The President Lives Up to a Fine American Tradition

President Eisenhower's sudden announcement late last week that this country would open its door to 21,500 refugees is heartening news, in keeping with the best traditions of America.

In effect, this merciful authorization enables the government to match the will of America. Until the President increased America's quota, administration efforts had been woefully inadequate. More than three weeks after the admission of 5,000 Hungarians had been authorized, less than 1,000 had found haven on our shores. Meanwhile, tiny Switzerland had typified the response of many nations far smaller than the United States by giving refuge to more than 3,500 persons.

In contrast to earlier official reactions, American citizenry had responded to the massive human tragedy with a "flood" of offers to sponsor escapees from Hungary's terror and with a cascade of money, clothing and other items so desperately needed to sustain the thousands huddled in Austrian transient camps.

Now, however, that official America has raised its sights to the size of the emergency, it becomes imperative that the administration follow through by slicing away the red tape still throttling America's voice of mercy.

To this end, President Eisenhower's appointment of Tracy S. Voorhees as his personal representative in this Hungarian refugee crisis is as welcome as it was urgent. Certainly, Mr. Eisenhower could not have picked a better man for the job than the former undersecretary of the Army whom President Truman has credited with having prevented "millions from starving" in Germany and Austria after World War II. At that time Mr. Voorhees was food administrator for occupied areas, only one of several tough assignments he has performed with distinction in behalf of disaster-stricken peoples and in defense of liberty.

And the President's clear injunction to put compassion before bureaucracy by bringing the escapees to America first and worrying about legalisms later puts the necessary cutting edge on Mr. Voorhees' authority to enable him to do his job as it should be done. Certainly, in view of the literally crying need for an accelerated and expanded program of emergency Hungarian immigration, there can be little disagreement with the President's obvious premise that the human consideration must come first.

On Friday, more than 100,000 men, women and children had fled from Hungary, but less than 25,000 of these people who pitted their hands against the Red tyrant's tanks had been given haven by the free nations of the West.

If we can do nothing else in freedom's name, we now can make sure by our example that none of these Hungarian victims of an unequal struggle for liberty are left spiritually to rot in refugee shelters in tiny, overburdened Austria.

The American government has recognized that this country has a responsibility to these people, a responsibility which goes beyond the size and strength of the United States and which abides in the very seed of America — its creation by peoples seeking haven from oppression, seeking an opportunity to live and develop as free men. It seems now that Mr. Voorhees will be able to help America breathe meaning once again into Emma Lazarus, words on the Statue of Liberty.

"Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me: I lift my lamp beside the golden door."
Two weeks ago, Vice President Nixon left for Austria to survey the situation and determine what further need for United States help exists. Last week he made his report to the President and the people. This was the gist of what he learned:

Approximately 175,000 Hungarians have fled to Austria, of whom about 70,000 have been resettled elsewhere. Mr. Nixon said he felt “a great sense of urgency about the importance of Americans doing our full share.” In addition to those who fled during the revolt there are thousands who fled communism earlier and who have “as good a moral case for admittance to the United States as those who have come out in the last few weeks.”

On Thursday, as the last visas of the 21,500 authorized were being issued in Austria, President Eisenhower directed consular staffs there to continue processing applicants for emigration to the United States. He also made it clear that consideration of an increase in the existing ceilings on entries would have “top priority” at a meeting of the President with Republican and Democratic Congressional leaders on Tuesday.

What will probably emerge is a three point program designed (1) to liberalize the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act which has been under heavy criticism ever since it was passed in 1952; (2) to provide special financial assistance to the smaller countries that have accepted Hungarian refugees despite great financial strain, and (3) to increase the ceiling on the number of refugees to be admitted during the existing emergency.

Although Mr. Nixon has not specified what changes he would make in the McCarran-Walter Act, the law has been under attack because it sets relatively low quotas for emigration from Eastern Europe, from which most of the refugees are coming, and because it provides complex and rigid procedures for processing individual cases.
Like thousands before them, the Hungarians above are experiencing a desperate moment. Home ties gone, senses still tuned to death, they are leaving an escape wagon on the bitter Austrian border. The little Hungarian girl on the opposite page is shown at a time of new hope. She is a stunning example of how the U.S. can assimilate her brave countrymen. Between these two extremes the journey is
not simple, and how to smooth it is a growing problem for the whole free world. So far 150,000 Hungarians have fled their motherland. So far the free world has placed 100,000; 21,500 will be accepted by the U.S., and more than half of this number are already here. But still they are coming across the border to Austrian camps at the rate of 1,500 a day.

Vice President Nixon flew to Austria seeking a solution to this problem. He went to see the crowded camps, had a look at the grim border, spoke to countless refugees and played with children (see cover). He came back both moved and determined. At week's end he and the President were preparing to discuss such solutions as giving financial aid to countries which help refugees and raising the U.S. quota—anything to keep up the refugee flow to free countries.

Some of the people that Nixon was eager to help have made the journey from fear to hope and are already well established and at work in the U.S. Such are the Csillags, late of Csorna, Hungary, one of whose daughters is taking the oath of allegiance above. On the following pages Life Photographer-Reporter Carl Mydans records how the Csillags reacted during the first stages of adjustment to a new way of life.
Hungarians
CONTINUED

JUST OFF THE PLANE, THE CSILLAGS WERE SHOWN THUS IN "LIFE," DEC. 3

THE FIRM START OF A NEW LIFE

With nothing in the world but their lives, their clothes and each other, the Csillags came to the U.S. in the first planeload of Hungarian refugees. Bedraggled, bewildered and more than a little afraid, they shivered at the chilly New Jersey airport (above). Behind them—as with those in the planeloads that followed—lay the harrowing days of their escape to the Austrian border by truck and motorbike, then the soup kitchens, questions, refugee camps and papers. Ahead lay hope, a chance to make a place in the free world and to be what Vice President Nixon called "the kind of people who make good Americans."

For the Pal Csillag family help came quickly—and beyond believing. In Indianapolis a prosperous uncle, Joseph Singer, who had left Hungary as a boy 48 years before, offered them a new start. A brother-in-law, Alex Star (the English word for Csillag), promised to help look out for them. Two days later, dazed and still incredulous, the Csillags found themselves rolling west on a long, fast train.

But they could not envision the new life that awaited them. They were used to little food and less fuel. In their home town of Csorna (pop. 8,957) they had known no one with flush toilets or refrigerators. Of the family only Pal, 35, had seen a telephone—and that from a distance. They could only wonder if the tales they had heard would come true.

OFF TO NEW HOME, Pal, Pauline, 7, and Josef, 4, stare out of the train at the Indiana countryside. This part of trip reminded them of the cattle- and cabbage-raising farmland around their old home in western Hungary near Austrian border.

WITH THEIR GREAT-UNCLE, Joseph Singer, a prosperous and philanthropic industrialist, Pauline (left) and Irene walk from railroad station in Indianapolis to unload their new toys in his Cadillac. He brought the toys down to the train.

VISITING REFUGEES, Vice President Nixon talks to Hungarians who cluster around him at Camp Kilmer, N.J., where 6,500 now wait to be relocated in U.S. Mr. Nixon said the center would try to speed processing from 273 to 500 a day.
IN JOYOUS REUNION at Indianapolis station, Rose Csillag, 35, embraces her brother-in-law whom she had not seen since he fled Hungary in 1946.

NEW CSILLAG HOME is $65-a-month, two-story duplex on North New Jersey Street which was rented for them by their uncle. They live in six rooms on the right side. Mr. Singer also made arrangements to furnish the house for them.

AT PLAY AT LAST the Csillag children run up and down their own steps as they wait for aunt to take them for a walk. The milkman had just stopped and said, "My stock is Scots, Irish and German. We all mix well in this country."
FOOD APLENTY is gulped by Csillags, here eating noodle soup, meat balls, potatoes and beans. When they first arrived Rose was shocked to see Mrs. Star pour Josef a full glass of milk. "Don't give him that much—divide it up," she said. None of the Csillags had seen a grapefruit. "What's that?" they asked.

BRIGHT CURTAINS catch eye of Rose, here shopping with Mrs. Star and Irene. Rose finally settled for a multicolored pattern that had gay flowers on it.

SETTLING DOWN AND SAMPLING A LIFE FULL OF NEW WONDERS

So many strange things happened in the first few days in Indianapolis that the Csillags were soon almost incapable of surprise. A big truck came up and dumped coal in the cellar. "There's no bill for this," said the truckman. "This is free." Rose went uptown shopping with Mrs. Star, and a store made her a present of a new fur coat. "I wore one coat 10 years," she said. "Now I have four. Why do people do things like this?"

CSILLAGS LOOK OVER RESULTS OF THEIR FIRST SHOPPING TRIP, ALARMED TO FIND THEY SPENT $21.50

STAR TAKES OUT BOX OF KLEENEX, WHICH THEY
CLOTHES WASHER made Rose say, "Now I've seen the day! At home we use a bucket and a bar of home-made soap. We scrub all day to get things clean."

"That's just the way it is in America. People want to help," said Uncle Singer. "That's the way it is?" asked Rose, and broke into tears.

Pal Caillag called it a "fairyland." He could not believe the refrigerator could actually make ice by itself, and could not bear to see unmelted ice cubes discarded in the sink. He said the Stars ate too much and wasted too much. He took immediately to the telephone and called a Hungarian friend with ease. "Good things you get used to quick," he said. "It is the bad things you never can get used to. That is why we left Hungary."

Then his friends set out to help get Pal a job. "I told him he has the same chance I had if he'll apply himself and work like everyone else in this country," said Uncle Singer. "Did you hear him saying this morning that America is a fairyland? Already Pal is beginning to understand."

"That's the way it is?" asked Uncle Singer, who started his Progress Tool and Engineering Company, Inc. 11 years ago and has since built it into a business which grosses $1.5 million yearly.

TELEVISION SET in their new living room fascinates the Caillags. They first saw TV at a refugee shelter in New York. Set was present from Uncle Singer, who started his Progress Tool and Engineering Company, Inc. 11 years ago and has since built it into a business which grosses $1.5 million yearly.

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HAVE NEVER SEEN, AND EXPLAINS HOW TO USE IT

PAL, HAVING WATCHED STAR, TRIES KLEENEX FOR HIMSELF. "JUST THINK, ONLY USE IT ONCE!" SAYS ROSE
ON THEIR OWN, STUDY AND WORK

Settled at last in a house, among friends, the Csillags immediately got down to the most vital business—a job for Pal and school for the girls. Both turned out to be remarkably easy. With Mrs. Star, Rose went down to see Mr. Stonebaugh, principal of P.S. 76. He told them the girls were welcome. "They're not the first to come here, strangers to the country and to English, and soon be at home," he said.

Bill Hickel, a district manager of Anheuser-Busch, which sells baker's yeast as well as beer, read in the papers that Pal had been a baker. "I know a lot of bakers," he said. He called one. "These refugee people need help. How about giving him a job?" Pal went down to the Rosely Bakeries and was soon at work. "Down there," Pal said, "you can drink all the coffee you want. It's real coffee. You can eat all the food you want free. And I am paid more than $75 a week. In Csorna I earned about $77 a month and it cost $34 for a pair of shoes." And after a week of work, Pal got another pleasant surprise. His sister and brother-in-law from Hungary, the Klopfers, were coming from the Camp Kilmer refugee center. He met them and proudly took them for a ride on the first escalator the Klopfers had ever seen.
COMING HOME from his first night on the job, Pal, who works in bakery from midnight to 9 a.m. and sometimes until 11 a.m. during rush periods, greets Rose and little Josef who came out to meet him at doorway of their new home.

LEARNING THE ROPEs, Pal, whose main baking experience has been in coarse breads, gets pastry-making tips from Superintendent Jimmy Boeldt, who winds cream horn shells for him, saying, "You can tell he's handled dough before."
President Eisenhower today increased to 21,500 the number of Hungarian refugees who will be admitted to the United States. The President said that he would ask the new Congress also for legislation that would allow "at least some of the escapees who have proceeded to other countries for asylum to have the opportunity to apply for permanent resettlement in the United States, having in mind particularly the fact that many of these refugees undoubtedly have relatives here."

Under existing law, the number of visas that can be given Hungarian refugees is limited, but the President waived these numerous restrictions by giving broad interpretation to the emergency provisions for admission of "parolees." Persons admitted under this section of law are allowed to stay for an indefinite period, but technically do not have permanent status. Indeed, the law provides that when the emergency condition that gave them parole status has ended the "parolee" should return to his own country. But the President and the White House were confident the Congress would change this legislation in the light of sentiment here toward the victims of the Hungarian revolt.

Much to the displeasure of the White House the program announced today already had "leaked" to the press in Vienna, where officials on the spot are grasping with the problems of red tape in moving refugees to the United States.

The program was recommended to President Eisenhower by his newly appointed special representative on refugee problems, Tracy F. Voorhees, who had been on the job only two days. Mr. Voorhees, a New York lawyer, is a former Under Secretary of the Army.

The White House again emphasized the need for "the most practicable speed" in moving refugees here to relieve the burden on the Austrian Government, "which has responded so generously to the refugee needs.

The President pointed out the two families will have the utmost gravity of any attack upon the territorial integrity or political independence of the Reich's past neighbors—Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and Pakistan. Tomorrow he will meet with Secretary of State Dulles, who is returning to his job in Washington from the Western Hemisphere to meet the shortage created by the flooding of the Suez Canal.

He has authorized an emergency program for moving American oil production and tanker tonnage to step up deliveries of fuel from the Western Hemisphere to meet the shortage created by the flooding of the Suez Canal.

The President emphasized the flight of refugees into Austria and created an emergency situation which the United States should share with the other countries of the free world. Because of this emergency, those refugees who seek asylum in the United States will be brought here with the utmost practicable speed.

The President pointed out that the immigration visas available for Hungarian refugees under the Refugee Relief Act were practically exhausted and that the emergency situation was urgent. He said that the United States should share the refugee problem with the other states of the free world. Because of this, those refugees who seek asylum in the United States will be brought here with the utmost practicable speed.

The President said that he had directed the Secretary of Defense to work out arrangements for the transportation of these refugees to the United States in accordance with agreements to be made with the United States under the provisions of Section 212 (D) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which authorizes admission upon parole.

The President said that he had directed the Secretary of State to proceed to other countries for asylum to have the opportunity to apply for permanent resettlement in the United States, having in mind particularly the fact that many of these refugees undoubtedly have relatives here.

The President also stated that it was his intention to ask the Congress to include in such legislation those refugees who would allow at least some of the escapees who have proceeded to other countries for asylum to have the opportunity to apply for permanent resettlement in the United States, having in mind particularly the fact that many of these refugees undoubtedly have relatives there.

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U.S. Plans For 16,500 Additional Hungarians
Action Is Expected Today Following Agreement After White House Talk

The Administration is expected to announce, probably today, a 16,500 increase in the number of Hungarian refugees who will be permitted to enter the United States.

This would be in addition to President Eisenhower’s previously announced program to admit 5,000. The 16,500 increase, it was understood, would be divided in this form: 1,500 would be under the authority of the Refugee Relief Act. That act fixes a ceiling of 6,000 on the total number of Hungarian entrants. The 5,000 already authorized will receive visas under this program.

Also, the United States will permit 15,000 Hungarian refugees to come here under what is known as the “parole” section of the McCarran-Walter Act which allows immigrants to be transported immediately to this country for clearance and congressional approval later.

The increase in the refugee entry figures was reportedly reached at a White House meeting called by Chief Presidential Aide Sherman Adams. In addition to members of the White House staff, those present included R. W. Scott McLeod, administrator of the refugee program, and Pierce J. Gerety, deputy administrator.

Envoy Pledges U.S. Will Take Its Share

VIENNA, Nov. 30 (UP)—The United States promised tonight to take its “full share” of Hungarian refugees crowding into this little country. The promise was made by U.S. Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson as Austria began to welcome the first of the second 100,000 of fugitives.

Austrian security officials reported that Russian tanks came within one mile of the frontier during the night to halt the flight of refugees.

The ‘Austrians said they could not estimate the number of casualties but that four large tanks were seen moving over the area. Frontier police said they also heard heavy machinegun fire which they believed turned back many Hungarians.

The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) reported that 100,511 Hungarians have crossed into Austria since the Hungarian revolt against Soviet domination began Oct. 23. That number is more than 1 per cent of Hungary’s 9,800,000 population.

More than 30,000 refugees have moved on to other countries from Austria, but only 1000 have gone to the United States. There have been murmurs in the Austrian press that the United States was not

See REFUGEES, P. A2, Col. 6
Hungarians Will Get U. S. Entry

Action of President Boosts Admission Total to 21,500

BY GARNETT D. HORNER
Star Staff Correspondent

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 1.—President Eisenhower opened America's doors today to at least 21,500 Hungarian refugees from "Soviet aggression."

His action increased by 16,500 the number of Hungarians fleeing from Russian guns who are being offered asylum in the United States under an emergency program started three weeks ago.

Immigration Act Utilized

In unprecedented wholesale fashion, Mr. Eisenhower invoked a little known section of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act to direct that 16,000 of the Hungarian refugees now crowding Austria be admitted to the United States on "parole."

This gets around the national quota and other restrictive provisions of the law so that the refugees may be brought here with "the utmost practicable speed" in view of the "emergency problem."

The pertinent section of the basic immigration law permits the attorney general to parole an alien into this country temporarily for an indefinite period when such action is in the "public interest."

Mr. Eisenhower promised to ask Congress in January for emergency legislation to provide permanent residence rights for the refugee immigrants technically being offered only temporary asylum under this parole provision.

Refugee Act First Used

The emergency program for bringing into America some of the thousands of Hungarians who have fled into Austria to escape Soviet tyranny was begun under the Refugee Relief Act.

This act, passed some three years ago and expiring December 31, set up special procedures for admitting into this country 100,000 refugees from certain countries. It set quotas, not on the nationality basis or by areas where the refugees had found temporary asylum. A total of 38,000 immigration visas were provided by this law for refugees in Germany and Austria.

When the Hungarian freedom revolt was suppressed by Soviet tanks and Hungarians began crossing the border into Austria by the thousands, administrators of the act figured at least 5,000 visas remained available under this provision. A review has upset this figure to 4,500.

Because this limited number could be admitted under the existing parole relief act, the President invoked the parole provision of the basic immigration law to offer asylum to an additional 16,500.

Total May Be Increased

"when those numbers (of visas) have been exhausted," said a White House statement announcing his action, "the situation will be re-examined."

So, some 2,600 Hungarian refugees have been issued visas permitting them to enter the United States under the Refugee Relief Act. About half of these have actually arrived in this country under an experimental air transportation program.

As explained by White House Press Secretary James C. Brady, the legal situation is exceedingly complex, requiring extraordinary presidential action.

While this action is unprecedented, it is not without precendent. The Byrnes Act was utilized in 1949 in the "Vietnam emergency" and the Refugee Act was invoked to admit into the United States some of the 20,000 refugees who fled into Austria to escape Soviet aggression. So far, some 2,000 Hungarian immigrants have been admitted to the United States under the Refugee Relief Act.

This provides one loophole for possible future admission of permanent legal residence in this country of the thousands of Hungarians fleeing under an emergency parole under the emergency Hungarian program. The President may ask Congress for special legislation to grant the Hungarian parolee immigrants the permanent residence visas authorized under the Refugee Relief Act for other areas and not used. But he left the way open to accomplish the same purpose in other ways.

The new approach to admit at least 21,500 of the Hungarian refugees into this country, instead of the 5,000 goal originally set, was worked out in conferences. In Washington during the last couple of days under the supervision of Tracy S. Voorhees, who was designated by the President on Wednesday as his special representative to co-ordinate all Hungarian refugee relief and resettlement activities.

It was announced to a statement from Mr. Eisenhower's vacation headquarters here as the President prepared to center with Secretary of State Dulles tomorrow on other international problems.

Mr. Dulles, who has been recuperating at Key West, Fla., from cancer surgery, will stop off here on a flight back to Washington, where he will return to his desk Monday before flying to Europe next Saturday for another meeting of the NATO ministerial council.

16,500 More Hungarian Refugees Will Get U. S. Entry

TURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1956—36 PAGES

SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

STAR PRESS

Home D
Up to yesterday fewer than 25,000 of the 100,000 Hungarian refugees in Austria had been sent to other havens. And the rate of departures was not keeping up with the new arrivals.

Some fugitives reported help from Soviet guards, whose numbers along the border had been increased, others said they were shot at. The bodies of a score of dead fugitives were left lying near the border at one point as a deterrent to others to stay in Hungary. Still the influx continued. Early in the week 3,000 to 3,500 were entering Austria daily, a contrast with the 6,000 to 9,000 crossing each day the previous week. Wednesday the number rose to 4,000, Thursday to 4,800.

As the dimensions of the refugee problem grew, pressure increased for greater efforts by haven countries. The pressure on the United States was particularly strong. So far only about 1,000 Hungarians have been brought to the United States. Several European countries have taken far more.

Thursday President Eisenhower moved to step up the American effort. To coordinate Government and private programs for the refugees he appointed Tracy S. Voorhees, a New York attorney, with a record of Government service going back to the Truman Administration, when he was Under Secretary of the Army.

Yesterday the President announced that the overall quota for Hungarian refugees would be raised to 21,500. Of these 6,500 will be admitted under the emergency Refugee Relief Act that expires Dec. 31. The other 15,000 will be admitted provisionally under a so-called "parole" provision of the basic McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. Once this quota has been exhausted, the President said, "the situation will be reexamined."
Refugee-Program Chief Is Old Hand at Relief

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 UB.—Tracy S. Voorhees, the veteran trouble shooter named by President Eisenhower to get the Hungarian refugee program on the track, sees himself as a host to friends in need and not a bureaucrat out to build another government agency.

Mr. Voorhees, a sixty-six-year-old New York lawyer, well knows the difference between the two roles. He has been handling tough government situations ever since World War I.

He got his first experience and abiding interest in helping large numbers of troubled people from former President Hoover, who achieved world-wide acclaim for his work in helping war-distressed people.

Finnish Relief Fund

Mr. Voorhees served in 1939-40 as assistant director of organization for the Finnish Relief Fund during Finland's bitter winter stand against the Russian invaders.

When Mr. Eisenhower chose Mr. Voorhees to pull together the Hungarian refugee program, the Chief Executive picked a man who has spent most of the last sixteen years straightening out complicated projects at home and abroad.

Mr. Voorhees holds academic degrees from Rutgers and Columbia Universities. He handled his first government red tape as a lawyer with the Bureau of Imports in the War Trade Board in World War I.

When Mr. Voorhees got word of his new assignment, he was working at the Pentagon as a consultant in the touchy business of military research and development now being done for the Western Allies by non-American scientists.

In White House Office

Within hours after his new appointment, however, Refugee Co-ordinator Voorhees was in his new White House office conferring with people already involved in the problem.

He lost no time in dispelling any idea that he meant to ride roughshod over government and private agencies trying to help the Hungarians. To all who conferred with him, the President's co-ordinator gave assurances that he "will not displace anybody and will "not cast reflections on the way the program has been run so far."

Mr. Voorhees was equally positive in saying he intends to give "meaning to the President's call for leadership in making a real thing of the deep American spirit of welcome for people in their deplorable situation."

And how does he propose to go about his job of speeding the influx of helpless and homeless people, solving the intricate legal problems involved in their coming and getting them places to live and work and call home?

To Get Facts First

His first approach, which Mr. Voorhees is determined to continue until the job is done, is to get the facts and to work with everybody in and out of government who has or volunteers responsibility for the victims of Soviet brutality.

He said "the most important thing is to keep up and to encourage even greater efforts by civilian philanthropic groups."

From his years of experience in and with the government, he holds that in humanitarian work...
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UP)—Representative Francis E. Walter charged today that hastily organized groups were conducting spurious campaigns in the field of relief for Hungarian refugees. He said they were collecting money and diverting it to their own use.

The Pennsylvania Democrat declined to identify the groups, but he said that "high" State Department officials had told him yesterday that organizations had been formed solely for Hungarian relief but were not channeling their funds for that purpose.

The State Department refused to comment on Mr. Walter's statements.

Mr. Walter urged that contributions be sent only to the American Red Cross or other "recognized" welfare agencies. He said he could not refer to specific organizations.

Mr. Walter is co-author of the McCarran-Walter Refugee Relief Act. He recently returned from a visit to the Austro-Hungarian border escape area. He appeared today on the Columbia Broadcasting System television program "Face the Nation.

Prediction for Refugees

He urged the United States to charter ships to bring Hungarian refugees here faster and ease the jam of refugees in Austria. He predicted that most of the 21,000 to be brought here eventually would return to their native land.

"Many of these people, particularly the youngest ones, will not want to stay in the United States or any other country where they have found safety for the moment," he said. "They will want to return to drive the invaders from their borders, "

"Most of those I talked to are seeking safety. They love Hungary and want to return. They are seeking security only because they are fearful of the consequences of their return." He added.

Immediately after the program, Mr. Walter released the texts of identical letters he had sent to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr.

In the letters Mr. Walter urged "a more flexible policy" and a relaxation of the rigid visa-issuance and admission procedures being used in screening Hungarians in Austria.

"I am fearful that by limiting our intake of Hungarian refugees to those whom we deem eligible to settle permanently in the United States we are making a mistake," he wrote.
Action on Refugees

There has been a commendable increase in official American alertness to the Hungarian refugee problem since Tracy S. Voorhees took charge as coordinator late last week.

Our new quota of 21,500—instead of 5000—is closer to America's fair share of the burden imposed on the world by Russian brutality.

Congress will certainly act promptly on special legislation needed to take care of the 15,000 refugees who will come in as “parolees” under the McCarran-Walter law.

President Eisenhower's decision to ask Congress to permit some of the refugees to apply for immigration visas from countries other than Austria also helps speed up the international resettlement program.

Most of the refugees who want to migrate to far countries put the United States first on their list. Until they lose all hope of coming to America, they won't consider a chance to go anywhere else. They won't leave Austria, even temporarily, for fear of jeopardizing their status. This reassurance will help take the strain off Austria.

One other thing needs fixing promptly.

At last report, the tedious screening process was holding visas down to about 450 a day.

The Canadian government is changing its system to defer medical and security checks until the refugees have reached Canada. Some of the European governments, with far more problems and far fewer facilities than we have, did that long ago.

We trust that Mr. Voorhees, who, from his first recommendations to the President, is well informed as to the emergency situation in Austria, will get the proper orders issued.

In announcing the new program, President Eisenhower said it would “give practical effect to the American people's intense desire to help the victims of Soviet oppression.”

Only the prompt arrival on American shores of these brave and unfortunate people will, in our opinion, satisfy that “intense desire.”

Before this great task is finished, let us hope that our record will permit us to hold up our head in company with the Austrians.
Public Service

To the N. Y. Herald Tribune:
The most interesting thing about your story of the appointment by President Eisenhower of Tracy S. Voorhees as his representative to co-ordinate Hungarian relief and resettlement activities was that Mr. Voorhees would "serve without pay."

How about more dollar-a-year men in national, state and city politics in these days of backbreaking taxes? Certainly many of our business leaders can afford it, and it's about time! We are living in an atmosphere of emergency as a steady diet these days and some of our more successful citizens should live up to the challenge.

What they can do for themselves in private enterprise they should try to do for mankind in general.

LILLIAN ABBOTT.
A Very Special Assignment
Air Force Offers 150 Cn. To Rush Refugees to S.

By JACK RAYMOND

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—The Air Force has informed the White House that it is ready to carry out a dramatic airlift of Hungarian refugees from Austria to the United States.

Air Force sources disclosed that up to four-engine transport planes already had been alerted to carry more than 15,000 refugees from their emergency quarters in Austria.

President Eisenhower raised to 21,500, Saturday, the number of Hungarian refugees to be granted asylum in the United States.

The Air Force estimated it could bring 1,000 refugees a day out of the Austrian capital, assuming they were cleared rapidly by officials there. This probably would be the biggest air transport undertaking since the Berlin airlift, when food and fuel were supplied to the city during the Soviet blockade in 1948-49.

Navy May Join Operation

Navy planes and ships also will be used to speed the refugees and heighten the drama of the United States effort.

The Air Force plan was detailed in an urgent dispatch sent to Tracy S. Voorhees at the White House.

Mr. Voorhees is the President's counselor for United States participation in the world-wide effort to find homes for Hungarian refugees.

The plan took into consideration the possibility that military aircraft might be precluded from landing in Austria because of the status of that country. Soviet propagandists already have made charges, rejected by Austria, that the United States was preparing to re-establish military bases in that country.

UNITED STATES, Soviet, British and French forces occupied Austria under a state treaty was signed in 1955. The possibility that the Soviet Union might use any pretext for sending back its military forces was not taken lightly here.

The Air Force suggested using planes of the Military Air Transport Service and Air Force units in West Germany and chartered commercial airliners. Fifteen to twenty planes daily would fly the Atlantic.

The Military Air Transport Service, favored for the undertaking, is a joint operation of the defense services and is commanded by Lieut. Gen. Joseph Smith.

General Smith in 1948 as a brigadier general directed in West Germany the mighty United States task force that carried out the Berlin airlift, feeding and supplying the Western sectors of that city when the Soviet Army cut them off.

Another idea that is understood to be favored at the White House is to have other services, particularly the Navy, make an important contribution to the United States program.

It is believed that if some of the refugees were brought to the United States in Navy vessels, a practical advantage would be an opportunity to do some of the "processing" en route.
U. S. REFUGEE AIDE
TO PUSH FACILITIES

Vorhees Talks With Officials
on Handling of 21,500 to
Come From Hungary

Tracy S. Voorhees, President Eisenhower's refugee coor­
dinator, yesterday discussed ex­
pansion of relief facilities to
handle the expected flow of
21,500 Hungarian refugees to
the United States.

Mr. Voorhees conferred in
New York with representatives
of the large organized relief
agencies that are cooperating
with the Government.

Later he met in Washington
with State Department repre­
sentatives, Lieut. Gen. Thomas
W. Herren, commander of the
First Army, and Brig. Gen.
Sidney C. Wooten, commander
of the refugee reception center
at Camp Kilmer, N. J.

Two engineering companies
totaling 200 men moved into
Kilmer today. They began reno­
vating additional barracks to
handle the sharply increased ref­
gugee flow. Kilmer now has re­
habilitated facilities to accom­
modate 1,224 refugees at one
time. It is understood that facil­
ities for several times that num­
ber will be prepared.

The fourteenth plane load of
Hungarian refugees arrived at
Kilmer. It brought the number
of refugees received there to
987, of whom 697 have already
been resettled and 290 are still
in camp.

Girl Sent to Sanatorium

Miss Elizabeth Kiss, a 24-1
year-old refugee who arrived
last week, was transferred to
Deborah Sanatorium at Browns
Mills, N. J., after being diag­
nosed as a tuberculosis patient.
Her fiancé is in Vienna await­
ing transportation to the United
States.

A group of eighteen Hun­
garian seamen who jumped ship
to seek asylum arrived at the
New York International Air­
port at Idlewld, Queens, aboard
a Pan American World Airways
plane from Frankfort. Eleven
left the Hungarian freighter
Debrecen in Beirut, Lebanon, in
early November, six deserted the
Szeged on Nov. 15 in Beirut and
one left the freighter Beke at
Istanbul, Turkey, in October.

A large Hungarian national
flag was raised in front of the
New York Chapter headquarters
of the American Red Cross at
315 Lexington Avenue to fly un­
til the Red Cross drive for
$5,000,000 for Hungarian relief
is completed.

The first Red Cross team to
leave the United States for
Vienna took off yesterday at
3:30 P.M. aboard a Pan Amer­
ican Airways flight. E. Roland
U. S. Plans to Air-Lift 21,500 Refugees

By Don Irwin
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A substantial air lift to hasten transportation to the United States of the full 21,500 Hungarian escapees authorized by President Eisenhower was in the making today.

Now being discussed by officials are two alternative plans, one providing for use of Military Air Transport Service planes, the other for use of commercial carriers for which tentative bookings have been made by the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration.

A decision on the method is expected at a meeting scheduled for tomorrow which will be attended by Tracy S. Voorhees, co-ordinator of the refugee relief program; Defense Department transportation officials, and officials of I. C. E. M.

More Funds Needed

In an announcement issued here tonight, I. C. E. M. estimated that by the end of December, it can move 63,000 refugees out of emergency camps in Austria to havens abroad. Of these, 5,000 would go to the United States. But the announcement stressed that the organization's emergency fund of $300,000 will be inadequate and said it will need about $600,000 from the twenty-six members of I. C. E. M. to carry out the big resettlement job.

The announcement said that, as of today, 109,603 Hungarians had sought refuge in Austria and 35,295 had been moved out of the country—mostly to other European states—by I. C. E. M. Thus far, it said, it has assisted 1,148 Hungarians in coming to the United States.

It was understood here tonight that a final decision on the type of air lift to be used to bring refugees to the United States rests with President Eisenhower.

Meanwhile, informed officials said, a tentative plan has been worked out to use M. A. T. S. transport planes ranging in size from DC-4s to Constellations to ferry the escapees from the Rhein-Main Air Force Base in Frankfurt, Germany, to McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey. McGuire Field is near Camp Kilmer, present debarkation point for most of the refugee flights.

Associated Press

Tracy S. Voorhees, co-ordinator of refugee program.

I. C. E. M. has gone ahead with tentative arrangements for commercial space. Thus far, it has arranged for a potential 14,000 seats on commercial aircraft in December and another 20,000 in January—more than enough to handle the maximum approved by the President.

Any substantial I. C. E. M. aid lift will be dependent, however, on augmentation of its present funds. The agency's director, Harold H. Tittmann jr., has urgently advised members of this need.

I. C. E. M. has already agreed to pay for transportation of 12,000 refugees who will be resettled in Western Europe. Canada has agreed to accept 3,000, but has asked I. C. E. M. to make travel arrangements for those for whom there is no space on the Canadian government's limited travel facilities.

I. C. E. M. reported tonight that non-Communist nations have already offered to make available asylum for 70,050 refugees in addition to offers by the United Kingdom and France to which no specific ceilings were attached.

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By Murrey Marder
Staff Reporter

A hastily organized "Project Mercy" plan using both Air Force planes and Navy transports to carry 16,500 Hungarian refugees to a haven in the United States was reportedly approved yesterday. The project, to carry out this Nation's offer to shelter a total of 21,500—5,000 of whom already are being moved here—may be announced by the White House today.

The new plan was outlined at a closed-door Pentagon meeting attended by representatives of the Army, Navy, Air Force, State and Labor Departments, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the American Red Cross, Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration, and the Public Health Service. It represents a modification of the Air Force's original proposal to fly Hungarian refugees to this country at the rate of 1,000 a day.

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AIRLIFT TO FREEDOM

The airlift of Hungarian refugees to America could become one of the greatest symbols of man’s humanity to man—with a little planning and imagination. The planning concerns the 21,500 refugees that the President has said he wants this country to take rapidly; the imagination concerns the many points in America to which they might be transported with a minimum of hardship and a maximum of welcome which are due a heroic people who stood against guns and fought for their freedom.

It goes without saying that people who have just fought against Russian soldiers and Russian tanks and the Hungarian Secret Police should not—for whatever reason—have as their first taste of American life an army, military police, regimentation and barracks. No other group of refugees reaching these shores under the regular immigration quotas or emergency legislation is subjected to this “reception.”

There are a score of cities and communities North, West, South, as well as East, which are eager for these newcomers, who in addition to being heroes are also skilled workers, farmers, intellectuals, students. Peoria, Ill., has asked for a plane load. There have been sympathy demonstrations in Ohio and other states that have Hungarian communities. The city of Milwaukee proudly resettled a direct plane load of refugees in four days flat in a broad civic-private welfare-business program that is a dramatic example for the country.

Surely arrangements can be made to fly plane loads direct, as with the Milwaukee group of seventy-three, to a planned number of communities where the great private and religious agencies, working with immigration, health and employment services, can, with a minimum of red tape, give them a warm, civilian welcome and find them homes and jobs.

It is not a tough job, for the numbers of refugees coming in are still relatively small. It is hoped that the new refugee expeditor, Tracy Stebbins Voorhees, a sensitive man with a distinguished record of service to mankind, will see the practical value of flying the newcomers direct from Europe to destination. We think that the people of many communities should have a chance to express themselves as the Milwaukeeans have done.
Eisenhower Orders
An Air and Sea Lift
Of 15,000 Refugees

Text of White House statement appears on Page 18.

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

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—President Eisenhower announced today an "air-lift and a sea-lift" to move 15,000 Hungarian refugees into the United States by Jan. 1 or shortly thereafter.

The White House said all flights by United States military air transports, through the Transportation Service (M. A. T. S.), will be air-lift by aircraft of the United States Navy, to Europe to the United States.

Refugee-Lift Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—President Eisenhower today announced the air-sea transportation of all 15,000 Hungarian refugees to the United States.

The President announced today arrangements for placing the refugees who will come in under the parole provision of the Refugee Relief Act—those coming by air by about the end of the year or shortly thereafter.

In September after Congress convenes the President will immediately request the necessary legislation. He will also request that the refugees be permitted to apply for admission to the United States.

The President is also requesting the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration (I. G. M. E.) to make the arrangements for necessary transportation from Austria to Bremerhaven, for those coming by ocean transport and to Munich for those to be air-lifted.

To do all possible to provide for the comfort and care of these refugees while in transit, the American Red Cross will supply a team of workers in each of the refugees' countries to precede by air about the day arrangements for the ocean-lift to Europe and to do all possible to provide for the comfort and care of these refugees while in transit, the American Red Cross will supply a team of workers in each of the refugees' countries to precede by air about the

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U. S. Seeks Jobs, Homes For Hungarian Refugees

By Neil MacNeil

Tracy Voorhees, President Eisenhower's special refugee chief, appealed to the American people yesterday to find homes and jobs for Hungarian refugees fleeing Russian terrorism.

Voorhees told a White House news conference he had sent Gen. J. Lawton Collins, former Army Chief of Staff, to Camp Kilmer, N. J. to make an intensive study of the situation. Collins will try to find ways to speed the 21,500 refugees to new homes after arrival there.

Voorhees said the Hungarian refugees offer America "a great opportunity, not just a responsibility" to show the world its faith in freedom. It will be "a sad day," he said, if this country cannot provide haven for 21,500 victims of Russian brutality.

The State Department said meantime that all 6,400 visas available for the Hungarians under the Refugee Relief Act already have been issued. Only 2,000 of the 6,400 have arrived here thus far but the rest are expected before Christmas.

The remaining 15,100 Hungarians to be brought here in a gigantic air-sea lift will be admitted under parole provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

This means their status will have to be determined later. However, the Administration plans to ask Congress next year to pass special legislation permitting the Hungarians to remain in this country permanently.

The Labor Department announced that it is doing its best to help get the refugees settled. Secretary James P. Mitchell said teams of interviewers will be sent abroad the Navy transports bringing the refugees to this country.

The interviewers will prepare work application for each refugee while the ship is at sea.

Voorhees said it will be a "tremendous problem" to absorb the refugees properly in this country. Not the least of the difficulties is the language barrier.

Voorhees said he saw nothing wrong with using military planes and ships to bring the refugees here. After all, he said, they will be on a "humanitarian" mission. He said there was no "pressure" from the Austrian government against use of the military craft.

45 Hungarian Athletes Refuse to Go Home

MELBOURNE, Dec. 8 (Saturday) (UP) — Forty-five Hungarians who came to Australia for the Olympic Games chose freedom and stayed here today when their teammates headed for home. More may defect en route to Budapest.

Of the 175 athletes, coaches and managers from Hungary, only 150 are going back. The others elected to seek political asylum rather than return to their revolt-torn homeland under armed Soviet domination.

Among those staying here are some of Hungary's most noted athletes and the assistant chief of the Hungarian Olympic Committee.

Among those staying in Melbourne are Laszlo Tabori, a four-minute miler, and his coach Mohaly Igloi, who also trained Sandor Iharos and Istvan Rozsavolgyi, who broke world records and made track and field history.

A surprise defector was Assistant Committee Chairman Laszlo Nadori. He disappeared from the Olympic Village Friday, leaving a note to the chairman saying, "God bless you all." Team members said Nadori was active in the rebellion in Hungary in October and had been blacklisted by the Russians.

One of those heading home was Laszlo Papp, winner of the Olympic boxing gold medal in three Olympics—1948, 1952 and 1956. His wife and 10-month-old son are in Budapest. He said "if conditions were right" he would like to tour the United States, first as an amateur, then perhaps as a professional fighter.
THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN REVIEW

THE HUNGARIAN REVOLT—SIX WEEKS OF A HEROIC FIGHT FOR FREEDOM AND STEERN REPRESION

1. Rebels fire at plane as Russians try to stem rebellion's beginning.
2. Wreckage blocks Budapest street after first Russian intervention.
3. Soviet armor moves back into the city to crush armed resistance.
4. Refusing to live under Soviet tyranny, refugees flee to Austria.
5. Remaining workers resist Communist puppet regime, refuse to work.
6. Rebellion goes on despite troops, women honor fallen heroes.
Tense Budapest
Six Weeks of Revolt

Ten centuries ago Emperor Leo the Wise of Byzantium wrote of the Magyars: "This people abounds placed Moscow in a predicament of dents from the University of Buda­international protest over the Com­the country as an observer for the Russians' grip on their satellite Nagy to6k the helm. Nagy never authors and journalists. . They were now fully supported by the Army. The peasants suppor' ^d them by篇文章 in Vienna, John Mac- come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre come the most important ele­passed into the stage of passive The government toppled and Imre com
Hungary

In a spectacular sea and air lift Hungarian refugees United States before New Year's Day. It may also wipe away some of the ill-will and bitterness that has been directed at the United States in the last month because of the refugee crisis.

This ill-will stemmed, first from the failure of Europe and especially Austria to grasp the tangled nature of the United States immigration statutes. The result was that Western Europe interpreted United States delays, as Washington scordled the issue, in the worst possible light. The ill-will was fed, also, by the failure of the United States and other Western nations to act immediately, forceful leadership in a crisis situation, by the absence of any coordination of what have been separate refugee relief efforts, and by the resulting inability of anyone to give the Hungarian refugee a clear account of the decisions and policies that were being made to shape his future.

The Play of Chance

In the absence of direction and planning, the agencies needed to reach for the refugees closest at hand, while some unable to leave outpost camps moved their bitterness. Several days ago, a dozen Hungarian youths walked to Vienna from a mountain inn out of the not unjustified fear that they would be forgotten in their comfortable berth until long after the United States entry quota of 21,500 had been filled.

West of all, perhaps, the agencies were unable to address the refugees with the authority and prestige of the United States, the romantic ideal of many a Hungarian revolutionary who would have measured an efficient word of welcome or counsel or guidance.

The resentment bred by these failings were aggravated by the more easily comprehended-efforts of other nations. Austria, which admitted the refugees without question and formality, readily appreciated West Europe's efforts to do likewise. But Americans could not understand Washington's discussion of this act and that section and equated legislation with factionalism.

Canada assumed early that any "processing" would be done before the refugees reached her soil.

American aid has been abun-
dant and quick, especially in the eyes of those who are familiar with the often cumbersome alas, legalities of Washington. By next month or so, 20,000,000 will have been retrained in the United States and the 80,000 will have been sent by the United States immigration screening will dramatize all that is being done.

But some here already have said: "All new, why not a month ago?" There is still a sense of urgency in the question. The reason would seem to be that good intentions and generous efforts are rarely enough.

And Canada assumed early that any "processing" would be done before the refugees reached her soil.

American aid has been abun-
dant and quick, especially in the eyes of those who are familiar with the often cumbersome legalities of Washington. By next month or so, 20,000,000 will have been retrained in the United States and the 80,000 will have been sent by the United States immigration screening. But some here already have said: "All new, why not a month ago?" There is still a sense of urgency in the question. The reason would seem to be that good intentions and generous efforts are rarely enough.

Carmack in The Christian Science Monitor
REFUGEES:

Heartbeat

It was eminently clear by this week that the tragedy of the Hungarian refugees, fleeing into Austria before the clanking steel treads of Soviet tanks, had touched the heart of America perhaps as no other tragedy since the war.

President Eisenhower announced that this country is ready to admit 21,500 Hungarian refugees—more than four times the number previously scheduled, and the largest single emergency quota since the framework of modern American immigration laws was established a generation ago.

At the President's order, the State Department announced that it would drastically speed up its procedure for handling refugees in Austria, sharply reducing its check-up requirements. It was eliminating, for example, a provision that U.S. Labor Department representatives must determine in advance whether applicants are qualified for jobs they hope to get in this country.

In Vienna, Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr. announced that American aid to the refugees had already exceeded a value of $23 million—including a relief allocation by President Eisenhower of $20 million, but not including the very substantial aid programs being conducted by the voluntary agencies. (The American Red Cross alone is conducting a drive to collect $5 million.)

Mr. Eisenhower appointed Tracy S. Voorhees, New York lawyer and longtime top governmental trouble shooter, as his personal representative to coordinate all phases of the relief program.

All these developments marked a heart-warming change from the start of the program, when the clear desire to help the refugees all but disappeared under coils of red tape, swarms of government bureaucrats, deskfuls of manuals of procedure and a plethora of offers to help with the problem.

At the start of the program, for example, the procedure of admitting refugees into the U.S. was so snarled—at least in the New York area—that The New York Times said editorially that it was a "disgrace to the country."

The sense of urgency which this had created in most of the nation was dramatized by a letter written by Rep. Francis Walter, Pennsylvania Democrat, to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Attorney General Herbert Brownell.
IMMIGRATION
Help from the Heart

In rallies at Yale and U.C.L.A. and the University of North Carolina, U.S. students cheered Hungary’s freedom fighters. In New York City office girls paraded to raise contributions for Hungarian relief. Pittsburgh bakers tried to find out how to send a team to bake bread for refugees in Vienna. New York’s Chas. Pfizer & Co. donated $200,000 worth of antibiotics, flown free to Vienna by Pan American World Airways. The Penn-Texas Corp. (which owns Hallicrafters, Colt’s, Pennsylvania Coal and Coke, etc.) led a host of U.S. business firms by offering jobs, training and housing to 1,000 refugees. Across the U.S., more than 30 relief organizations went their separate ways collecting money, clothes and offers of help to Hungarians.

At the U.S. Army’s bleak entry point at Camp Kilmer, N.J., six federal agencies and seven private volunteer organizations tumbled over one another in processing the 1,004 Hungarians who had already arrived there. neighboring householders wandered casually in to see if some Hungarian might like a home-cooked meal. It was all very distressing to the epicures of Scripps-Howard newspapers. “The heart is there, but the organization is lacking ... It is a classic case of too many cooks.”

Magic Word. Organization was lacking, all right, but bungling was the wrong word for it. The U.S., 4,000 miles from Hungary, bound by strict immigration laws, confronted by a refugee tide whose swell no one could have foreseen, was straining hard to be of human help in the crisis. Its effort came from the heart—and in its spontaneity lay strength, not weakness.

When Hungary flared into revolution, help could not wait on bureaucratic processes. It had to come fast, and if it had not come makeshift, it might not have come at all. Within a week of the outbreak of street fighting in Budapest, the International Rescue Committee (founded in 1935 to help refugees from Nazi Germany) sent its president, Angier Biddle Duke, and chairman, Leo Cherne, to Europe with 15,000 units of terramycin. In Vienna Cherne and another I.R.C. associate loaded a battered Chevrolet with clothing, drugs—and 30 loaves of bread. Pushing through to Budapest, they were stopped more than 20 times, once by a pair of Russian tanks, more often by rebel fighters. What got them through to the rubble-strewn city where lighted candles cast an eerie glow in the darkness? A Red Cross flag and an unofficial password: America.

Momentous Victory. Now, I.R.C. is one of about six U.S. agencies in Austria setting up tents on the border where bone-weary refugees can eat and change wet clothes, transporting them to Vienna in hired buses and helping them through the tangles of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act at the U.S. consulate. There, with a helping hand from U.S. Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson and his embassy staff, augmented by Foreign Service men from Washington and nearby European posts, the consular crew worked around the clock to speed the refugees through.

Most Americans agreed that this was the least they could do for the men and women who came with little but walked with a determined air. “They came not because they were defeated,” said I.R.C. Board Member William Vanden Heuvel, as he flew home last week from Vienna. “They are not poor, fearful, tired people, but people who still believe in a free Hungary to come.” Then he added: “These are people who have won a victory, the most momentous victory since World War II. It is we who owe them a debt.”

Refugees Processing at the U.S. Consulate in Vienna
In blackest Budapest, the unofficial password was “America.”

THE ECONOMY
Red Line of Danger

Never in its history was the U.S. so prosperous. Gross national product, personal income (before and after taxes), nonfarm employment and average take-home pay of factory workers were all at record peaks. But in and out of this good news ran the red line of danger: between September and October, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week, the Consumer Price Index (1947-49: 100) jumped 0.5% to hit an all time high of 117.7. The rise, the seventh in eight months, meant that the cost of living is now 2.4% dearer than a year ago. Main reason for the October jump: higher price tags on the new cars.

For the Administration, which boasted repeatedly during the presidential cam-

* Of the 21,500, only 6,500 can receive visas under the Refugee Relief Act; the rest will be admitted under a clause of the McCarran-Walter Act that authorizes the admission of “parolees” with no permanent status. Ike is gambling that Congress, when it convenes, will pass special legislation to grant permanent entry to the parolees.
BULLETIN

NIXON-REFUGEES (TOPS 180)

AUGUSTA, (AP)-AT PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S REQUEST, VICE PRESIDENT NIXON
WILL GO TO AUSTRIA NEXT WEEK TO STUDY THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEE PROBLEM
AND RECOMMEND WHAT FURTHER AID THE UNITED STATES CAN EXTEND.

12/12

ANNOUNCING THIS TONIGHT, WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY JAMES C. HAGER-
TY LEFT OPEN THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE TRIP MAY LEAD TO BRINGING INTO
THIS COUNTRY MORE THAN THE 21,500 REFUGEES NOW PLANNED.

THE ANSWER TO THAT QUESTION, HAGERTY SAID IN RESPONSE TO INQUIRIES,
WILL HAVE TO AWAIT NIXON'S RETURN AND A REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
CONGRESS.

NIXON WILL LEAVE FOR AUSTRIA TUESDAY AND RETURN TO WASHINGTON DEC.
23.

EISENHOWER TONIGHT ALSO ANNOUNCED CREATION OF A 15-MEMBER PRESIDEN-
TIAL COMMITTEE ON HUNGARIAN RELIEF TO ASSURE FULL COORDINATION OF THE
REFUGEE RELIEF PROGRAM IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE PRESIDENT NAMED LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO GREAT
BRITAIN, AS HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE. TRACY S. VOORHEES,
RECENTLY APPOINTED EISENHOWER'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN CHARGE OF
COORDINATING THE RELIEF PROGRAM, WILL SERVE AS ACTIVE CHAIRMAN.

EG&NC622P 12-12
Hungarian Refugees

Arrivals Mostly Young Men

By Muriel Bozen

"MORE THAN half the Hungarian refugees that have come to the United States, so far, are young men," Tracy Voorhees, President Eisenhower's special refugee chief, said in Washington yesterday.

"Most of them said on arriving here, continued Voorhees, that they left Hungary to avoid deportation to Siberia. They are the finest types of young men too, including doctors, scientists and others professionally trained."

Voorhees' comments were made last night when he dropped in on a committee meeting in connection with a gala premiere of Lowell Thomas' "Seven Wonders of the World," scheduled for the Warner Theater, Dec. 27.

The performance will be a benefit of the Red Cross Metropolitan Area's $78,000 Hungarian refugee relief fund drive. Voorhees came to the meeting at the home of Mrs. Frank G. Wisner, chairman, Mrs. David E. Finley, director of the Benefit Committee. At right is Mrs. David E. Finley. Mrs. Frank G. Wisner (left) is chairman of the Benefit Committee working out plans for the premiere Allied Commander Chief Executive was Suarez-General Edward Page spelling out new hope.

"We welcome you to the United States and hope you have a happy future there," he said, "my love and blessings."

It was a departure crammed with emotion and excitement. Just before boarding the plane the refugees huddled together to record a "Thank you, America" message. This was beamed back by radio to Hungary shortly after take off.

Maj. Wallace G. Matthews, whose words were translated by an interpreter, Matthews, whose home is at University Park, Md., told them that he had been President Eisenhower's pilot for 3 years. That was when the Chief Executive was Supreme Allied Commander in Europe.

"I will try to go around, or over, bad weather," Matthews is quoted as telling them, "but I will not always be able to. You may get bumps, but try to think of them as you would an automobile going over a rough road."

There are nine children aboard, the youngest just 1 year old. When the plane touched down at Prestwick, Scotland, for refueling, the youngsters were said to be "getting along fine.. . happily opening packets of cookies and oranges."

Though many of the refugees wore tattered clothing—the bits and pieces they had lived in for weeks without a change—they were very concerned about looking their best on arrival in the United States.

WHEN ASKED by Red Cross officials at Prestwick what they needed most, the women said, "lipstick" and the men, "shoe polish."

Among the women passengers is a redhead, 18-year-old Budapest hairdresser called Anna. She told of leaving Budapest in a truck and later walking 30 miles. A guide took off his shoes and carried her piggy-back across a border stream to freedom.

The first of the airlift planes reaches journey's end, McGuire Air Force Base, N. J., at 10 a.m. this morning. Passengers will then be taken in coaches to the Army barracks at Camp Kilmer, N. J., where they will be cared for until places can be found for them.

"We hope to process them through pretty quickly," Voorhees said last night. "But, naturally, it will be a lot of work."

TALKING ABOUT HUNGARY—The President's special refugee chief, Tracy Voorhees, dropped in yesterday on a Red Cross committee working out plans for the Warner premiere of "Seven Wonders of the World" scheduled for Dec. 27 at the Warner Theater for the benefit of the American Red Cross Metropolitan Area Hungarian relief fund drive. Mrs. Frank G. Wisner (left) is chairman of the Benefit Committee. At right is Mrs. David E. Finley. The meeting was at Mrs. Wisner's house on P St. 
The number now is 21,500.

The committee's work is being carried on in three ways in addition to the distribution of the refugees. Some are placed in jobs, homes, and schools. In other cases, payments or grants are made through agencies of the United Nations and through voluntary organizations. The committee is also working with the Government to see that the refugees are given the opportunities to become self-supporting.

The committee has been successful in its efforts to help Hungarian refugees, but much more work remains to be done. The President's committee is continuing its efforts to help the refugees, and we are confident that the work of the committee will continue to be successful. We are grateful to the many organizations and individuals who are working with us to help Hungarian refugees.
NIXON WILL MAKE VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Continued From Page 1

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, it appeared to suggest that the Administration might be willing to increase the total of Hungarian refugees the United States is willing to admit. The number now is 21,000.

The announcement also indicated that Congress might be asked to vote special funds for Hungary. Mr. Hagerty said that small country—described as the "courageous and humanitarian Republic of Austria"—had announced a "disproportionate burden" in dealing with the tens of thousands of refugees who have poured across its borders seeking asylum. The White House announcement said the "drain on Austria's resources has been great."

Mr. Hagerty said the form of Mr. Nixon's report to Congress would be determined later. The Vice President will be back in this country for the meeting with Republican and Democratic Congressional leaders that the President has scheduled for Dec. 31 and Jan. 1 at the White House.

Rumors of Mr. Nixon's journey had been current for several days. The announcement as the result of the meeting with Republican and Democratic Congressional leaders that the President has scheduled for Dec. 31 and Jan. 1 at the White House.

The announcement said the "drain on Austria's resources has been great."

As a result of this trip, the Vice President plans to report to the President and to the Congress on the full scope of what is necessary and practicable and to recommend what further steps should be taken by the United States for the relief of this suffering. He will also carry to the Hungarian refugees and to the Austrian people the sympathetic good wishes of the President and of the American people.

The Vice President will depart by air following a luncheon he is giving for the Prime Minister of India on Dec. 18. Because of the limited time available, the Vice President will not step in any other countries except Austria.

The President took action to day to ease the plight of Hungarian refugees once they have reached the United States.

He established a fifteen-member "President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief," to coordinate the work of voluntary agencies and the Government. The committee will not solicit funds, but will, instead, "be a focal point to which offers of assistance to refugees, such as jobs, homes and educational opportunities can be directed and referred to the appropriate agencies," the announcement said.

Heading the group, as honorary chairman, is Lewis W. Douglas, former Ambassador to Britain and now chairman of the board of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. The committee's active chairman will be Tracy S. Voorhees, a New York lawyer who is the President's personal representative on refugee problems.

William Hallam Tuck of Upper Marlboro, Md., a director of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation of New York, will be a vice chairman, serving in Austria in a liaison capacity with the United States ambassador, Llewellyn E. Thompson.

Another vice chairman will be James W. Ewell, former chief of staff of the Army, now serving as the United States representative on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Military Standing Group in Washington.

The committee will maintain offices in Washington and at Camp Kilmer, N. J., to which refugees are brought before being sent to permanent homes in the United States.

Other members of the committee are Leo C. Beebe, Dearborn, Mich., director of public relations of the Ford Motor Company; General Alfred M. Gruenther, recently retired Supreme Allied Commander in Europe who shortly will become president of the American Red Cross; and Lewis H. Swanson, New York, executive vice chairman of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies, and William J. Donovan, New York attorney, as counsel.

family Forges Gifts To Help Hungarians

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UP)

-.Harrison King, a retired Army colonel, and his family have found a way to spend a "richer and more meaningful Christmas."

"We have read and listened to the news of Hungary," he wrote in a letter to The United Press, "and we think of the sufferings of many people in Hungary and compared with the comfort and warmth of our own home."

He, his wife and two children took the money they would have spent for Christmas presents and contributed it to Hungarian relief.

"I am writing this letter to you," Mr. King said, "because I believe other Americans might feel the same way."

Mr. King was seriously wounded in World War II. He is blind.

ford, Pa., executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee; Mrs. John C. Hughes, New York, wife of a former United States Ambassador to NATO; John A. Krout, New York, professor of history at Columbia University; Moses Leavitt, Great Neck, L. I., executive vice chairman of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies, and William J. Donovan, New York attorney, as counsel.

DO NOT FORGET THE NEEDIEST!
First of 9,700 Hungarians to Be Flown Here Under New Program Land in Jersey

By PHILIP BENJAMIN
Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 12—Four Air Force airplanes carrying 199 Hungarian refugees arrived this morning at McGuire Air Force Base near Wrightstown, N. J.

Fleeing Communist despotism, the fugitives had boarded the planes in Munich yesterday. They are the first of 8,700 refugees who are scheduled to be flown to the United States by the Military Air Transport Service under the program announced by President Eisenhower last Thursday.

About 3,400 Hungarians will be brought to the United States by ship, making a total of more than 15,000 who are expected to be in this country by New Year's Eve.

The first plane to arrive touched down at the McGuire base at 10:15 A. M. The others landed a few minutes later. The vanguard of what the Air Force calls operation Safe Haven had arrived.

Transferred to Camp Kilmer

About 150 persons—officials, soldiers, newspaper men and photographers—crowded around as each plane disgorged its passengers in turn. Drawn up near by were Army buses to take the fugitives to Camp Kilmer, near here.

There were no speeches. As the refugees stepped from the ramp, they shook hands with Mr. Emory S. Wetzel, base commandant; Brig. Gen. Donald C. Wooten, commander of the New Jersey Military District, and Acting Gov. Wayne Dunton Jr. of New Jersey.

There were no elderly persons in the group to arrive today, but there were many children. Many men and women were dressed as if for a rough time: leather jackets, ski pants and heavy boots. They carried small bags with the "United States Escapee Program" lettered on them. One child carried a teddy bear; another, a model of the four-engine transport that had carried him.

The refugees displayed little emotion. They apparently were beyond tears, but not beyond shy smiles.

The handshakes over, the refugees ushered to the buses for the thirty-five-mile trip to Camp Kilmer for food, processing and billeting. The only delays in getting them aboard were occasioned by photographers, military and civilian, who snapped some arrivals for pictures. The refugees did not seem to mind, some even adjusted their rough clothing and smoothed their hair.

Aboard the buses, interpreters greeted the refugees a brief statement by Mr. Voorhees. The statement welcomed them and advised the Hungarians that they could seek homes found for them by various sponsoring agencies.

MEANY ASKS RISE IN QUOTA

Labor Leader Bids U. S. Admit 100,000 Hungarian Refugees

George Meany urged yesterday that the United States increase to 100,000 its quota for Hungarian refugees. He said such a rise from the present quota of 21,500 would not disturb the United States economy.

At the same time, the president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations attacked Prime Minister Jawaharl Nehru of India and his leading foreign policy adviser, V. K. Krishna Menon, as "agents of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Meany gave his views on domestic and foreign affairs at a luncheon of the Overseas Press Club, 35 East Thirty-ninth Street.

The subjects of Hungarian quotas and Mr. Nehru arose from questions by Mr. Meany's audience of fifty members of the press club.

Mr. Meany replied that 100,000 refugees could readily be absorbed into this country's economy. He noted that most of those arriving here possessed skills adaptable to United States industries, and that they were between the ages of 25 to 40 years.

Mr. Meany was reminded by a listener that last December he had attacked Mr. Nehru and President Tito of Yugoslavia as "agents of the Soviet Union." The union leader was asked if he had changed his attitude. "Yes, I have changed my attitude," he replied. "I feel stronger than ever that he [Mr. Nehru] is an agent of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Meany was asked if he had changed his attitude several times, and since. "Yes, I have changed my attitude," he replied. "I feel stronger than ever that he [Mr. Nehru] is an agent of the Soviet Union and I hope to see him and tell him so to his face. And I feel the same way about Krishna Menon."
Nixon to Austria
To Aid Refugees;
Will Fly Tuesday

He'll Report
On Further
Relief Steps

HUNGARY STRIKE
In Second Day

By Robert J. Donovan
AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 12—
Vice-President Richard M. Nixon will fly to Austria on Tuesday as President Eisenhower's personal representative to study further steps for Hungarian refugee relief. He will return on Dec. 23.

The trip, another addition to what seems to be Mr. Nixon's steadily widening role in the Administration, was announced tonight by the White House.

James C. Hagerty, Presidential press secretary, said:
"As a result of this trip the Vice-President plans to report to the President and to the Congress on the full scope of what is necessary and practical and to recommend what further steps should be taken by the United States for the relief of this suffering."
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Committee Named

Meanwhile, the White House announced appointment of a fifteen-member President’s Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief “to assure the full co-ordination of the work of the voluntary agencies with each other and with the government” in resettling refugees being admitted to the United States.

Honorary chairman of the committee will be Lewis W. Douglas, chairman of the board of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York and former ambassador to the Court of St. James’s. The chairman will be Tracy S. Voorhees, the President’s personal representative for co-ordination of the Hungarian relief program.

Gen. J. Lawton Collins, United States representative on the NATO Military Committee, will be vice-chairman and director. Another vice-chairman is William Hallam Tuck, director of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corp. He will be the committee’s representative in Austria.

Meanwhile, dispatches from Central Europe reported that fighting continued in several areas of Hungary while a crippling strike gripped the country. Continued on page 20, column 3.
First of 9,500 From Munich

199 Hungarian Refugees Fly In

SAFE FROM TERROR OF HUNGARY—An infant refugee being held by a WAF at McGuire Air Force Base yesterday.

(Don Irwin, of the Herald Tribune's Washington staff, flew to Munich, Germany, and returned with the first contingent of refugees brought to the United States by the Military Air Transport Service.)

By Don Irwin

McGUIRE AIR FORCE BASE, N. J., Dec. 12.—Weary but evidently happy, 199 refugees from Hungary's Communist terror were told they were "among friends" today as they stepped on American soil for the first time.

Their arrival in four Military Air Transport Service C-118s marked completion of the first lap in the big M. A. T. S. task of ferrying 9,500 Hungarians from Munich, Germany, to McGuire Field and eventual resettlement in the United States.

If the first flight is any augury for the days, starting tomorrow, when M. A. T. S. will ferry 500 refugees daily, "Operation Safe Haven" will be a marked success.

From the time the planes took off yesterday morning from Munich-Riem Airport at one-hour intervals until the last ship landed at McGuire at 10:25 a. m. today, the slightly bewildered uncomplaining passengers were "very important people" to the entire M. A. T. S. Atlantic command. The limits of military transportation were stretched to assure their comfort aloft, and extraordinary precautions were taken to guard them against harm.

50 Children on Planes

Fifty children were among those aboard the four planes, including a six-month-old tot, Johanna Toth.

First stop on the tiring twenty-eight-hour trip was Prestwick, Scotland, where dependent American service men stationed there turned out

Urges U. S. Fund For Austria for Aiding Refugees

The United States should lend or, preferably, give at least $5,000,000 to Austria, which has borne the brunt of aiding Hungarian refugees, it was suggested yesterday by Angier Biddle Duke, president of the International Rescue Committee.

Mr. Duke, former American Ambassador to El Salvador, told 150 members of the Women's National Republican Club, 3 W. 51st St., that while the Austrian government is nominally "neutral" in Hungary's struggle for freedom, the Austrian people are not and have gone all out to help the refugees, whether they could afford it or not.

Recently returned from a trip to Austria and Hungary to deliver I. R. C. relief supplies, Mr. Duke said that the Hungarian revolt was the "most important political victory since the war" against Russian communism. In exposing the mockery of the Soviet peaceful co-existence theme, the revolt has "changed the political climate of Europe for the next ten years," he said.
Nixon's Flight May Increase Refugee Quota

Survey in Austria
To Bring Report on Need for More Aid

By GARNETT D. HORNER
Star Staff Correspondent

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 13—Vice President Nixon will fly to Austria next week on a special mission for President Eisen­hower to check on what more the United States should do to help Hungarian refugees from Soviet oppression.

A announcement of the mission at the President's work-and-play vacation headquarters here last night indicated that Congress may be asked to authorize admission to this country of more than the 21,500 refugees already offered asylum here.

"As a result of this trip," the announcement said, "the Vice President plans to report to the President and to the Congress on the full scope of what is necessary and practicable, and to recommend what steps should be taken by the United States for the relief of this suffering."

May Offer Aid to Austria

It also implied that financial assistance may be offered Austria in certain circumstances; at least, for the thousands of Hungarians who have fled across the border into that country in the wake of Soviet suppression of the Hungarian freedom revolt.

Noting that nearly 80,000 ref­ugees still are in Austria despite the thousands moving on to asylum in other countries, the an­nouncement said "a disproportionate burden" has been placed on Austria. It added that "the drain on Austria's resources has been great."

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty refused to say what steps are being considered by the administration. He did newsmen all such questions will have to await Mr. Nixon's re­port.

Will Leave December 18

At Mr. Eisenhower's request, Mr. Hagerty said, the Vice Pres­ident will fly to Austria December 18—leaving Washington immedi­ately after a luncheon he is to give for Indian Prime Minister Nehru there that day. He is due to return December 23.

While in Austria, Mr. Nixon will, "consult with American, Austrian and international officials as to problems relating to relief and resettlement of Hungarian refugees," Mr. Hag­erty added.

He explained that "much re­mains to be done" in connection with the move of many thousands of the refugees from Austria to the United States and other free world countries, and substantial public and private relief contrib­utions.

Under presidential orders, 21,500 of the Hungarian refugees are being brought to the United States on Air Force and chartered civilian planes and Navy trans­ports.

Names Refugee Committee

To help co-ordinate the relief and resettlement activities, Mr. Eisenhower set up last night a 15-member President's Commit­tee for Hungarian Refugee Re­lief.

The committee was created on recommendation of Trigly F. Voorhees, who recently resigned as President's representa­tive for co-ordinating the program. His function will be to help assure full co-opera­tion of the work of religious and other voluntary agencies with Government agencies involved.

With Mr. Voorhees as chair­man, the committee will have a base office in Washington and an office at Camp Kilmer, N. J.—the main processing station for refugees being flown to this country.

Committee Members

Besides Mr. Voorhees, those named to the committee were Lewis W. Douglas, former Ambas­sador to Great Britain; Mrs. J. Lawton Collins, United States representa­tive in the NATO military com­mittee; Matthew J. Bryan, Jr., director, Foreign Missions Divi­sion, American Foreign Missions Divi­sion, American Foreign Missions Divi­sion, American Foreign Missions Division; William C. Rennick, assistant director, United Nations Human Rights Bureau; and William G. Douglas, former NATO commander in the United States.

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The Administration intends to ask Congress next month to set new “ground rules” for admitting future refugees as the Hungarian situation develops. The Administration is still studying whether to ask Congress for specific immigration legislation or mere guidance. A top Government officials said the Administration was still studying whether to ask Congress for specific immigration legislation or mere guidance. He listed these choices:

- Congress may be asked to amend the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act so as to set forth the standards under which refugees could be admitted to the United States during “emergency” situations.
- Congress may be asked merely to “guide” the Attorney General on whether refugees are to be admitted under humanitarian or foreign policy considerations, or as a supplement to the Refugee Relief Act.
- Congress may choose not to act at all and thus more or less “ratify” the procedure under which Hungarian refugees are now being admitted to this country.

Currently, the United States has promised to admit 21,500 Hungarian refugees. About 6,500, admitted under the expiring Refugee Relief Act, will be eligible for citizenship. The other 15,000 are being admitted by the Attorney General as emergency “parolees” under a little used section of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. These refugees are not eligible for citizenship, will not be allowed to begin clocking their five-year pre-citizenship residency and, technically, may be subject to being returned to Austria once the emergency situation is over.

However, the Administration is equally intent on having Congress spell out what use the McCarran-Walter Act means in Section 212-D-5, the section which permits the Attorney General the discretion to admit refugees as “parolees” under emergency conditions. The Administration official pointed out there is nothing in the legislative history to confirm such an interpretation.
EISENHOWER ADDS TO REFUGEE FUND

He Allots $4,000,000 More to U. N.'s Hungarian Aid—
Lauds Work of Austria

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—President Eisenhower today made $4,000,000 available to the United Nations' fund for the aid of Hungarian refugees in Austria.

The President said that the United States "was proud to join with other governments," in providing additional means "to carry on the humanitarian work of assistance to the Hungarian refugees."

He expressed admiration for what he called the "generous and efficient assistance being given the refugees by the Federal Government of Austria and by intergovernmental and private organizations."

Today's donation is the second President has ordered from the $100,000,000 emergency fund allotted him by Congress under the terms of the Mutual Security Act.

Liberalized Provisions Urged

On Nov. 13, President Eisenhower donated $1,000,000 from the fund to help the mounting number of Hungarian refugees seeking sanctuary in Austria. According to White House estimates today, 130,000 Hungarians have escaped into Austria since Nov. 13.

Concern over the refugee problem was not confined to the White House. On Capitol Hill, Senator Arthur V. Watkins, Republican of Utah, called for a broadening of the McCarran-Walters Immigration Act to facilitate the transfer of additional refugees to the United States.

Senator Watkins had called at the White House and conferred with Presidential aides about the refugees. He did not see the President.

Senator A. S. Mike Monroney, Democrat of Oklahoma, said he thought Congress should turn its attention to relocating more refugees closer to their homes, where they could help carry on the fight against Communism.

He said that if Congress broadened the foreign aid pro-

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Continued From Page 1

gram next year it could provide the funds for temporary housing, food and fuel in European countries willing to receive refugees.

"We will certainly be decreasing the chances of any successful revolt in Hungary in the future if we drain off to this country the people who have shown, by giving up their homes, the depths of their opposition to the Russian oppression," he declared, continuing:

"These are the people who are potential resistance fighters and they should be located where they can join the fight if the opportunity arises. We should welcome those who want to come to America, but I believe three-fourths of the refugees want to stay nearer their homes."

Senator Watkins, who is a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration, warned that the Refugee Act providing parole asylum expires Dec. 31. He suggested that the incoming Congress undertake a complete overhaul of the McCarran-Walters Act, while reviewing the legislation granting asylum.

Nixon in Austria Wednesday

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Dec. 15—Vice President Richard M. Nixon, when he arrives here Wednesday as President Eisenhower's personal representative to study refugee problems, will find a number of conflicting views on United States future obligations.

Of the thousands who have fled from Hungary to Austria, 65,000 have been hurriedly sent along to seventeen Western nations. About 11,000 have been sent overseas and 17,000 more will cross the Atlantic before New Year's Day.

From 50,000 to 60,000, how-
REFUGEE AIRLIFT SETS U. S. RECORD

940 Hungarians Land Here to Double Daily High—Gifts Sent Abroad

Fourteen giant aircraft brought a record number of 940 Hungarian refugees to this country yesterday. The previous record was 400.

The refugees arrived on four Military Air Transport Service aircraft and nine commercial airliners at McGuire Air Force Base, near Wrightstown, N. J. They were taken by Army and charter buses to Camp Kilmer, N. J.

Because of the growing number of refugees arriving at the camp, agencies handling the exiles there were moved into larger quarters a half-mile away from the original offices. Additional barracks also were being used.

Meanwhile, the Church World Service reported yesterday that Protestant churches in the United States so far had provided $2,000,000 to help victims of oppression in Hungary. The International Rescue Committee also reported it had channeled $1,500,000 in cash and supplies in direct aid to refugees.

There were numerous other contributions of cash and clothing. The Medical Society of the State of New York voted yesterday to contribute $5,000 to aid Hungarian refugee physicians.

The first of 100,000 garments for Hungary's refugee children were turned over to the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross during the day in a ceremony at the headquarters of Local 91, International Ladies Garment Workers Union. The full gift has an estimated value of $60,000. Mrs. Averell Harriman, wife of the Governor, participated in the ceremony, at 100 East Seventeenth Street.

A special memorial service for the freedom fighters of Hungary was held at Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall Street. A black, rain-soaked flag of mourning hung at half staff over the entrance.

The International Social Service, 345 East Forty-sixth Street, reported being swamped with 3,000 letters from persons seeking to adopt Hungarian refugee children. The organization obtained volunteers from the Junior League to help handle the mail. A spokesman for the international organization said virtually no orphans were arriving from Hungary, and that other children could not be given for adoption.

A Christmas party for 140 children at Camp Kilmer was sponsored in a theatre there yesterday by Macy's department store.

A spokesman for the American Friends Service Committee said planes returning to Europe were being loaded with supplies for refugees now in Austria.

Supplies flown there yesterday by the committee included 5,016 pounds of warm underwear, mittens, children's pajamas, men's sweatsuits, socks and bedding, much of which came from manufacturers in North Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio.

A plea in behalf of Hungarian refugee medical students was made yesterday by New York University-Bellevue Medical Center to Dr. Tracy Voorhees, special assistant to the President for Hungarian refugee affairs.

A letter, noting that students were arriving at Camp Kilmer virtually without extra clothing or credentials, said they deserved financial support to defray tuition and living expenses and special consideration for admission to medical schools.
Spingarn, Rauh In Clash at Club

By Drew Pearson

Two tough and effective battlers for the cause of labor, tough with each other at the opening of the new Democratic Club

Washington, D.C.

I'm the Re-publican, the Demo-crats have had a most active ladies' club across the street from the old House Office Building opposite Capitol Hill, but the Democrats have been clubless. The Demon-crats have had a most active Joe Rauh, former counsel to Harry Truman, sparked a club for years; so finally Charley Murphy, former counsel to Adlai Stevenson got your community, greeting on Capital Hill, a private; and American labor leaders and the old House Office Building which many Peruvians have passed through its portals in previous years.

As it opened, Steve Spingarn, able, ex-commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission, nominated Joe Rauh, head of the American Action. "I didn't know you were a Democrat," boomed Steve. He then proceeded to kid Joe about his clubless status.

"I'm forming an organization called NARAL domestic servants union of Peru."

Spingarn walked into the alley. He kept calling Spingarn names * and only teasing Spingarn. He was jok- ingly, shot back, and invited Spingarn with "Ishten Hosta!" That's phonetic Hungarian for "welcome!"

Spingarn, Ratih Ungar, former counsel to Ike, man on the scene, accosted Joe Rauh, head of the American Action.

"I don't know you were a Democrat," boomed Steve. He then proceeded to kid Joe about his clubless status.

"You dirty yellow . .!" he shouted back, and invited Spingarn into the alley. He kept calling Spingarn names * and only teasing Spingarn. He was jok- ingly, shot back, and invited Spingarn to his club. The principals * have now cooled off.

Refugee Reports

President Eisenhower gave direct instructions to make refugees for Hungary a priority. He asked for the top secret Hungarian refugees to be allowed into the United States.

The elite of Peruvian society would like to enter, but few do. Lima, Peru, is an imposing building which many Peruvians have passed through its portals in previous years.

Three times to iron out refugee problems in previous years.

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BUNDLES FOR HUNGARY: Auxiliary Bishop Justin J. McCarthy of Newark blesses 500,000 pounds of clothing, blankets and shoes being loaded aboard the SS Exchester at Hoboken, for shipment to Austria for relief of Hungarian refugees. The cargo, valued at $625,000, is the first shipment from the Bishops’ Thanksgiving Clothing Drive. With Bishop McCarthy are: Tracy Voorhees, coordinator, Hungarian Refugee Relief Program; Msgr. Aloysius J. Wycislo, Catholic Relief Services-NCWC; and Harold E. Snow, skipper of the American Export Lines ship.
3,000 OFFER TO AID FLEEING CHILDREN

Hungarian Relief Groups Get Adoption Pleas—Plans Set for Camp Kilmer Yule

More than 3,000 American families have offered to adopt Hungarian refugee children, but only a few will be available for adoption or foster care.

This was disclosed yesterday by International Social Service Inc. William T. Kirk, general director of the agency, said that staff members of the service in Austria had informed him that some children had become separated temporarily from their parents while crossing the border into Austria. Most of the families had been reunited shortly thereafter, he said.

The service has made tentative plans to care for any child whose parents have been killed or deported and whose relatives are unable or unwilling to offer aid.

Mr. Kirk said that many of the letters offering to adopt Hungarian children had originally been written to the State Department's Refugee Relief Program and to church groups.

At Camp Kilmer, near New Brunswick, N.J., plans are being laid for a Hungarian-style Christmas celebration. There will be tokay wine and Hungarian music for the adults; toys, candy, cookies and a Hungarian-speaking Santa Claus for the children.

The Red Cross is planning a Christmas Eve party for the refugee children collected by the Red Cross. American youths of Hungarian descent will sing Christmas carols in Hungarian and Protestant and Catholic religious services will be held.

This Tuesday three fraternities at Rutgers University will introduce some 300 Hungarian children at Camp Kilmer to an American Santa Claus. Members of Tau Delta Phi, Tau Kappa Epsilon and Zeta Beta Tau have arranged the party.
Clearing House Here Urges Gifts to Hungarian Exiles Be Made on Local Level

Many New Yorkers who want to help Hungarian refugees are confused about where to send contributions and address inquiries. Here is a list of agencies functioning to help Hungarian refugees. It should be noted that the best aid is cash.

Acting as a clearing house for information and for the channeling of gifts is the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc., 20 West Fortieth Street. However, the council stresses that, wherever possible, gifts should be made on the local level—for example, through community churches, synagogues and social agencies.

Gifts may also be sent to the American Red Cross, 315 Lexington Avenue. Other agencies providing relief services for Hungarian refugees are: American Federation of International Institutes, Inc., 11 West Forty-second Street; American Friends of Austrian Children, Inc.; 202 East Ninetieth Street; American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., 3 East Forty-seventh Street; and Church World Service, 215 Fourth Avenue.

Where to Send Clothing

Places where clothing may be sent directly to warehouses include: Church World Service, 11 East Twenty-ninth Street; Lutheran Refugee Service, 235 Fourth Avenue, and Catholic Relief Services, Eastchester Road and Haswell Avenue, the Bronx.

clothing will be given to refugees here and abroad. Small packages of clothing for refugees at Camp Kilmer may be sent to Reception Center, Camp Kilmer, N. J., c/o Lieut. Col. Yates, Building 2110. A fifteen-member group called the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief was created last week to coordinate the work of voluntary and Government agencies. The committee announced yesterday that all offers of aid for Hungarian refugees should be directed to voluntary agencies, and to the United States that were not directed to voluntary agencies should be sent to the committee's headquarters, 1415 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., or to the branch office at Camp Kilmer.

The committee emphasized that its function was not to raise funds for gifts, but to serve as a focal point to which offers of aid, such as jobs, homes and educational opportunities, could be directed.
Doctors Flee Hungary

A Report on the Refugee Physicians And Difficulties They Face to Practice

By HOWARD A. RUSK, M.D.

Among the Hungarian refugees reaching Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, are many Hungarian physicians. There are several reasons for this.

It is reported from Austria that the Hungarian secret police are arresting all the physicians in the country who treated injured revolutionaries and did not report the details as required by law. Undoubtedly many Hungarian physicians who were sympathetic to the revolutionaries purposely did not make such reports in order to protect those whom they had treated. However, the number of casualties was so great that to make such reports would have meant certain arrest and probably execution. Many came from the wounded needing care.

At its annual clinical session in Seattle on Nov. 27-30 the American Medical Association sent $5,000 to the American Medical Society in Vienna to be used to aid Hungarian physicians. Dr. M. Arthur Kline, executive secretary of the American Medical Society, immediately cabled the gratifying news that 300 Hungarian doctors now in Austria that number has undoubtedly increased within the last two weeks.

The current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association carries a subsequent letter from Dr. Kline in which he writes: "Practically every doctor in Vienna has opened his doors to these new Americans. There are several reasons for this. First, the problems of refugee physicians establishment themselves professionaly in this country are quite complex. Those who had been working in Iron Curtain countries frequently encountered difficulties in being admitted to state licensing examinations. Because of the different nature of their training many who take the examinations fail. Fortunately, most industries do not require doctors to be licensed, so they become successful practitioners.

During the frequently long process of their arrival in the United States and licensing most refugee physicians can support themselves and their families by accepting positions as interns and resident physicians. As a result more than one-fourth of all hospital house staff are refugees. Those who did not last year were filled by noncitizens. Most of these physicians are here for training and are not permitted to practice. Among them are a substantial number who will remain here permanently.

Additional Problems Posed

Added to the problems encountered normally by any immigrant physician, the new Hungarian refugee physicians pose additional problems. Handling the case-work services required with an individual physician may require several weeks of intensive effort, and the refugee himself already has a backlog of unplaced physicians, with more applicants arriving daily.

Despite this American health leaders are hopeful that hospitals and health agencies will rise to the emergency and make professional opportunities available to these new Americans.

Among the organizations that have offered opportunities to the new physicians, "To the dignity of political and personal freedom let us help give life and hope to the dignity of professional status." REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST!

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History in the Making: A Summary of World

By Marcus Duffield

DESCENT TO FREEDOM—Hungarians who fled their Soviet-crushed country disembarking from a Military Air Transport Service plane that flew them across the Atlantic to McGuire Air Force base in New Jersey. Army buses wait to take them to nearby Camp Kilmer.
The Human Touch at Camp Kilmer

By WILLIAM V. SHANNON
Washington.

Tracy S. Voorhees, a big, red-headed, white-haired lawyer from Brooklyn Heights, is the man chosen by President Eisenhower to bring a saving touch of humanity and common sense to the muddle and bureaucratic tangle of the Hungarian refugee situation.

"We have a magnificent opportunity. There is a challenging problem for Americans to give homes, to give jobs, to give a chance to these people. We must all follow up President Eisenhower's leadership and personify the true spirit of America. We must succeed. No, let me say I know we're going to succeed," Voorhees remarked one day this week during an interview in his modest office in the west wing of the White House.

The interview came at the end of a long day. Voorhees that evening flew down to Camp Kilmer, N.J., to welcome four planes carrying more than 200 Hungarian refugees.Returning to Washington, he had talked with a Congressman from Cleveland, who has a large Hungarian-American community, who was eager to bring some Hungarians to his city where they would have fewer problem of language and readjustment.

Then followed talks with representatives of some of the many religious and other voluntary organizations working on the resettlement of the refugees in this country. Later on his schedule there was a dinner with representatives of the International Rescue Committee. Voorhees, a school-mate of mine, has re-christened it 'Camp Kilmer'. The reason is that it is close to New York, in large part the job of a hand-holder, a diplomat, a conciliator of hurt feelings and crossed wires. He brings to the task a lifetime of experience as a successful attorney and government administrator.

A native of New Jersey and a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Rutgers, he took his law degree at Columbia and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1919. After nearly a quarter century of legal practice, he volunteered for Army service in 1942 at age 52. Coming out of war service with the rank of colonel, he was detailed in the Army's work with the Hungarian refugees.

"I've never had a job that excited me more. These people and not as just so many sacks of meal. I think it belongs to the various points where the new refugees are to meet their needs. We have all rescheduled the flights to arrive at 10 a.m. rather than 3 a.m. Hereafter, all arrivals will be in the daytime," he remarked.

In talking about that morning's trip to Camp Kilmer, Voorhees said that approximately 1,000 persons have come in already under this "emergency provision" of the law. ("I ask you please do not describe them as refugees," he explained.) Planes of the Air Force and the Navy will shuttle back and forth from Vienna to Camp Kilmer ferrying in 300 or 800 refugees at a time.

Without exception, the refugees are people who fled across marshes and made long walks during the night to escape freedom. They were lucky to have the clothes on their backs. In fact, some of them said they were wearing clothes given to them in Austria, he added.

"Clothing itself is a problem. Why, this morning as I watched these people stream off the planes, it struck me that almost nobody had luggage or possessions of any kind.

"Here and there, there was a fellow with a bedding roll or an old knapsack. After all, these are people who fled across marshes and made long walks during the night to escape freedom. They were lucky to have the clothes on their backs. In fact, some of them said they were wearing clothes given to them in Austria," he said.

Citing the further need for persons willing to provide jobs and temporary homes, he suggested interested individuals get in touch with the charitable organizations of their own religious faith such as the Church World Service, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the Jewish Welfare Board, the United Christian Service Conference, and the Salvation Army.

"There are also non-sectarian organizations like the National Red Cross, the International Rescue Committee, and the committee just set up exclusively for this problem called First Aid to Hungary, of which former President Roosevelt is honorary chairman," he added.

"We need is particularly acute for men's clothing, since roughly three-fourths of the immigrants are adult men. The refugees are women and children and a very few old people.

"We have never had a job that excited me more. These are really wonderful people. We have to treat them as people and not as just so many sacks of meal. I think the important point is to give homely, substantial aid to those who need to help them aid to help them aid to a few this is a challenge to the heart of America," he said.
EMERGENCY RELIEF

for thousands of Hungarian refugee victims of Communist brutality is being given along the Hungarian border in Austria by volunteers of

First Aid For Hungary, Inc.
Under the Honorary Chairmanship of the Honorable

HERBERT HOOVER

Former President of the United States

First Aid for Hungary is a 100 per cent volunteer organization, with deeply interested and effective groups in both the United States and Austria. Dr. Tibor Eckhardt, former high official of the Hungarian Government and now an American citizen, is the President of First Aid for Hungary.

With full approval and cooperation of the Austrian Government, its first aid stations and field kitchens are helping the wounded, the hungry, and the sparsely clothed heroes of historic rebellion against tyranny and terror. Hungarian-speaking volunteers give on-the-spot aid, a humanizing element of this emergency relief.

With the flood of refugees continuing and tens of thousands, suffering and confused, still in camps within Austria, the

Need for Emergency Relief Continues

You can help in this crisis by making an immediate contribution—a dollar, a thousand, or ten thousand. NO CONTRIBUTION IS TOO SMALL, NONE TOO BIG FOR THE NEED. All are tax deductible.

Please act Now!

Send your contribution to:
FIRST AID FOR HUNGARY, INC.
P.O. Box 58
GRACIE STATION
New York 28, New York

Send clothing to:
FIRST AID FOR HUNGARY
SCHOOL BUILDING
1532 York Avenue
New York 28, New York

THIS ADVERTISEMENT THROUGH THE COURTESY OF BONWIT TELLER
U.S. May Admit Hungary Ex-Reds

400 Among Refugees Being Cleared for Entry; Procedure Stepped Up

VIENNA, Dec. 16.—About 400 of the Hungarian refugees being cleared for admission into the United States are admitted former Communists, Leland Williams, Assistant United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, said here today.

Slightly more than one-third of the 21,500 being processed for travel to the United States before the end of this month—6,500 of them—have received visas permitting them to remain in the States with no further screening. The rest are going as “parolees,” subject to further clearance. About half of them have been selected. The rest are being chosen at the unprecedented rate of 1,200 a day.

Formalities which used to take months are being compressed into hours to help take the strain of the Hungarian exodus off neutral Austria's weak economy. There are admitted risks in the swift screening, but Mr. Williams insisted today he is satisfied that the “common sense” techniques being applied are guaranteeing the United States a stream of “first class” new citizens.

So far, all who have admitted they were Communists of their own free will are being kept aside, but ten of them now “on the string” may be cleared. They have proved that they turned their backs on their “died in the wool” Communist past and helped in the insurrection.

“You and I are anti-Communists, but have we ever shed any blood for it?” Mr. Williams demanded. “These people have.”

The Hungarian Communist party had a membership of 800,000 in an adult work force of only 1,700,000. Despite that, the population nearly to a man rose up against the Russians, or at least did nothing to save the Communists. The “involuntary Communists” are pleading that they were in the party to get food and jobs and, after screening, their stories are being proved.
Cape Homes Sought for 50 Hungarians

Discuss Assistance for Refugees

Vitally concerned citizens discuss formation of the Committee for the Shelter of Hungarian Students at the Woods Hole home of Nobel Prize-winner Dr. Albert Szent-Györgyi. Left to right are the Rev. Bernard Unsworth, Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Szent-Györgyi, and Dr. Albert Szent-Györgyi.
Plan to Give Youths Chance At Education

Committee Formed At Woods Hole, To Seek Area Aid

WOODS HOLE, Dec. 17—Steps were taken here yesterday to bring as many as 50 young Hungarian refugees to Cape Cod to live.

The Penzance Point home of Dr. Albert Szent-Györgyi was the scene of the founding of The Committee for the Shelter of Hungarian Students. More than 25 civic leaders of the Falmouth area attended, and became charter members of the new organization.

The group is believed the first of its kind in the United States created directly to provide immediate haven to Hungarian refugees of school age. Its primary intent is to offer both home and education to student refugees whose education has been cut off by Soviet oppression.

Before December

The importance of taking concrete action before Jan. 1, when the Federal government has planned to stop permitting entry of refugees to this country, was emphasized. The immediate job of the new committee will be to find families to open their homes to young Hungarians and maintain them while they resume and complete their studies and prepare to take their place in American society.

The organization will contact all civic, religious and educational groups on Cape Cod, advising them of the formation of The Committee for the Shelter of Hungarian Students. The organization’s members expressed the hope that each community on Cape Cod will form its own sponsoring committee to work with the executive committee of the overall organization.

This task will lie principally with three major committees, which are sponsoring committee headed by the Rev. Mason Wilson, the education and placement committee, headed by Falmouth Superintendent of Schools Harry S. Merson, and the public relations and information committee, headed by Maurice Appel.

Start Initiative

The new organization’s officers are Dr. Andrew Szent-Györgyi chairman, Homer P. Smith, treasurer, and Mrs. Oliver B. Brown, secretary.

As stated in the charter of the organization, the main hope is to “give temporary aid to Hungarian students who are fleeing Communist oppression, and are without families.” This aim will be accomplished by “providing shelter with private families, providing students with high school education in order to acquaint them with the English language, American way of life and customs, and to advise and help them to obtain a permanent place in the American society.”

See Duplication

A further interest of the organization is to eventually see itself duplicated many times over throughout the United States. The organization will communicate with Tracy S. Voorhees, chairman of President Eisenhower’s Committee of Hungarian Refugees Relief, and to inform him of the creation of the Cape Cod group.

At the same time it will ask what assistance his organization can give Cape Cod and what the possibilities are of duplicating the plan throughout the country.

At the outset of the meeting, Dr. Szent-Györgyi noted that 21,500 Hungarian refugeesIT are present are scheduled to arrive or have arrived at Cape Cod. He said 7,000 of these refugees are below the age of 20. Half of this latter figure can be expected to be students who wish to continue their studies.

He specifically proposed to set up a committee to establish contact with the appropriate agency in Vienna to arrange transportation of Hungarian refugees between 15 and 21 to Cape Cod after the proper arrangements are made for them here.

Dr. Andrew Szent-Györgyi, his nephew and general chairman, explained to the group that it would be concerned with bringing specific refugees from Austrian and German reception centers, and would not try to place refugees already in this country.

Government to Pay

Dr. Albert Szent-Györgyi indicated the Federal government might pay for the actual transportation of these refugees from abroad but that the actual cost of providing for them here would have to be borne privately, at

(Continued on Page 7)

Homes Sought For Hungarians

(Continued from Page 1)

least until funds could be raised to support the program.

His nephew stated that it had been previously determined Cape Cod and its schools could probably take care of as many as 50 such refugees.

Mrs. Everett G. Finnell raised the question of how the refugees were to be considered—whether as paying guests or members of the household. Dr. Andrew replied that the “more practical and human way would be as members of the household.”

The group unanimously agreed.

“Was their religious affiliation, in general,” asked Colonel William S. Tow.

It was reported the young refugees could be expected to be two-thirds Catholic, and third Protestant and/or Jews. The committee agreed that it would be proper to place them in homes of the same faith.

Act as Liaison

Rudolph C. Bergmann asked about the difficulties of administering the refugee program for the entire Cape. Mrs. Andrew Szent-Györgyi replied that it was hoped that other towns would immediately follow the lead of Woods Hole and Falmouth and set up the necessary groups to work with the executive board of the overall committee.

It was explained also the executive committee of The Committee for the Shelter of Hungarian Students would act as area-wide liaison between the Cape and Federal government as well as liaison with other international agencies which might be involved.

The advantages of this procedure, it was emphasized, would be the centralization and less chance of duplication of effort.

The executive committee will consist of four members, heads of committees and four members appointed by the executive board.

Mr. Merson gave and encouraged opinion that students in active school would learn the English language, much more so than older persons.

Mr. Merson also raised the opinion that Lawrence High School in Falmouth could not accommodate a sudden influx of “more than a dozen” foreign students without materially increasing its facilities. He said that if the refugees were spread over wide enough age groups they would be easier to assimilate into the present Cape Cod school systems.

School Availability

Mr. Merson said that his committee would immediately contact other school superintendents and principals to ascertain how many refugee students their systems would be able to absorb. It was generally agreed the number of refugees to be absorbed by Cape Cod would, to a large extent, be dependent upon the availability of education facilities.

Maurice Appel asked, “Would adoption be possible, if the harboring family grew such a desire?”

Mr. Wilson replied that, from his experience with displaced persons, he knew the Federal government considered refugees “legally here for a year at a time, with renewal of the status easily obtained.” He added the legal adoption would be a question for lawyers to decide, but he thought that once a refugee had begun citizenship proceedings, less of an obstacle would be present.

William D. Steele, representing The Cape Times, in further explanation, cited a telegram he had received from the newspaper’s Washington bureau. He said the government is now allowing entry of refugees under two conditions: the first is permanent residence status under the Refugee Relief Act and the second is of the so-called “parole proviso” status. Under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The Washington bureau’s telegram also mentioned that members of Congress plan to file bills in January to give all Hungarian refugees permission to own.

Quick Action Needed

Mr. Merson brought up the question of the disposition of these bright or scholastically-inclined youths, who would not be pursuing further schooling. Mrs. Andrew Szent-Györgyi replied that all refugees would require at least a minimum of education to acquaint themselves with the English language and American way of life.

She added the American labor market seems vigorous enough to be able to absorb more young people who the government would expect to “become part of the family,” taking on all tasks and chores within a family usually assumed by youths of similar ages.

Emphasizing the need for quick action, Mrs. Albert Szent-Györgyi read a letter from a Vienna refugee reception center official which called for quick action in the matter before the present January cut-off date.

Among those present at the meeting, in addition to Dr. and Mrs. Albert Szent-Györgyi and their nephew and niece-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Szent-Györgyi, were Mr. Merson, the Rev. Bernard Unsworth, Mr. William D. Steele, representing the Cape Cod News, Herbert Kornbleu, Paul Smith, Mrs. Frederick Liszokow, Mrs. Phillip I. Wessling, and Mrs. Town. James W. Finne, Mr. Appel, Mrs. Richard Wolseys, Mrs. Harlow Farmer, Mr. Alfred W. Senft, Dr. Philip L. Wessling, and others.
Nixon Takes Off on Refugee Trip

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR

Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—Vice President Richard M. Nixon took off for Austria today to examine the Hungarian refugee situation.

President Eisenhower assigned him specifically to explore the possibility of admitting more refugees to the United States, the need for additional legislation to speed the program, and whether Austria needed more aid in handling refugees.

Among those Mr. Nixon took with him were Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers and John B. Hollister, director of the International Cooperation Administration.

It was understood that in addition to examining legal problems involved in the movement of additional refugees into the United States, Mr. Fargen also would study changes necessary in the immigration law to meet future similar emergencies.

Before Mr. Nixon left on the four-day trip in an Air Force Constellation plane, he said he hoped his mission would "contribute to the cause of freedom of people who want to be free wherever they are."

At the White House this morning, President Eisenhower gave to the Vice President a message to Austria's Chancellor, Dr. Julius Raab. It expresses appreciation for "all that Austria has done" to aid Hungarian refugees, who have fled Soviet oppression, Mr. Nixon said.

Mr. Nixon also carried a $10,000 check and the plane was loaded with 1,680 pounds of supplies for refugees in Austria and Budapest.

The money was raised by the Foster Parents Plan and earmarked to help Hungarian children. The insulin, used to treat diabetes, was provided by the American National Red Cross at the request of the International Red Cross.

As Mr. Nixon conferred with the President, Representative Peter Frelinghuysen Jr., Republican of New Jersey, announced that he would propose to Congress the admission of 300,000 refugees to Austria and other countries paying the cost of feeding, clothing, and housing "refugees from Communist Hungary."

He said he would introduce a bill to permit foreign currencies acquired in the sale of surplus farm commodities to be used to help the countries that provide for refugees.

The foreign currencies acquired at the Smithsonian Agreement are used to provide assistance to countries making purchases of surplus products and to pay Government expenses abroad.

Mr. Nixon said he intended to discuss with Austrian officials the aid being given to refugees. "We want to hear their estimate of the economic burden they have to bear," he said.

He told reporters at the White House that he expected to return next Sunday with some "firm recommendations" for the Government action on that it would be up to the President to determine whether any of the recommendations could provide the basis for proposals for legislation or other aid to refugees.

About 7,900 Hungarian refugees have been brought to the United States under the President's offer of asylum for 21,500.

No Plan to Visit Border

Asked whether he intended to visit the Hungarian-Hungarian border, the Vice President said he had no plans to do so at this time. He added his detailed schedule would be worked out after he reached Vienna.

A reporter also asked jokingly whether he planned to cross the border into Hungary. Mr. Nixon grinned and replied: "I haven't been invited."

Mr. Hollister will be returning to the scene of his relief activity of thirty-seven years ago. In 1919, he helped provide food supplies in Poland, Lithuania and other countries through the American relief administration of the post-World War I period. At that time, he was a member of the American Relief Administration.

Mr. Nixon is to seek the military airlift to get a personal impression of the refugee problems and living conditions there. He will examine the military airlift facilities in Munich on Saturday before returning to Washington.

U. N. Aide to Meet Nixon

GENEVA, Dec. 18—Auguste Lindt, recently appointed United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, left here today for Vienna. He is expected to meet Vice President Nixon there Thursday night.

The still unresolved question of United States policy on relocation of refugees for entry into the United States probably will be discussed.

Refugees and Government officials as well as extremists, Mr. Lindt said by the belief that Hungarian refugees who agree to be transferred from Austria to temporary asylum in other European countries forfeit their opportunity eventually to emigrate to the United States.

In Vienna the High Commissioner will consult with Austrian officials and meet representatives of the League of Red Cross Societies, the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees and other agencies charged with caring for the Hungarian refugees.

Mr. Lindt said his main purpose in going to Austria was to get a personal impression of refugee problems and living conditions there. His visit is at the invitation of the Austrian Government.

MADAM YUGOSLAVIA

Special to The New York Times

GENEVA, Dec. 18—Yugoslavia protested "mistreatment," "reprisals," and "suffering of the deportees" in the countries into which they were moved from Austria.

Yugoslavia was represented by its ambassador, Dr. Stanko Todorovic. He said the "prisoners" had been "denied proper state protection and medical care and had been subjected to various ill-treatment and disgusting procedures, punishable under international law."
Stalin Prize-Winning Poet, Who Fled to Yugoslavia, Seeks Asylum in U. S.

By ELIE ABEL

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTOl., Dec. 19 (AP) — A Hungarian refugee said today that 30,000 of his countrymen had been deported to the Soviet Union since the start of the Hungarian revolt.

Lajos Ruff gave the figure to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, which is investigating charges that the Russians have resorted to mass deportations from Hungary.

The Hungarian Government has denied the charges of mass deportations. It said some Hungarians had been deported shortly after the revolt, but had since been returned.

Robert Morris, subcommittee counsel, said the evidence collected by the Senate group in the last two days suggested that the denials were "without foundation." A transcript of the subcommittee's hearings is being sent to the United Nations.

Mr. Ruff said he was arrested in 1953 on charges of being an enemy of the state. Members of the security police, he said, burnt his hands and feet and knocked some of his teeth out because he refused to answer questions. He testified he was released Nov. 1 by Hungarian rebels and escaped a few days later to avoid being recaptured.

He said he had computed the number of deported persons from information supplied by refugee rail workers and by persons who had been deported but had been able to escape.

Senator Olin Johnson examines Lajos Ruff, Hungarian refugee, to see that he has two teeth missing. Mr. Ruff testified before subcommittees that Red captors had knocked out the teeth.

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$1,200,000 ADDED TO HELP HUNGARY

The American Red Cross has earmarked $1,200,000 more for Hungarian victims of Communist oppression. This was announced in Washington yesterday by Ellsworth Bunker, president of the Red Cross. The new appropriation brought to $2,567,250 the Red Cross fund for Hungarian relief.

Mr. Bunker said that Americans had contributed $2,564,757 to the Red Cross emergency appeal for $5,000,000 to aid refugee Hungarians.

Also in Washington, Representative Wayne L. Hays, Democrat of Ohio, said that he was taking six Hungarians under his wing. He is paying their travel expenses to Ohio and will help them to get jobs there.

Mr. Hays and his wife were going to Ohio with the first of the six, Miss Matild Vakodi, a 20-year-old waitress from Budapest. She will live in Salem, Ohio, at the home of Dr. William A. Kolozsi, a physician.

Five other Hungarians will go to Ohio after they are processed at Camp Kilmer, N. J. They are a married couple who had been college students and a Diesel mechanic and his wife and child. Mr. Hays said he hoped to enroll the students at Ohio State University and to get the mechanic a job with a coal company.

In Albany, Governor Harriman's office said the Governor had assured Tracy S. Voorhees, the President's refugee coordinator, that the state would take its full share of refugees.

Camp Kilmer Gets Tree

A forty-five-foot Christmas tree, gift of the people of Maine, arrived at Camp Kilmer. It will be set up at the entrance to the refugee reception center.

The Brooklyn Chapter of the American Red Cross announced that it was preparing 20,000 food parcels for distribution inside Hungary.

At night Barnard College students lighted hundreds of green candles in dormitory windows to honor Hungarian freedom fighters. The sophomore class raised $300 for refugee relief by selling the candles.

Hungarian relief will receive $21,000 from the sale of tickets to last night's world premiere of the film "Bundle of Joy" at the Capitol Theatre. Sharing equally in the proceeds will be First Aid for Hungary, Inc., and the Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere, Inc. (CARE).
Vice President Nixon has gone to Austria as President Eisenhower's personal representative for the primary purpose of studying the Hungarian refugee problem. His trip should also help to keep the Hungarian struggle for freedom before the eyes and the conscience of the free world.

Mr. Nixon is confident that he will be able to bring back some firm recommendations, the need for which is self-evident. More than 140,000 Hungarian refugees have poured into Austria, of whom 75,000 are still there, with more thousands arriving daily. Their support constitutes a crushing burden on Austria and, in the words of United Nations Refugee Commissioner Lindt, a "humanitarian problem of the greatest magnitude."

The most immediate need is therefore to ease Austria's load by financial aid in maintaining the refugee camps, lest the escape avenues break down. But equally important is the task of speeding the departure of the refugees from Austria for resettlement in other countries.

Towering above both problems is the task of urgent relief in Hungary itself to save the population from hunger, sickness and death. Unfortunately, everything that has been done thus far is still, inadequate to meet the need. The United States has contributed more than $4,000,000 to the United Nations refugee fund, but that fund is still only at about the halfway mark toward its $10,000,000 goal. The Red Cross campaign for $5,000,000 for relief is lagging behind, and the American offer of $20,000,000 worth of surplus food and medicines is still in the negotiation stage. Also, the United States has raised its quota for Hungarian refugees from 6,000 to 21,500, but in proportion to their populations other countries are accepting much larger numbers, and this country could well afford to raise its quota. We must hope that Mr. Nixon will have concrete suggestions to make on all these issues.
The New York Times

WHAT ABOUT THE OTHERS?
The explosive strains that we have been witnessing in Hungary these past few weeks are but the conscience of the civilized world. Its effects have only begun to be...
The Navy announced yesterday that its refugee ship, the U.S.S. Gen. W. G. Haan, will leave Bremerhaven, Germany, today with 1750 Hungarian refugees.

The sailing will be the second of the sealift. The U.S.S. Gen. LeRoy Eltinge, which sailed from Bremerhaven last Thursday also with 1750 refugees, is due in New York later this week.

The Navy said that the Gen. Haan ferried 70 tons of food to Europe as gifts of the American people to the Hungarian refugee camps in Austria.

On the return trip, it said, the Navy will provide Christmas trees and turkey dinner to help the refugees celebrate Christmas at sea.

Military Air Transport Service planes en route to the United States on Christmas Day with Hungarian refugees will have inflight festivities for their passengers, the Associated Press reported.

Refugees on “Operation Safe Haven” planes flying the northern route also will find holiday hospitality when they stop at Prestwick, Scotland.

Air Force personnel of a MATS unit stationed at Prestwick are planning parties for the refugees. One of their difficulties is learning to sing Christmas carols in Hungarian.

The Air Force says a few Hungarians live at Prestwick and have been baking a traditional holiday cake with poppy seed decorations.

The Navy also said that crew members of the aircraft carriers, the U.S.S. Coral Sea, now at Cannes, France, have donated $8091 for Hungarian relief. It said the money will be turned over today to Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, United States Ambassador to Italy.

Meanwhile, 40 Olympic athletes from Hungary and other Iron Curtain countries left Sydney, Australia, by air last night for San Francisco to seek haven in the United States from Communist oppression.

The athletes, all of whom defected after the Olympic games in Melbourne, included 35 Hungarians, four Romanians and one Czech.

Also a Hungarian-born American soldier raced home from Korea for a Christmas reunion with his refugee parents in Bethlehem, Pa. He is Pfc. Victor Laczo, 21, who received a 30-day leave and top priority on a flight to enable him to spend the holidays with his parents, Gizella and Karoly.
The Problem Nobody Expected

MUCH CRITICISM has been made of the United States' policy in respect to the Hungarian refugees fleeing the Univer­

sal reprieve in their two-­

years of residence. But as Echternach of the Immigration Service (D-Oslo) said: "The situation is very serious because many of them haven't yet been processed."

The House Judiciary Committee, which has the power to make an on-the-spot inspection from the Hungarian crisis come to this country with an initial screening of 15,000 refugees, is withholding his fire because Russia, for reasons yet unexplained, left everybody in the lurch. Immigration Commissioner Joseph M. Swing, a retired Army general, declared: "It would have taken a regiment to close it if Russia had wanted to do so." The United States' August, 1953, Refugee Relief Act, which expires Dec, 31, permits entry visas to be granted to 55,000 Austrian-based refugees. The State Department has so far granted 15,000 more refugees under the 1954 McCarran-Walter Act, agrees that the parolees cannot be harassed on his residency here and, twice about giving the green light to an atheist. True, there are nonsectarian agencies, involved in the processing, but their workers are neither as numerous nor as experienced.

Voluntary Agency Workers' First Loyalty

Volunteer agency workers themselves are represented by government officials, the volunteer agency workers' first loyalty most succinctly goes to the religious groups they represent. Representatives of the United States' Catholic Welfare Conference, for instance, have had to make an uneasy decision when confronted with a divergent or an undivided approach. All three religious groups have had to think twice about giving the green light to an atheist. True, there are nonsectarian agencies, involved in the processing, but their workers are neither as numerous nor as experienced.

THE INITIAL snarls in the processing involved considerable ill will. Earlier this month, a Viennese newspaper cartoon depicted a smug, obese American telling a frail refugee family: "You are not healthy, no speciatist— you simply remain ill in beautiful Austria, Okay?"

The cartoon was called unjustified. At the Hungarian refugee center in Austria, so as not to break up families, officials of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees declared this country's policy was the only one "not taking people in their screening abroad, voluntary agencies doing the initial screening, Immigration Service personnel who conduct brief interviews, were to give the green light to an atheist. True, there are nonsectarian agencies, involved in the processing, but their workers are neither as numerous nor as experienced.

THE REFUGEES T h r e w themselves on the mercy of Austria, a tiny and far-from-prosperous country. Subsequentlly, 28 nations volunteered to help in the re-

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THE ADMINISTRATION intends to ask Congress for a policy statement or law on how to handle mass refugee problems in the future. It also would seek permanent entry visas for refugees.

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WEATHER FORECAST
Cloudy with a chance of very little snow tonight, low, 20. Some cloudiness, warmer tomorrow. (Full report on Page A-2.)

Temperatures Today
Midnight 38  8 a.m._41  1 p.m._41
4 a.m._40  10 a.m._39  2 p.m._40
6 a.m._40  7 p.m._38  9 p.m._40

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Fire Raging on California Coast
‘Rush’ Label Placed On Aid to Refugees

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1956—64 PAGES

MALIBU, Calif., Dec. 26 (UPI)—
A scenic 10-mile strip of the California coast was converted in a few hours today into a region of flaming disaster by an explosive brush fire.

The blaze broke out in the
Nixon Findings Are Presented To Eisenhower

By Garnett D. Horner

President Eisenhower today made the problem of what more the United States should do for Hungarian refugees a matter of top priority for presentation to a bipartisan meeting of congressional leaders at the White House January 1.

Vice President Nixon told newsmen of the President's "top priority" label on the refugee problem after he and other Government officials made a preliminary report to Mr. Eisenhower on findings resulting from a trip to Austria last week.

Mr. Nixon indicated that he is recommending that the United States offer asylum to more than the present quota of 21,500 refugees from Communist oppression in Hungary, but refused to disclose his recommendations publicly yet.

The Vice President said final decisions on this Government's actions cannot be made until after a meeting tomorrow at Camp Kilmer, N. J., the main refugee center in this country, and the January 1 discussion with Democratic and Republican congressional leaders.

Will Meet at Kilmer

He explained that he and other Government officials working on the problem will meet at Camp Kilmer tomorrow with representatives of various voluntary agencies which are handling the main job of resettling the Hungarian refugees in this country. They will seek primarily from those agencies an estimate of how many such refugees can be assimilated.

"Obviously what we can do," Mr. Nixon explained, "is going to be controlled directly by how many refugees can be moved out of Camp Kilmer" and absorbed into the American economy.

The Vice President said he expects to complete a final report and submit it to Mr. Eisenhower before next Tuesday's meeting with legislative leaders. He set a target date of December 31 for submitting the report.

Statement Explained

Mr. Nixon, asked about his statement on a television program last night that the United States should do twice as much as it is doing to help the refugees, said he was talking about contributions to funds being raised by the voluntary agencies and not specifically about the

Continued on Page A-2, Col. 5
REPORT ON REFUGEES—President Eisenhower sits beside Vice President Nixon as he listens to Tracy Voorhees (far right), special co-ordinator on refugee matters. Standing (left to right): Deputy Undersecretary of State Loy W. Henderson, Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers and Director John B. Hollister of the International Co-operation Administration. Mr. Rogers and Mr. Hollister accompanied the Vice President on his visit to Austria to look over the plight of Hungarian refugees.—AP Photo.