeller Center. He works from 11 P. M. until 8 A. M. as a cleaner. His pay is \$61 a week. Not bad.

But not so good either when you know the rest of the story. Mr. Bardossy is a former Hungarian Guards officer and once had a large estate—more than 1,000 acres. He is an artist and now that he is in America he would like to paint.

But when he takes up brush and palette after a night's work his hands tremble so that he has to stop.

And not so good for Mrs. Bardossy, either. Under the name of Klara Kenneth Mrs. Bardossy is Hungary's "Margaret Mitchell"—the author of five novels, including two best-sellers ("Night in Cairo," 118,000 copies; "Rendezvous in Rome," 70,000 copies).

The reason Mrs. Bardossy was

of Maria, 30, was jailed for a year for failing to inform on a friend who went West in 1949. Their son, Geza, is 9 and freckled. Their niece, Clara Zamburi, is 14.

There are two other members of the family group, Joseph Prenyi, Maria's cousin, a diligent worker of 28, and Geza Marothy, Maria's father, equally diligent at 58.

Eight Suits, Forty Dresses

The Bastamovs got off to a flying start. In part this is due to the Tolstoy Foundation and its representative, George Obolensky, who settled the group in Livingston and stimulated community interest in the family.

But the Bastamovs would have succeeded anyway. They are that kind of people. Getting a fine six-room house at reasonable rent and having it furnished by town contribution has not hurt. Nor has a fabulous clothing collection which provided George with eight suits and Maria with forty dresses.

In his gray business suit and

American rock 'n' roll on youngsters, many of whose church and family ties are loose.

Miss Cordelia Cox, director of the Lutheran Refugee Service, also is worried. So many of the Hungarians are young, have no family ties, few responsibilities. She fears that some might become wanderers.

Gabor Vermes is one of the Hungarian youths for whom adjustment is not easy.

Gabor is thoughtful, serious, just short of 21. He is still at Camp Kilmer because he must have an operation on his wrist, wounded by Russian shrapnel. It will be months before he can work.

"I am confused about life," he says. "People ask me what I want to do. I just don't know. I have very good impressions of America. I am very satisfied with the American people—but very dissatisfied with the Hungarian people."

Ashamed of Comforts

He thinks some Hungarians fled the country because they would get TV sets and washing machines in America. He says: "I am ashamed of all the comforts we have here. It would be better to be in Hungary, fighting with my comrades."

Part of Gabor's anguish stems from the fact that he is alone. A brother, 19, who also fought in the rebellion in Paris. He cannot come to America under present regulations. His parents in Budapest have no chance of getting out.

Gabor's plight focuses attention on a major problem stressed by Roland Elliot, director of Church World Services refugee operations. This is the reuniting of families split up in the migration. American regulations only permit entry of refugees from Austria. A wife or a husband who was sent to Italy, France or England cannot join the mate who came to America.

There are probably several thousand cases of separated relatives. Washington has indicated interest in easing the situation. But nothing has been done.

There are difficult individual matters—the solution of which seems only have been postponed.

The Olympic Athletes

What will become of the twenty Hungarian Olympic athletes who jumped their team in Australia to come to America? Or the actor and his wife who walked off a \$400-a-month job as valet and cook? Or the two pretty Hungarian girls who slipped away from Camp Kilmer one day with a woman from New York who said she wanted to train them as "models" and who never have been seen again?

At the other end of the spectrum are the Petrus brothers.

If you asked George Petrus, 20, and Frank, 24, how they are getting on in America they would tell you they haven't a problem in the world. Except, possibly for one.

"American girls," says George, a blond youngster with an easy smile, "are colder than Hungarian girls. Hungarian girls have more temperature. Except for California girls. They have

hope to make further study of the relative "temperature" of Hungarian and American girls.

America has been approached from another angle by three youngsters, studying in a special English language course at Queens College.

Some 650 Hungarian students are enrolled in language courses in fifteen colleges through the efforts of the Institute of International Education with the cooperation of the colleges. The Ford and Rockefeller Foundations have given financial aid.

The three at Queens College did not know one another in Hungary. But they are close friends now.

Peter Bardos is a small, freckled-faced lad of 20. Mary Urban is a small, freckled-faced girl of 19.

Their friend Charles Barber is 24, wears horn-rimmed glasses and was trained in Marxism-Leninism in the Budapest University law faculty.

All three youngsters had a part in the uprising, but it was the Marxist-Leninist student, Charles, who marched with the student intellectual committee on the Budapest radio station on Oct. 23, and fought the Russians with pistols and grenades.

Charles went to work at 12 in a factory making speedometers. Now he wants to study economics and politics. In Hungary, he said, he received more money as a mechanic than he would have as a lawyer had he finished at the university.

"In Hungary they don't value people who work with their minds as much as those who work with their hands," he said. "It's different here."

Mary studied chemistry in preparatory school. Now she hopes to get a degree in chemistry at an American university.

'A Little More Culture'

All three youngsters like the fact that American students are "so happy." But the conduct of Americans, they said with a laugh, would be regarded as "very bad" in Europe. Jitter-bugging, for instance, is forbidden in Budapest.

"Nobody tells the students what to do here," said Mary. "Life is very good in America. There is very much money in America. Now America needs a little culture. There is a need to develop culture in all countries. Here there is a little more need."

Whether all three Hungarian youngsters will receive the assistance they need to complete their education is by no means certain.

There are about 1,000 Hungarian students in this country who hope to enter colleges and universities. Richard Raymond of the Institute of International Education reports that schools have been generous in offering scholarships.

However, many scholarships are at women's colleges. Only about 20 per cent of the students are girls. Most Hungarian students want to study engineering, medicine and agriculture.

Despite the fact that this country greatly needs engineers and doctors not one engineering or medical scholarship has been offered.

Nor is there any assurance that Hungarian students will be

arrived with his wife, Johan, on Nov. 28. Mr. Sermely was one of Budapest's best known jazz pianists until Western music came under the Communist ban.

Johan's cousin is Louis Hegedus of Lanham, Md., a member of the United States Marine band. With Mr. Hegedus' aid Eugene Sermely (as his name has been Americanized) and his wife are on an eight-week tour.

Eugene will clear about \$1,000 on the tour. If his luck holds, he hopes to establish his own small jazz combination.

On the same day that Mr. and Mrs. Czernieley arrived at Camp Kilmer another family landed—Bela Feher, 35; his wife, Gizela, and their three children, Mike, 11, Veronica, 9, and Chaba 2½.

Stamp Business Lost

Life had not been easy for Mr. Feher in Communist Hungary. A small man with grayish hair and a warm smile, Mr. Feher was in the stamp business with a friend, Imre Rozsa. Mr. Rozsa fled Hungary in 1947 and Mr. Feher carried on the business until 1949 when the Communists "nationalized" it.

Mr. Feher got a job as a bookkeeper. But when someone reported that he had said the Swiss made better watches than the Russians, he was discharged for an anti-Russian attitude. He went to work for a steel trust but was warned that he would lose this job if he kept sending his children to Sunday school.

When the Revolution came Mr. Feher helped to pull down the statue of Stalin at Sopron. Then he and his family fled to Austria.

Once in America the Feheres headed straight for Shirley, L. I., where their old friend Mr. Rozsa helped them to get started. The Patchogue Rotary Club paid the first month's rent on their house, others gave them clothing

proofs—overcharges on the one-million pengo red and the ten-million pengo green Hungarian stamps.

There have been spectacular successes for some refugees.

There are the Berczellars, for instance. Many Americans know this name. Dr. and Mrs. Imre Berczeller won \$15,000 on the TV quiz, "Break the Bank." They arrived in the United States with their 6-year-old twins, Josef and Olga, on Nov. 25.

Happy in Small Cities

Small-town life provides a different adjustment pattern from big-city existence.

Karl and Ildiko Rath already have become leading figures in Harrisburg, Pa. Ildiko is a 23-year-old girl who killed five Russians in the Budapest battle. She arrived at Camp Kilmer on Nov. 28 still suffering from a broken wrist and shrapnel wounds.

Karl, 43, was a photographer for a Hungarian picture weekly. Now he is a camera man for the Harrisburg newspapers.

The Raths have many American friends. Karl often speaks at Rotary Club luncheons.

At Torrington, Conn., a city of 28,000 in Northwest Connecticut, about fifty Hungarians are learning the American way.

When some refugees saw the automobiles in "provincial" Torrington they thought it must be a motor manufacturing center.

The Torrington refugees have jobs paying \$50 to \$60 a week in small factories turning out metal products. They have displaced no American workers.

In the larger cities Hungarian communities have helped in the adjustment of new arrivals. Cleveland, for example, has taken in about 2,000 refugees. There are more than 35,000 persons in Cleveland's Hungarian commu-

refugees to be considered—those who have gone back or who almost certainly will return to Hungary.

Amnesty Until March 31

The Budapest Government has broadcast an amnesty for anyone returning by March 31. For refugees with wives or children in Hungary this increases the pressure.

But of the 2,000 refugees in Cleveland only two have returned. Of the 15,000 cases handled by the N. C. W. C., only fifteen have gone back.

Such returns, they stressed, should not be construed as evidence that some Hungarians prefer to live under communism.

Mr. McLoone tells of one Hungarian freedom fighter—a tall, strong man. He left a wife and three children in Budapest. Another child has been born since.

One morning this six-footer came to Mr. McLoone's office, weeping. He had a letter from his wife begging him to come home and he wanted to go immediately. He was persuaded to wait but insisted on telephoning his wife. He was warned that the call would probably be monitored by the police. It made no difference. He had to speak to his wife.

When the call came the wife assured her husband that the police has stopped looking for him. "Please come back," she said. "Probably, he will go back," Mr. McLoone reported. "We have told him of the dangers. We don't try to detain anyone against his will. That is the difference between the United States and Hungary."

And that is the difference that nearly 30,000 Hungarians are learning today. Some of them the easy way; some of them the hard. But some by the hardest way of all—by returning to their native land.

[continuation]

23-Year-Old Heroine Has Become a Model Housewife

Mrs. Ildiko Rath arrived at Camp Kilmer last November (right), bearing wounds from the uprising in Budapest. She had killed five Russians. Today she and her husband, Karl, a newspaper photographer in Harrisburg, Pa., have many friends and are leading figures in their community's activities.



The New York Times

Stamp Collector Escaped With Rare Hungarian Issue



The New York Times

Bela Feher, 35, had very little when (left) he arrived at Camp Kilmer last fall. He did have a friend who helped him get started with a \$45-a-week job in a Long Island laundry. And he had proofs of stamps issued by Hungarian rebels. He hopes to sell these (right).

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THE ADMINISTRATION Refugee Record

When patchwork U.S. arrangements for handling Hungarian refugees strained at the seams under the pressure of the Hungarian crisis last November, President Eisenhower named Tracy S. Voorhees, New York lawyer and onetime (1949-50) Army Under Secretary, as his personal representative for Hungarian refugee relief. Voorhees, aided by a hard-working committee, quietly stitched away on the assignment for three months, then resigned because "the emergency phase" of Hungarian resettlement had ended. By last week it was clear how well Voorhees & Co. had done their job: of the 29,000 Hungarians received at New Jersey's Camp Kilmer, 27,700 have been processed and sent, under sponsorship of voluntary civic and religious agencies, to their new lives in places ranging from New York City (with 1,824 resettled refugees) to San Marino, Calif. (with one).