Hungarian Relief Expediter

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 offshore 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 "Enviable, 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.
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

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 Stolovi 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 busy selecting Hungarians in Austria 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 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.
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.

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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 Serényi, 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. Serényi was now under investigation.
HOLIDAY WORRIES BUDAPEST REGIME

Increasing Denunciations of West Called Jitters Over March 15 National Day

By JOHN MAC CormAC Special to The New York Times

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

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

Last night the Hungarian Foreign Ministry accused the Budapest radio another of its enemys attacks on Austria and alleged encouragement of the Hungarian revolt, and for its part, the Austrian Minister accused the British on Austrian soil. Austria was denounced of Radio Free Europe reporters and its Ministry broadcast over the foreign Ministry. This morning Fox Movietone cameramen taking pictures of the re-installation of barbed wire were threatened by Hungarian machine-guns. 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 Austrian government threatened, and this afternoon the965 Hungarian Foreign Minister warned: "If Hungarian propaganda is not stopped we will close the border near Heiligenkreuz, Austria. This photo was made by a cameraman standing near the Austrian gurd at right.

HUNGANIANS TO FORM FREEDOM UNIT HERE

Plans for the formation of the Hungarian Freedom Fighters Organization were outlined yesterday by Maj. Gen. Bela Kisely, 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 the 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, freedom, human rights as set forth in the United Nations and other international agreements and to protect with all our resources the spiritual and material interests of Hungary's 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 international agreements and the free world to keep the democratic information to all available masses and to keep other peoples informed of events in Hungary."

BELGRADE Assured on Exiles

VIENNA, Yugoslavia, March 8—The Foreign Ministry closed today that it had received indirect assurances from Australia and Canada that they would admit later this year, 10,000 of the 16,857 Hungarian refugees now in Yugoslavia.

Belgrade Assured on Exiles

The Hungarian notes said that the Hungarians were re- erecting their Iron Curtain along the Yugoslav border near Heiligenkreuz, Austria. This photo was made by a cameraman standing near the Austrian gurd at right.
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.

MARCH 9, 1957

NEW YORK TIMES
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 adequate on admission of refugees to the United States.

Gen. J. M. Swing, United States Commissioner of Immigration, 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.
Youth Wants to Know Presents

TRACY VOORHEES
Chairman, President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief

STEPHEN McCOMICK
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 unde­
sirable 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 Congress­
man 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 Presi­
dent 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 refu­
gees 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?

FOUR
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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Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.
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 enough to meet 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 United States' immigration quota, a proposal on which Congress is now considering action. The answers to our questions show that there is a majority opinion that the quota should be increased.

Before answering that question, let us look at the figures our country was founded on.

The country's seacoasts, east and west, where travelers from foreign lands are most familiar and friendly, are the most hospitable to the new influx. People who came from the North and West are the least likely to think any other single way about immigration. They won't affect this country one way or the other.

In the long run this country will be better off for having these Hungarians. In the mind of the average Hungarian, it's a feeling of belonging to the great United States desire to help his own land. One Negro said, "If those people come over here, it will just get a little too strange."

The South, where the "burden" vote is least, has the most hospitable attitude toward immigration. People who came from the South and West are the most likely to think any other single way about immigration.

There are so many people in the South who are considered "better off" vote. They won't affect this country in any way. The "burden" vote is least in the South and West. In the South and West, there are so many people who are considered "better off" vote. They won't affect this country in any way.

The fear of joblessness and depressed wages among the "more recently arrived" foreigners is a feeling among some that, although people's sympathies are aroused for their plight, the question, "How will this affect me?" is always in the foreground. People seem to have a sense of that 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 a feeling among some that we're helping them. But there are also pressures of belonging to the last hired, first fired" labor market. People seem to have a sense of that job insecurity to make the answer, in a good many cases, come out against admission.

Fear of Joblessness

So we have fear, among lower income groups, that more people may feel that job insecurity is 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 if the "more recently arrived" foreigners are people's sympathies are aroused for their plight, the question, "How will this affect me?" is always in the foreground. People seem to have a sense of that job insecurity to make the answer, in a good many cases, come out against admission.
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.
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 planeloads 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 New Here

Continued From Page 1

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 Badanov, 35, a former bus driver, who is the head of the family. He is working in the Rossie-flex 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 Gina Marseh, 16, Maria's father, and her cousin, Joseph Prent, 22, both of whom work with George at the Rossie-flex plant.

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

Some are not so fortunate. Thomas Don, left, and Joseph Horvath, dead and dumb, are being aided by Annie Velez of Hungarian Catholic League.

Georgy, English lacks a few grammatical refinements. But he is managing to get into these institutions.

Hungary's Margaret Mitchell. Her husband is working in the Kesistoflex Corporation. He is 34, a former Budapest bus driver.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEE MAN WHO WROTE A ROMANCE

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A Trick Well Worked

Joseph and Thomas and their friends are deaf and dumb. When the other refugees in the station saw the first one conversing in sign language, they began to learn. They learned to write, too. Then they learned to talk.

But not so well that they knew the rest of the world. Officials tried to make the refugees understand that they had to go back to Budapest. They could not understand Hungarian.

But when they take up brushes and paint, they can understand anything. They can understand that they are making friends.

And not so well even for Mrs. Bardossy, either. Under the name of Anna Maria, Mrs. Bardossy, who is a Hungarian, has a deaf-mute friend, George Obo, who is a Hungarian, too. He is learning to read and to write.

There are about 1,000 Hungarian refugees in the community. But not so well that they understand everything. They understand that they are learning to make friends.

And not so well that they understand everything. They understand that they are learning to make friends.

*Continuation*
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).