

The President Lives Up to a Fine American Tradition

DECEMBER 1956

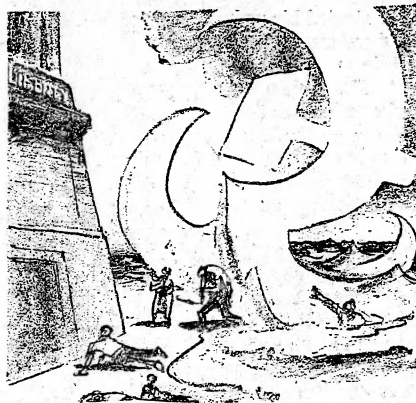
President Eisenhower's sudden announcement late last week that this country would open its door to 21,500 refugees is heartening news, in keeping with the best traditions of America.

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



... 'The Homeless, the Tempest-Tossed' ...

—Burck, Chicago Sun-Times

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 ob-

vious 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."

Nixon Reports

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 favor 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.



HUNGARIANS CONTINUE TO POUR OVER BORDER. HERE REFUGEES LEAVE A TRACTOR-DRAWN WAGON WHICH HAS PULLED THEM THROUGH SNOW TO REFUGE

THEY POUR IN... AND FAMILY SHOWS REFUGEES CAN FIT IN

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



IN AN INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOLROOM IRENE CSILLAG, 9, WHO SPEAKS NO ENGLISH, SILENTLY PLEDGES ALLEGIANCE TO HER NEW FLAG ON FIRST U.S. SCHOOL DAY

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 100,500; 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.



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

THE FIRM START OF A NEW LIFE

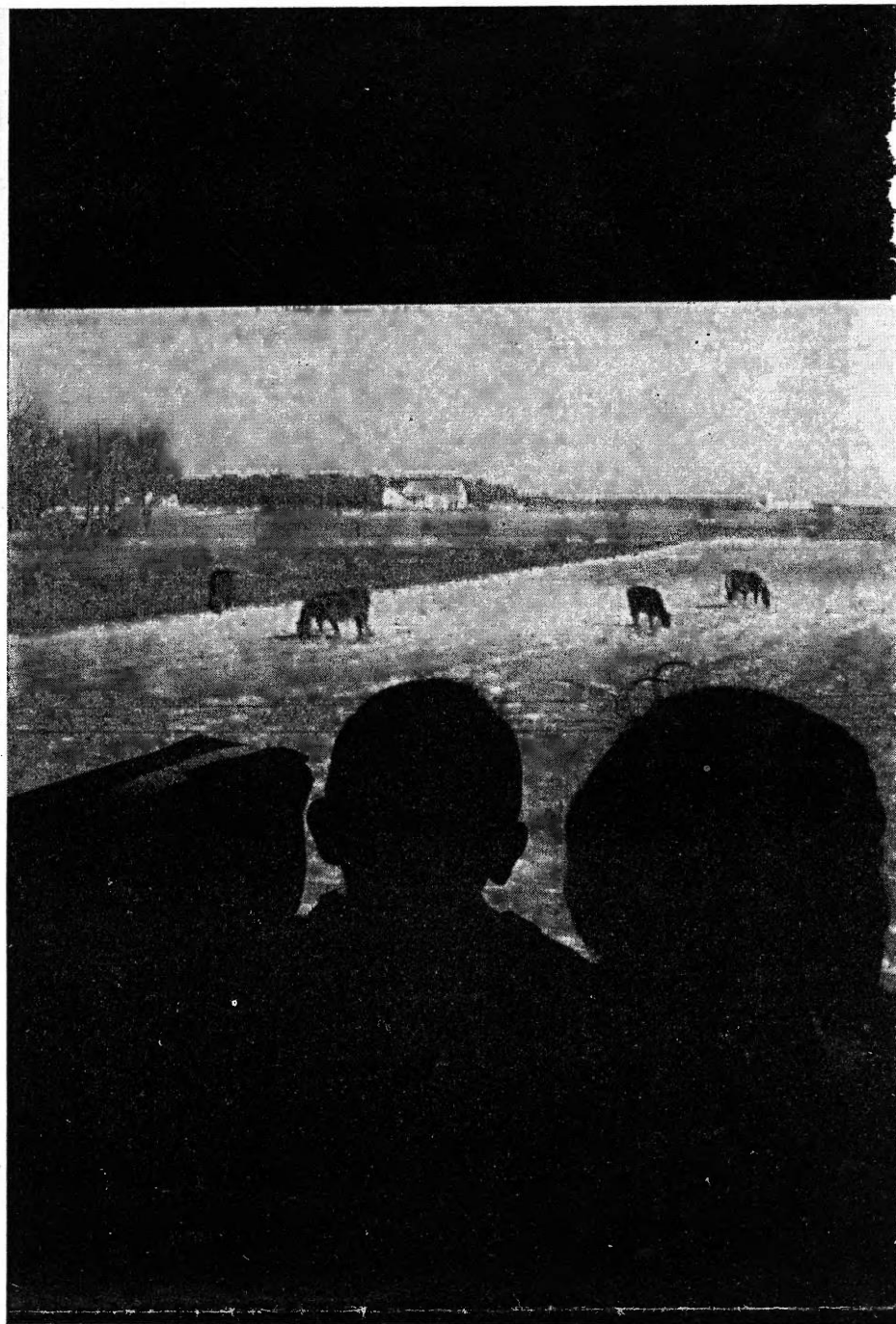
With nothing in the world but their lives, their clothes and each other, the Csillags came to the U.S. in the first planeload of Hungarian refugees. Bedraggled, bewildered and more than a little afraid, they shivered at the chilly New Jersey airport (*above*). Behind them—as with those in the planeloads 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.



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.



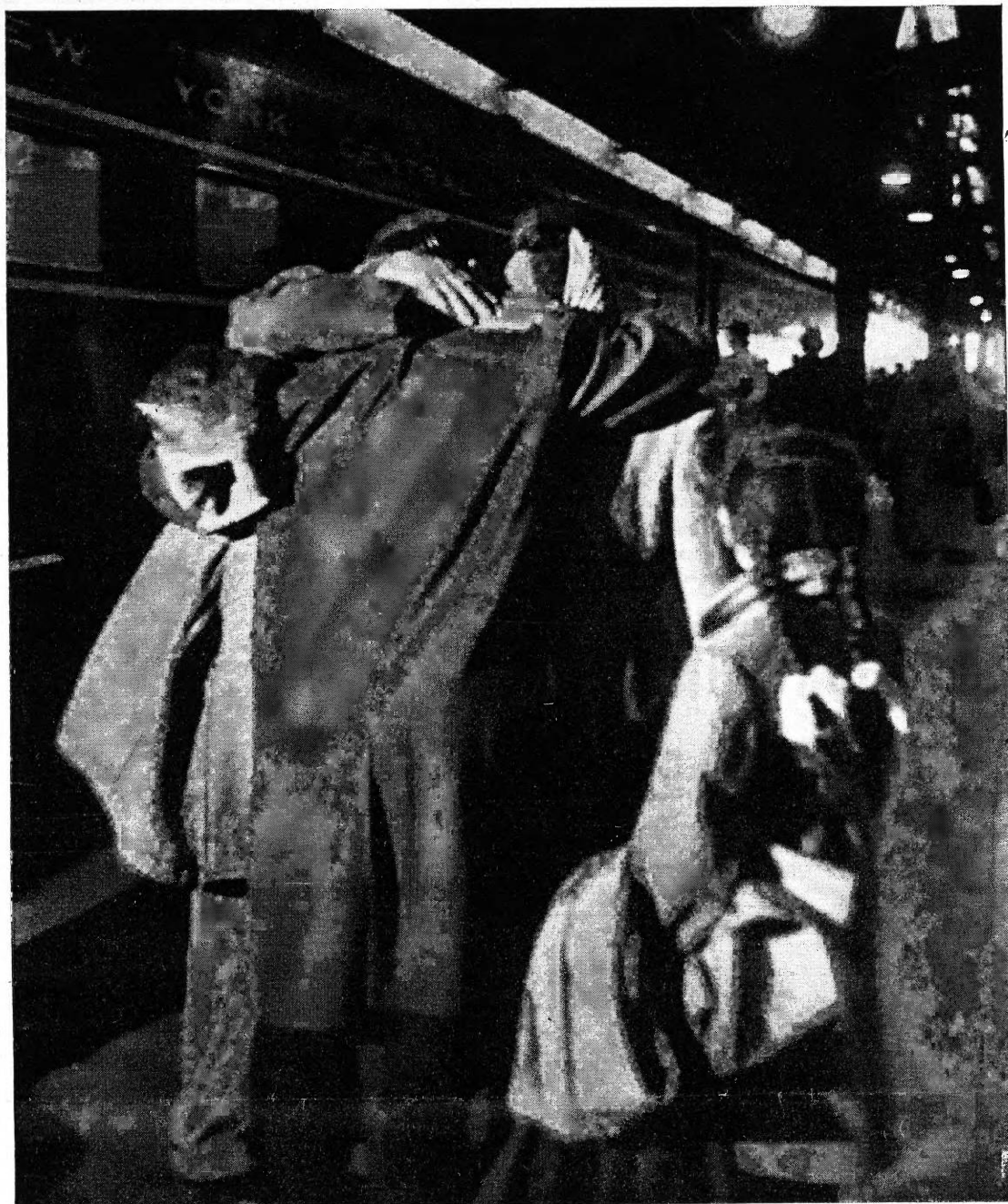
OFF TO NEW HOME, Pal, Pauline, 7, and Josef, 4, stare out of the train at the Indiana countryside. This part of trip reminded them of the cattle- and cabbage-raising flatland around their old home in western Hungary near Austrian border.



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.



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."



CONTINUED



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."



TELEVISION SET in their new living room fascinates the Csillags. 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.

"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 Csillag called it a "fairylend." 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

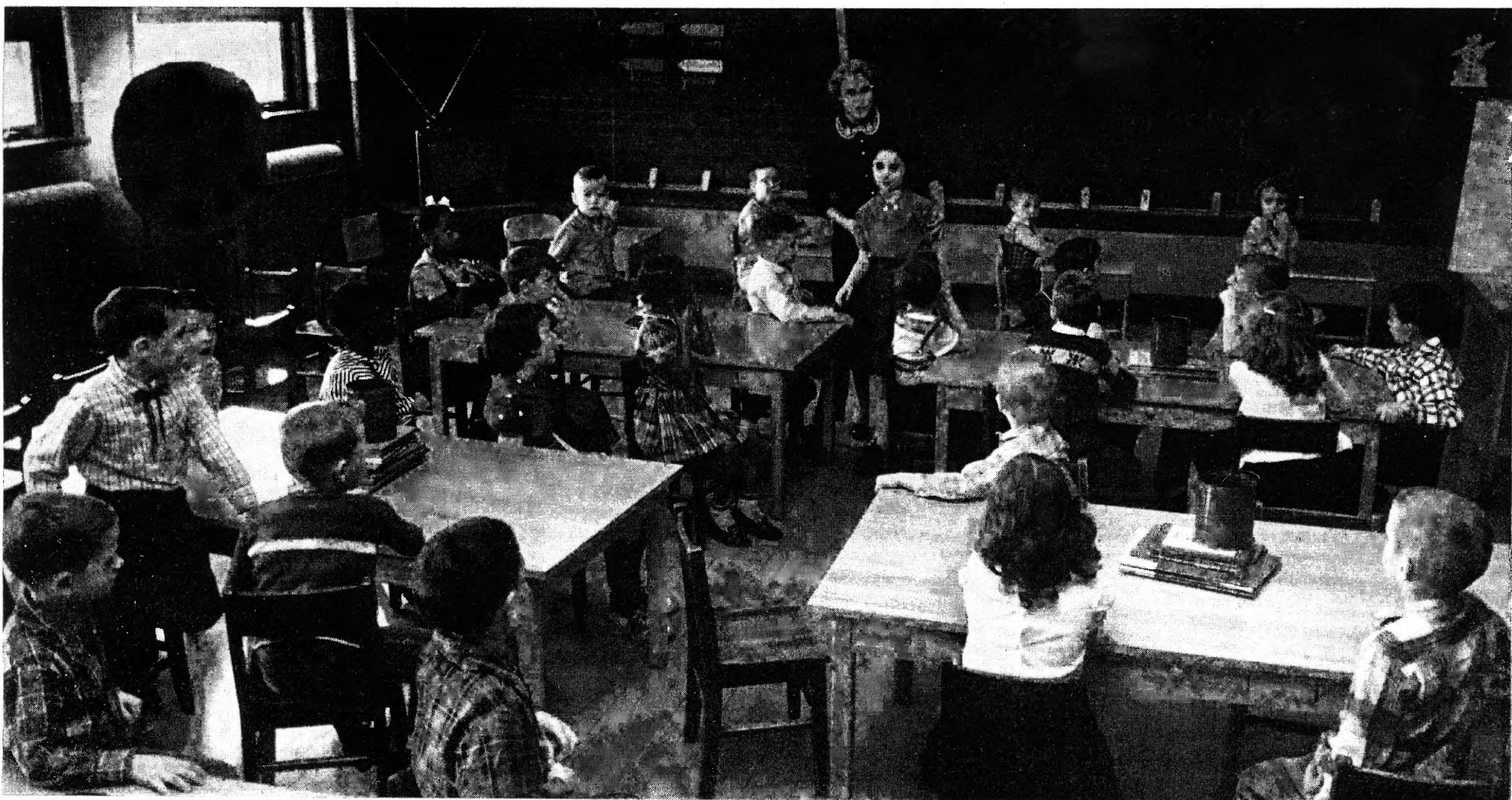
friend with ease. "Good things you get used to quick," he said. "It is the bad things you never can get used to. That is why we left Hungary." Then his friends set out to help get Pal a job. "I told him he has the same chance I had if he'll apply himself and work like everyone else in this country," said Uncle Singer. "Did you hear him saying this morning that America is a fairylend? Already Pal is beginning to understand."

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



CONTINUED



ON FIRST DAY IN INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL 76, PAULINE IS INTRODUCED TO CLASS BY TEACHER DOROTHA McVICKER. SHE SOON WAS PLAYING BALL WITH OTHERS



A LESSON IN ENGLISH is given the Csillags by high school teacher Mrs. Naomi Stewart who specializes in teaching foreign students from scratch. She begins by holding up picture cards (above) and saying, "Glass of orange juice."

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. Stinebaugh, 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 Roselyn Bakeries and was soon at work. "Down there," Pal said, "you can drink all the coffee you want. They give it to you. 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.



GETTING A JOB, Pal (center) meets John Clark of Roselyn Bakeries as Uncle Singer (right) interprets. "We need bakers," said Clark (upper left) to his superintendent. "Let's try him." Bill Hickel, who introduced Pal, stands at right.



READY TO WORK, Pal, in bakery locker room, puts on his work clothing—T-shirt, white trousers, apron.





← **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."

U. S. WILL ADMIT 21,500 REFUGEES

President Says He Complies
With Americans' Desire
to Aid Hungarians

Text of the statement by the
White House, Page 36.

By J. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 1 — President Eisenhower today increased to 21,500 the number of Hungarian refugees who will be given asylum in this country.

His aim, he said, was to "give practical effect to the American people's intense desire to help the victims of Soviet oppression."

Originally President Eisenhower had authorized the entry of 5,000 Hungarians under the Refugee Relief Act. But as thousands more fled across the border into Austria, the need to increase the quota became evident.

[In Vienna no immediate speed-up of the screening of Hungarian refugees appeared possible. Officials were told that further relaxation of the process had not been authorized. Applications to enter the United States are being approved at the rate of 450 a day].

In authorizing an increase of 16,500 in the quota today, the President said United States law made necessary two types of entry permits. One group of 6,500 will receive permanent entry visas under the Refugee Act, while 15,000 others will come in as "parolees."

The President sought to quiet the fears of some refugees that if they took asylum in other

U. S. WILL ADMIT 21,500 REFUGEES

Continued From Page 1

countries outside Austria they might lose their opportunity to emigrate to the United States. He said 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 those refugees undoubtedly have relatives here."

Under existing law, the number of visas that can be given Hungarians is limited, but the President evaded these numerical restrictions by giving broad interpretation to the emergency provision 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 parolee 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 grappling with the problems of red tape in moving refugees swiftly to this country.

The program was recommended to President Eisenhower by his newly appointed special representative on refugee problems, Tracy S. 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 utmost practicable speed" in moving refugees here to relieve the burden on the Austrian Government, "which has responded so generously to the refugees' needs."

Plans for Transportation

The President directed Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense, to work out arrangements for transportation of the refugees here "in accordance with agreements to be made with the Austrian Government and the Inter-Governmental Committee on European Migration."

No trouble is expected in Congress on relaxing the immigration laws insofar as they apply to the Hungarians who lost their bold bid for liberation from Soviet domination. This is because the principal advocate of restrictive legislation, Representative Francis E. Walter, Pennsylvania Democrat, has himself been calling for a bigger aid program than the President had put into effect before today.

The Hungarian immigration program was the fourth major foreign policy decision made by the President since he came here last Monday on what the White House describes as "a partial vacation."

While here, he has reaffirmed this country's traditional alliances with France and Britain, asserting they have not been weakened or disrupted by the Suez crisis.

He also authorized an emergency program for pooling American oil production and tankers to step up deliveries of oil from the Western Hemisphere to meet the shortage caused by the blocking of the Suez Canal.

And he sternly warned that the United States would view with the utmost gravity any attack upon the territorial integrity or political independence of the Baghdad pact members—Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Pakistan.

Tomorrow he will meet with Secretary of State Dulles, who is returning to his job in Washington from recuperating at Key West, Fla. General Eisenhower sent the Presidential plane Colombine III, to Key West today to bring Secretary Dulles and his wife to Augusta. They will arrive in time to attend church services with the President and Mrs. Eisenhower at the Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church.

The two families will have lunch at the Augusta National Golf Club, where the President is staying, and afterward the President and his Secretary of State will review the international situation. Mr. Dulles is expected to hold a news conference before leaving tomorrow for Washington.

White House Statement

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 1—Following is the text of a White House statement authorizing the entry of 21,500 Hungarian refugees to the United States:

The President announced today that the United States will offer asylum to 21,500 refugees from Hungary. Of these, about 6,500 will receive Refugee Relief Act visas under the emergency program initiated three weeks ago. The remaining 15,000 will be admitted to the United States under the provisions of Section 212 (D) (5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. When these numbers have been exhausted, the situation will be re-examined.

The President emphasized that the flight of refugees into Austria had created an emergency problem 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 escapees under the Refugee Relief Act are practically exhausted and that the emergency compels the only other action which is available, namely, action under the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which authorizes admission on parole.

Persons admitted into the United States on parole have no permanent status in the United States, but the President will request the Congress in January for emergency legislation which will, through the

use of unused numbers under the Refugee Relief Act, or otherwise, permit qualified escapees who accept asylum in the United States to obtain permanent residence.

Presence of Relatives

The President also stated that it was his intention to request the Congress to include in such legislation provisions which 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 those refugees undoubtedly have relatives here.

The President pointed out that other nations have already made increasingly generous offers of asylum and have waived the ordinary restrictions imposed upon immigration.

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 Austrian Government and the Inter-Governmental Committee on European Migration.

In making his announcement, the President said that providing asylum to these Hungarian refugees would give practical effect to the American people's intense desire to help the victims of Soviet oppression. It will also materially assist the Government of Austria, which has responded so generously to the refugees' needs, to carry out its policy of political asylum.

The Weather

ay—Variable cloudiness with in-
als of sunshine and high near 40;
in upper 20s tonight. Sunday—
and continued rather cold. Fri-
high, 38 degrees at 2:10 p. m.;
28 at 11 p. m. Details on P. B2.

The Washington Post and Times Herald

ear—No. 362 ★ Phone RE. 7-1234 Copyright 1956 The Washington Post Company SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1956 WTOP Radio (1500)

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 5000.

The 16,500 increase, it was understood, would be divided in this form: 1500 would be under the authority of the Refugee Relief Act. That act fixes a ceiling of 6500 on the total number of Hungarian entrants. The 5000 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 McLéod, administrator of the refugee program, and Pierce J. Gerety, deputy administrator.

Envoy Pledges U. S. Will Take Its Share

VIENNA, Nov. 30 (AP)—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, Pg. A2, Col. 6

16,500 More 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 15,000 of the Hungarian refugees now crowding Austria be admitted to the United States on "parole."

This gets around the nationality 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 system.

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 209,000 escapees from Iron Curtain countries. It set quotas, not on the nationality basis of the McCarran-Walter Act, but by areas where the refugees had found temporary asylum. A total of 35,000 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 upped this figure to 6,500.

Because only this limited number could be admitted under the expiring refugee relief act, the President invoked the parole provision of the basic immigration law to offer asylum to an additional 15,000.

Total May Be Increased

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

So far, some 2,000 Hungarian refugees have been issued visas permitting them to enter the United States under the Refugee Relief Act. About half of these actually have arrived in this country under an emergency air transportation program.

As explained by White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty, the legal situation is exceedingly complex, requiring extraordinary presidential action to cut through the red tape.

While it is estimated that

See EISENHOWER, Page A-3

Continued From First Page

only 6,500 refugee relief act visas are available for the Hungarians in the present crisis under the act's 35,000 limit on refugees to be admitted from Germany and Austria, he said the quotas set for some other sections of the world will not be filled by the December 31 deadline.

This offers one loophole for possible action to grant permanent legal residence in this country to the 15,000 to be admitted on 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 to 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 in a statement from Mr. Eisenhower's vacation headquarters here as the President prepared to confer 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 a meeting of the NATO ministerial council.

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my Jews *see*
THE REFUGEES *Dec 2*
36

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 (AP).—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



Voorhees

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 a 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

WARNING SOUNDED ON REFUGEE FUNDS

Walter Says Some Groups Organize Spurious Drives for Hungarian Relief

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.

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."

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. The letters pointed out that the McCarran-Walter Act contained a provision for the admission of 17,000 aliens on a temporary "parole" basis.

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.



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

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1956.

Editorials

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.

Herald Tribune The Letter Forum

Public Service

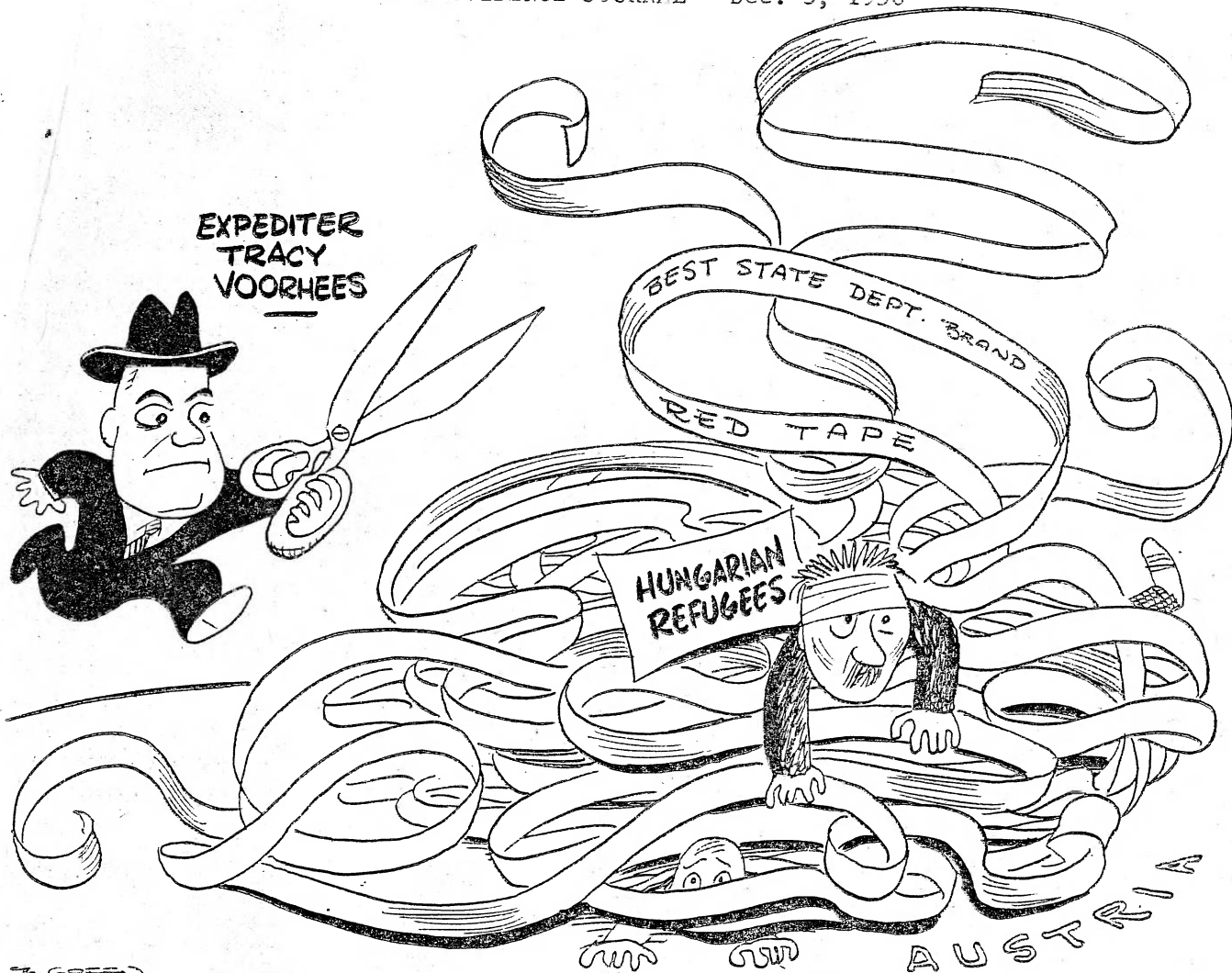
To the N. Y. Herald Tribune:

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.

New York, Dec. 3, 1956.



A Very Special Assignment

Air Force Offers 150 Cr To Rush Refugees to U. S.

By JACK RAYMOND

Special to The New York Times.

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 150 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 in Operation

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

The Air Force plan was detailed in an outline sent to Tracy S. Voorhees at the White House. Mr. Voorhees is the President's coordinator of 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 that nation's neutrality. 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 until 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 fueling the Western sectors of that city when the Soviet Army cut them off.

An 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.

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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 coordinator, yesterday discussed expansion 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 representatives, 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 renovating additional barracks to handle the sharply increased refugee flow. Kilmer now has rehabilitated facilities to accommodate 1,224 refugees at one time. It is understood that facilities for several times that number 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-year-old refugee who arrived last week, was transferred to Deborah Sanatorium at Browns Mills, N. J., after being diagnosed as a tuberculosis patient. Her fiancé is in Vienna awaiting transportation to the United States.

A group of eighteen Hungarian seamen who jumped ship to seek asylum arrived at the New York International Airport at Idlewild, Queens, aboard a Pan American World Airways plane from Frankfurt. Eleven left the Hungarian freighter Debreceen in Beirut, Lebanon, in early November, six deserted the Szedeg 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 until 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 American Airways flight. E. Roland

Harriman, Red Cross chairman, saw the group off.

Citizens of Norwalk, Conn., paid tribute to the Hungarian freedom fighters with three minutes of silence at noon. Work stopped in factories, offices and schools and street traffic ceased. Mayor George R. Brunjes addressed a meeting on the steps of City Hall.

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 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 rest 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 Airport at Frankfurt, Germany, to McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey. McGuire Field is near Camp Kilmer, present debarkation point



Associated Press

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

for most of the refugee flights.

At I. C. E. M. headquarters, officials said there would be no objection to using M. A. T. S. facilities if they are made avail-

able. Meanwhile, however, 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 nations of this need.

The original United States decision to admit 5,000 Hungarian refugees was broadened to permit entry of 21,500 by President Eisenhower's decision on Saturday. They will be admitted both under the Refugee Relief Act and under emergency provisions of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

I. C. E. M. reported tonight that non-Communist nations have already offered to make available asylum for 70,050 ref-

ugees—in addition to offers by the United Kingdom and France, to which no specific ceilings were attached.

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.

'Mercy' Plan for Refugees Reported Approved

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—5000 of whom already are being moved here—may be announced by the White House today.

It represents a modification of the Air Force's original proposal to fly Hungarian refugees to this country at the rate of 1000 a day.

The new plan was outlined at a closed-door Pentagon meeting attended by representatives of the Army, Navy, Air Force, State and Labor Departments, Public Health Service, American Red Cross, Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration, and a

delegate for the prime mover in the scheme—Tracy S. Voorhees, White House coordinator on Hungarian relief.

Under the project, the Air Force operates from Germany, starting in about five or six days, would airlift to the United States 500 refugees at the rate of about 500 a day.

Navy transports would move the remainder of the group—7000. The first of the ships would leave the United States Saturday so it could be in Bremerhaven, Germany, to return to this country starting Dec. 18. Other sailings, by two other ships, would be scheduled on Dec. 23 and 28,

either from Bremerhaven or Leghorn, Italy.

The refugees would be moved by train out of present temporary camps in Austria to the plane or ship staging areas by ICEM, which is now handling all movement of refugees.

As a general approach, women and children would have a

priority on the planes, and the ships would carry single men and what family groups they can handle.

In this country, Camp Kilmer, N. J., would be the main reception center, and the voluntary relief agencies will be asked to expand their operations there to arrange jobs and regular housing for the escapees from Soviet-dominated Hungary.

By flying into Germany, there will be no conflict over Austria's neutral status. That small country which has provided temporary sanctuary for the refugees has denied repeated Soviet charges that it gave encouragement to the Hungarian revolutionaries.

Many phases of the "Project Mercy" air and sea mission remain to be resolved, it was learned, and some Government officials are still not without misgivings about launching such a program on a crash basis.

Officially, nothing has been said pro and con about the plans which have been superimposed as a "great humanitarian venture" on existing plans to move refugees to this country.

It is known, however, that some refugee specialists who raised questions about the new plan at the State Department were told the Administration is backing Voorhees fully in his approach. Voorhees has privately compared the venture to the famous Berlin Airlift in the post-World War II period, when he was an official in the Truman Administration.

A key factor in the ultimate operation of the plan will be the attitude of the voluntary relief and resettlement organizations—church and civic—which operate regularly in the refugee field.

They will get their first formal look at the project today, when Voorhees explains the project to a luncheon meeting.

Special pains were taken at yesterday's Pentagon meeting to keep the plans confidential. All participants were pledged not to discuss them with the press, and it was announced that Voorhees will establish a public relations office to handle ICEM is already moving to this country by Chartered United States airline planes portions of the 5000 Hungarian refugees which this country originally agreed to accept. ICEM already has said it has arranged to step up its plane scheduling to take care of that number—and could handle more.

These refugees are flown directly to the United States from Austria. They, and 1500 of the forthcoming 16,500 additional refugees are entering this country with visas. That is, they are fully screened in Austria on security, health, and other grounds of admissibility. The remaining 15,000 refugees will come here as "parolees" under the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act—subject to later congressional action.

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FRANCIS A. COX

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 expediter, 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.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1956.

EISENHOWER SETS A SEA AND AIR-LIFT

Continued From Page 1

town, N. J., and the refugees would be taken from there to near-by Camp Kilmer to be processed and turned over to voluntary relief agencies.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, noted criticism of the Government's program for placing the refugees initially in an Army camp instead of flying them directly to communities in various parts of the United States where they could be welcomed in a civilian atmosphere. Mr. Hagerty said the Government needed a central place to process them and that Camp Kilmer was conveniently near national headquarters of many voluntary relief organizations in New York.

The Presidential plan calls for the use of an undisclosed number of military air transports to bring in 200 a day, beginning later this week, and increasing at the rate of 100 a day until a level of 500 daily is reached.

Three naval transports, each carrying around 1,600 persons, have been assigned to the sea-lift. If the West German Government gives its anticipated approval, the first ship will reach Bremerhaven on Dec. 18 and sail for the United States before Dec. 21. A second will sail about a week later, and the third in the following week.

Hiring of Planes Authorized

The Presidential statement authorized the military to charter private aircraft if necessary to speed up the movement of refugees to the United States.

Mr. Hagerty said he did not know the cost of the operation, but that he doubted it would exceed \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 since the aircraft, ships and crews already were available.

[In Washington the total cost was estimated at \$12,000,000. It was noted that \$100,000,000 in special funds allotted the President was earmarked to aid refugees from communism.]

The plan was worked out for the President by his personal representative on refugee problems, Tracy S. Voorhees, New York attorney who will continue to supervise the program.

The President has asked the intergovernmental committee to work out transport arrangements for moving the refugees from Austria either to Munich or to Bremerhaven. The American Red Cross will station teams at the Munich airfield and aboard the naval vessels "in order to do all possible for the comfort and care of these homeless persons to whom the United States is giving asylum," the statement said.

The White House emphasized anew its desire for legislation to give permanent status to those being admitted under parole provisions of the regular immigration laws.

The Presidential statement declared:

"Immediately after Congress convenes, the President will seek the necessary legislation to permit the refugees admitted under the parole provision to remain permanently in the United States. Such proposed legislation will also provide an opportunity for at least some of the Hungarian refugees who have been given temporary asylum in other countries to apply for admission to the United States for permanent residence."

The White House has said present restrictive immigration statutes give the President no alternative to applying the parole procedure.

Orders Being Executed

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—The Air Force and Navy flashed the orders today for the sea and air-lift of Hungarian refugees with the aim of bringing most of them to the United States by Christmas.

The first transport plane was ordered to leave McGuire Air Force Base tomorrow afternoon and expected to return with the first group of refugees on Tuesday. The first of three Navy transport vessels was ordered to sail from New York Saturday.

The project will cost altogether about \$12,000,000, it was estimated in Washington. The money will come from funds appropriated in the Mutual Security Act for use by the President, \$100,000,000 of which was earmarked to aid refugees from communism.

The flying time for the refugees was estimated at from 21 to 22 hours, including a two-hour

stopover for refueling at the Azores.

Each plane, it was said, would have two passenger attendants in addition to the flying crew.

The Navy announced its transport vessels would be the General Leroy Eltinge, the General W. G. Haan and the Marine Carp.

The ships, 10,000 tons each and capable of speeds of seventeen knots, were designed to accommodate 3,000 troops. None will carry more than 2,000 refugees, it was said. Navy officials said they were allotting 250 cabin-type spaces and 1,500 troop-type quarters on each ship. Only unattached males will be given the troop spaces.

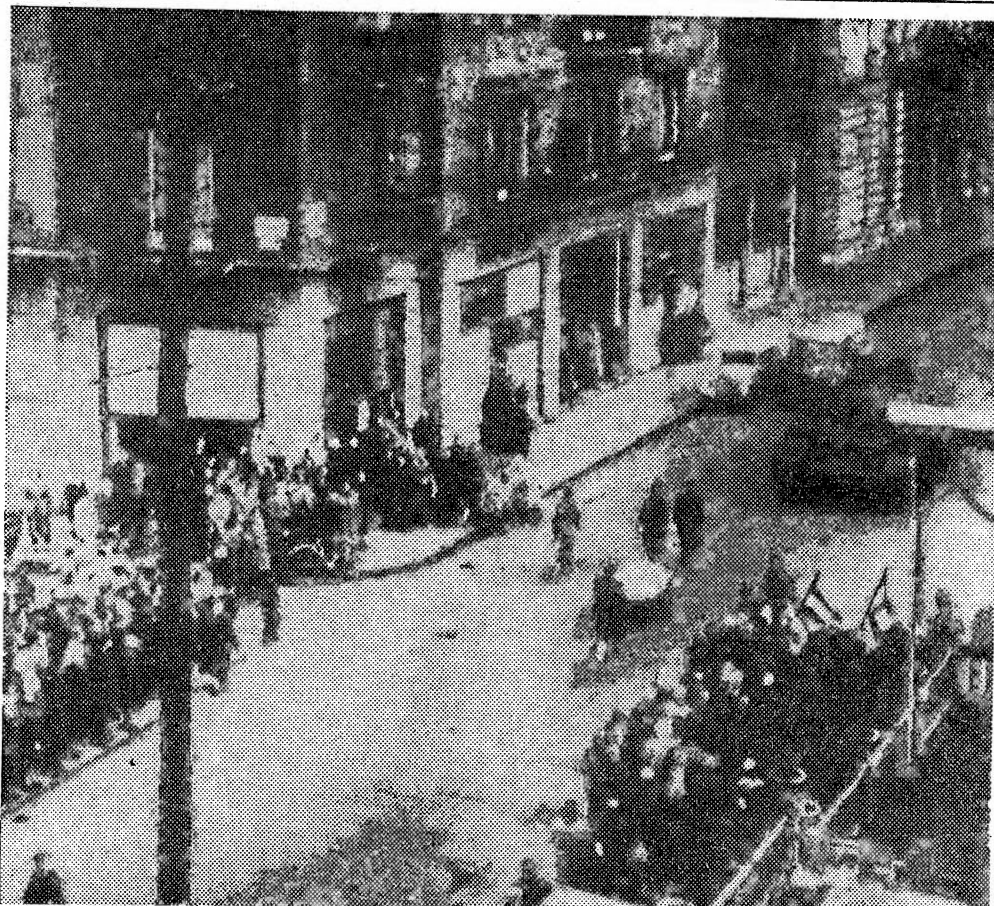
Each ship will carry two doctors, two nurses, regular enlisted hospital corpsmen and representatives of the Red Cross.

Apparently, some of the processing required by the Government will be done aboard ship. Navy spokesmen said each ship would carry five interviewers of the Department of Labor to work out job classifications for the refugees, and two from the Department of Immigration and Naturalization.

British Suspending Influx

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 6—Britain announced today that it would be necessary to suspend temporarily the flow of Hungarian refugees into the country because of lack of accommodations.



Associated Press Radiophoto

HUNGARIAN WOMEN BRAVE SOVIET TANK: Women in right foreground following national flags in a demonstration Wednesday in Budapest against the regime of Janos Kadar. Yesterday, State Department protested to Soviet Union on use of force in Hungary.

Refugee-Lift Statement

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 6 (UP)—Following is the text of the White House announcement on the air-sea transportation of 15,000 Hungarian refugees to the United States:

The President announced today arrangements for the transportation to the United States of the large additional quota of refugees from Hungary, whose admission he had approved on Dec. 1. The President in his statement of Dec. 1 said that he had directed the Secretary of Defense to work out arrangements for the transportation of these refugees to the United States.

These arrangements have now been made. They provide for the movement of the refugees to the United States with the utmost possible speed.

To this end, there will be both an air-lift and sea-lift.

The bulk of the air-lift will be by United States Air Force and United States Navy aircraft through the Military Air Transportation Service (M. A. T. S.).

The ocean-lift will be by United States Navy transports, through the Military Sea Transportation Service (M. S. T. S.).

Transportation for the original quota of 5,000 refugees has previously been arranged by the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration (I. C. E. M.). This will continue as already scheduled. The President is also requesting the committee to arrange for similar transportation from Austria to the United States of the additional 1,500 refugees who will come in under the Refugee Relief Act.

The Department of Defense will have the full responsibility for the transportation from Europe to the United States of the remaining 15,000 refugees. These are coming in under the Immigration and Nationality Act—the so-called parole provision.

The ocean transportation will be supplied by three United States Navy transports which, subject to the approval of the German Government, will sail from Bremerhaven, Germany, for New York. The first of these will arrive at the Port of Embarkation about Dec. 18 and will sail between then and Dec. 21. The second will sail about a week later, and the third the next week.

The balance of the 15,000 will be air-lifted. In order to speed the refugees to this country, the Military Air Transportation Service will be authorized, in addition to the air-lift by aircraft of the United States Air Force and the United States Navy, to make contracts with private companies for additional flights.

All flights by United States military planes will, subject to the approval of the German Government, take off from Munich, Germany. They will bring the refugees to McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey. From there, the refugees will be taken for temporary stag-

ing to Camp Kilmer, the facilities of which are adequate even for these very large numbers.

The President has requested the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration 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.

In order to do all possible for the comfort and care of these homeless persons to whom the United States is giving asylum, the American National Red Cross will supply a team of workers to assist the refugees at the Munich airport, as well as a team on each of the ocean transports. These workers will be flown to Europe by the Military Air Transportation Service.

The air-lift will begin within the next few days at the rate of 200 a day. The number will be progressively increased by about 100 a day until it reaches 500 a day. This should make possible the movement out of Austria of most of the refugees who are coming by air by about the end of the year or shortly thereafter.

Immediately after Congress convenes the President will seek the necessary legislation to permit the refugees admitted under the parole provision to remain permanently in the United States. Such proposed legislation will also provide an opportunity for at least some of the Hungarian refugees who have been given temporary asylum in other countries to apply for admission to the United States for permanent residence.

Eisenhower Orders An Air and Sea Lift Of 15,000 Refugees

Text of White House statement
appears on Page 16.

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 6—President Eisenhower announced today "an air-lift and a sea-lift" to move 21,500 Hungarian refugees into the United States by Jan. 1 or shortly thereafter. Spokesmen termed it the largest such rescue operation in peace time.

The President directed the Defense Department's Military Air Transport Service to move about 10,000 refugees. Three naval transports will bring in an additional 5,000 persons. Subject to the approval of the West German Government, the transport aircraft will operate from the base at Munich and the naval ships will sail from Bremerhaven.

The other 6,500 immigrants—those coming with permanent resident status under the Refugee Relief Act—will be transported as scheduled by aircraft chartered through the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration in Vienna.

The 15,000 in the emergency lift will come under the parole provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The President again emphasized he would ask the new Congress to authorize permanent residential status for them.

The White House said all flights would come to McGuire Air Force Base near Wrights-

Continued on Page 16, Column 4

U. S. Seeks Jobs, Homes For Hungarian Refugees

By Neil MacNeil
United Press

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 6400 visas available for the Hungarians under the Refugee Relief Act already have been issued. Only 2000 of the 6400 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) (AP) — Forty-five Hungarians who came to Australia



Photo by Red Cross

Two-year-old Andre Nuzny, who came to this country from Keszthely, Hungary, seems pleased with the new cap being fitted on him by Red Cross volunteer Margaret Jacobs at Camp Kilmer, N. J. Standing behind Andre in the clothing distribution hall at the Army base is his mother, Magdolna, and in left background is Vivian N. Cottrell, another Red Cross volunteer.

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 130 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 Lazlo Tabori, a four-minute miler, and his coach, Mohail Igloi, who also trained Sandor Iharos and Istvan Rozsavolgyi, who broke world rec-

ords 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 18-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

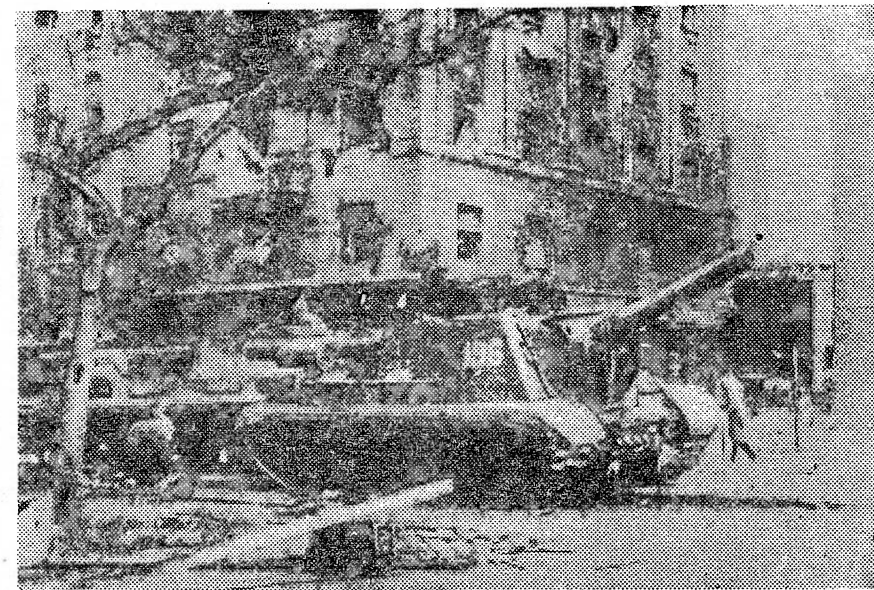
THE HUNGARIAN REVOLT—SIX WEEKS OF A HEROIC FIGHT FOR FREEDOM AND STERN REPRESSION



(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.

Associated Press, International, Comet, Life

Tense Budapest

Six Weeks of Revolt

Ten centuries ago Emperor Leo the Wise of Byzantium wrote of the Magyars: "This people abounds in men and is independent. * * * Their chief aim is to fight bravely against any invader."

For six weeks the Magyars of Hungary have astonished the world with the bravery and stubbornness of their struggle to throw off the yoke of the Russians. Inside Hungary last week tension was acute; the workers warned of new bloodshed unless the Russians and their Hungarian Communist puppets met their demands.

Outside Hungary the tide of international protest over the Communist course in Hungary was still rising. There was new indignation over the refusal of the Budapest regime to allow the Secretary General of the United Nations to enter the country as an observer for the forces of world law and order.

It is clear that Hungary has placed Moscow in a predicament of the first magnitude. So long as the Hungarian revolt goes on, the Russians' grip on their satellite empire remains insecure. In any event the tragedy of Hungary seems certain to be a lasting black mark on the record of communism before the world.

In Hungary

Hungary's revolt had its beginnings more than a year ago among Communist intellectuals—mainly authors and journalists. They were the first to speak out against Stalinism in the early days of the thaw that followed Stalin's death. To their circle they attracted students from the University of Budapest and the polytechnic schools. The students and the writers were the source of the original demonstrations against the Stalinist regime of party chief Erno Gero.

On Oct. 23, students were staging open-air protest meetings and marches. To their surprise they were joined by factory and office workers of Budapest, who under rigidly disciplined Communist leadership had been slow to protest. When Hungarian security police fired into the ranks of demonstrators the revolt was on.

The government toppled and Imre Nagy took the helm. Nagy never caught up with the temper of the revolt. A week later all of Hungary was in the hands of the rebellion, now fully supported by the Army. Nagy, in a final desperate move, agreed to free, multi-party elections, proclaimed Hungary's neutrality and withdrawal from the Warsaw pact, and called on the United Nations for support.

At that point the Soviet Army struck. Nagy, driven from office, was replaced by Janos Kadar, also regarded as a Titoist. But it quickly became plain that the Soviet army was in command. The workers retorted with a general strike. The peasants supported them by providing food outside Government channels.

Last week The New York Times correspondent in Vienna, John MacCormac, cabled this picture of the status of the revolt:

Now that the revolution has passed into the stage of passive resistance, the workers have become the most important ele-

ment. The army revolutionaries are either under arrest or on the run. The students who have not been deported to Russia or fled to Austria are, for the moment, quiescent.

But the workers, by striking and sabotaging production are hitting the Kadar puppet government and its Russian bosses where it hurts most. As it now stands the passive resistance of the workers backed by the passive support of the peasants is the keystone of Hungarian resistance.

Demands Scaled Down

The main purpose of the Hungarian rebels is to drive Soviet troops from Hungarian soil. But as a practical matter the Budapest Workers' Council, which has become their chief spokesman, has scaled down its immediate demands to the following: (1) recognition of workers' councils in all industries; (2) an explanation of the whereabouts of former Premier Nagy who was abducted by Soviet security officers after leaving his asylum in the Yugoslav embassy; (3) permission to publish an independent newspaper.

A series of meetings with Mr. Kadar the week before last brought no agreement. Last Monday, the people of Budapest went into the streets again in an atmosphere of mounting tension. Workers burned Government-sponsored newspapers.

Tuesday, Dec. 4, a month from the day the Soviet army launched its attack on the rebellion, 15,000 Budapest women launched a silent, three-hour demonstration in honor of their dead. Under the menace of Soviet guns they marched to the tomb of Hungary's Unknown Soldier carrying bouquets draped with the national colors, red, white and green. Weeping women brushed by Soviet soldiers barring their way and laid their wreaths on the tomb. As they rejoined the throng a soldier fired. One woman was wounded in the leg.

Later in the week news spread that the regime had begun arresting leaders of factory workers councils. New protests and demonstrations were launched. The Budapest Workers Council proclaimed an ominous warning—further arrests of rebel leaders would mean "a general strike, bloodshed and a new national tragedy." Yesterday, with ominous reports from the provinces of new clashes in which scores were killed, the council announced it would decide by 8 A. M. today whether to call a new general strike.

In the United Nations

*All members * * * shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present charter.—U. N. CHARTER.*

Hungary became a member of the United Nations just a year ago as one of sixteen nations admitted in an East-West compromise after a long deadlock. Last week Hungary's good faith in carrying out its obligations under the Charter came under heavy attack. This was the background of the controversy:

Since Nov. 4 the General Assembly has adopted six resolutions calling on the Soviet Union to cease its intervention, withdraw its troops, cease deportations and return those deported to their native land; and asking the Hungarian regime to admit U. N. observers, both to organize the distribution

of U. N. relief and to study the situation on the spot. Hungary and the U. S. S. R. have rejected all these demands. The Soviet position all along has been that her troops were in Hungary with the approval of the Government, that they went into action to suppress the rebellion at its request and that the rebellion is a domestic concern of Hungary.

Last Tuesday, after another turn-down by the Hungarians, the Assembly began debate on a United States resolution giving the Kadar regime until Friday to comply. With pressure on the Hungarian regime rising, the attitude of its delegate, Imre Horvath, the regime's foreign minister, seemed to change. At a meeting with Mr. Hammarskjold he proposed that the Secretary General visit Budapest starting Dec. 16. The Secretary General announced this to the Assembly. The expectation was that he would be in Budapest soon.

Early Wednesday the Assembly approved the U. S. resolution. A few hours later the Hungarian radio announced that the regime had rejected the date for Hammarskjold's visit as "unsuitable."

The following day U. S. delegate Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. issued a bitter statement:

The Hungarian regime's decision * * * raises the question * * * as to the good faith of * * * the Hungarian spokesman here. * * * He puts himself outside the pale of accepted international behavior and common decency.

The U. S. then proceeded to round up support for a new move. It proposed that the credentials of the Hungarian delegation be suspended. It was clear that the time for action by the U. N. was running out. In a report to the Assembly yesterday the Secretary General said he saw no purpose in going to Hungary unless he could do so soon.

Moscow's Dilemma

The U. S. Government has watched the Hungarian tragedy with anguish which can be measured by Mr. Dulles' first speech as Secretary of State in 1953 and a speech by Vice President Nixon in New York last Thursday. Mr. Dulles said, "To all those suffering under Communist slavery * * * let us say: You can count on us." Mr. Nixon said with blunt realism:

The United Nations has no armies that it could send to rescue the heroic freedom fighters of Hungary. There were no treaties which could invoke the armed assistance of the free nations. Our only weapon here was moral condemnation, since the alternative was action on our part which might initiate the third and ultimate war.

Moscow also looked on Hungary with anguish—but for quite different reasons. The Hungarian revolt had created a terrible predicament for the Soviet leaders, and the continued insurgency, despite tank fire and deportations, raised a dilemma for Moscow.

The Soviet Government had been slowly implementing the de-Stalinization policy promulgated last February by Khrushchev who was convinced that satellite ties to Moscow could be maintained only if the satellites were given limited autonomy under the Titoist doctrine of "separate roads to socialism."

In Poland last summer when the Gomulka anti-Stalinists revolted,

the policy was applied and it stemmed the revolt. But in Hungary the policy was confounded.

The Hungarians are striving ultimately for greater independence than the Poles have achieved. This Moscow cannot tolerate for it would certainly lead to the same demands in the other satellites. The greatest danger lies in East Germany, which is kept in the Soviet camp only by the Red Army. If Soviet troops were withdrawn, German unification would follow immediately. It is cardinal point of Soviet policy to prevent the unification of a Germany free to align itself with the West.

The alternative to freedom for Hungary is continued military suppression and deportations. This would undoubtedly create such unrest throughout the Soviet empire that Stalin's methods would have to be reimposed.

Effect on Neutralists

Continued suppression of Hungary will also jeopardize Soviet objectives in the Middle East, Asia and Africa. The Soviet policy was to extend its influence among the uncommitted, neutralist nations—most of them recently emerged from colonial status—by charging that the Western powers were still seeking to dominate their former colonies, as shown in the Suez crisis.

But the Soviet actions in Hungary have already counteracted in several Asian and Arab nations the immediate effect of its all-out support of Egypt. Prime Minister Nehru of India, who at first apparently accepted the Soviet contention that the Hungarian revolt was an internal affair, has strongly condemned the Soviet action.

It may be one of the ironies of history that the eruption of tiny Hungary will have fissured the whole Soviet satellite empire and destroyed the mythology and influence of Communism in "uncommitted" Asia.

And the Refugees

In the six weeks since the Red Army took control of Hungary, about 120,000 Hungarians have fled over the border into Austria. Between 45,000 and 50,000 have been moved to other European nations; Britain, alone has taken in 11,000. President Eisenhower said the United States would accept 21,500 refugees. But up to the beginning of last week less than 1,000 had actually been brought here, and there was sharp criticism of the Administration at home and abroad.

Last Thursday the President announced the establishment of "an air-lift and a sea-lift" to speed the 21,500 Hungarian exiles to the U. S. by Jan. 1. The Defense Department's Military Air Transport Service will move about 10,000 refugees and three naval transports will bring in an additional 5,000 immigrants. Those 15,000 are entering the U. S. under the parole provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act which allows them temporary, not permanent, visas. The President said he would ask the new Congress to authorize permanent residential status for all 15,000.

The remaining 6,500 refugees, who will enter with permanent resident status under the Refugee Relief Act, will be transported by airplanes chartered through the In-

tergovernmental Committee on European Migration in Vienna. The cost of the air-sea-lifts was estimated at roughly \$12,000,000.

On Friday afternoon the first military transport planes left McGuire Air Force Base to pick up groups of Hungarian refugees in Munich; the planes will return with the refugees on Tuesday.

The decision to speed up transportation of the Hungarians was praised, but a number of aspects came in for some criticism. In Vienna it was noted that officials in the Intergovernmental Committee, which has handled and lived with the Hungarian refugee problem for a month, had not been consulted on the U. S. plan and that consequently there was confusion and crossed wires. Some officials also expressed doubt that the military operation would be cheaper or quicker than previously arranged commercial transportation. In any event, they noted, there is bound to be a good deal of criticism of the U. S. for packing refugees aboard troop planes and ships while Canada, for example, is booking space for its Hungarian refugees aboard Cunard Line ships and passenger planes.

U. S. Procedure Questioned

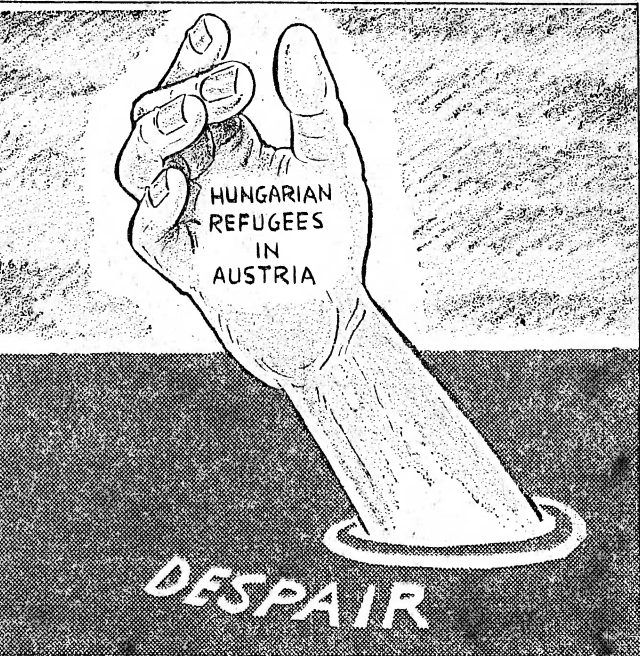
Finally, in the United States there was considerable criticism of the Government for bringing the refugees initially to Camp Kilmer, N. J., an Army camp. James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said last week that there had to be a central place to process the Hungarian immigrants and that Camp Kilmer was conveniently near national headquarters of many voluntary relief organizations in New York.

The New York Times said in an editorial: "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 * * * is subjected to this 'reception.' * * * Surely arrangements can be made to fly plane loads direct * * * to a planned number of communities where [the Hungarians can receive] a warm civilian welcome and find * * * homes and jobs."

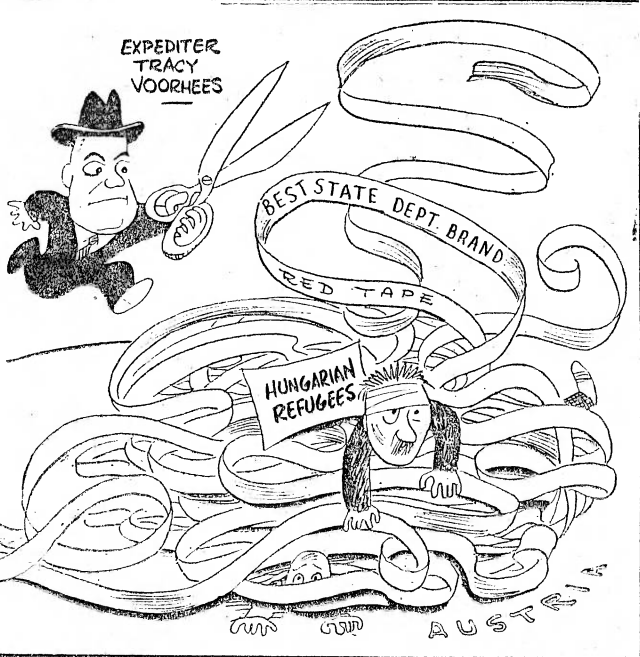
NEW REFUGEE POLICY COMES JUST IN TIME

Hungarians Were Becoming Bitter Over Confusion in U.S. Relief

TWO VIEWS ON THE REFUGEE PROBLEM



Rogerson in Newsday, Long Island



Green in The Providence Journal

By MAX FRANKEL
Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Dec. 8—Carpenters and furniture movers were in the United States Consulate today physically completing the rearrangement and overhaul of the United States policy toward Hungarian refugees.

For, starting Monday, nearly 1,000 persons a day will be "processed" here and in Salzburg to carry out President Eisenhower's orders for speed and determination in resettling the exiles.

The dramatic effort will result in a spectacular sea and air lift that is scheduled to take more than 15,000 Hungarians to the 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 Europeans and especially Austrians to grasp the tangled nature of the United States immigration statutes. The result was that Western Europe interpreted United States delays, as Washington wrestled with the laws, in the worst possible light.

The ill-will was fed, also, by the failure of the United States and other Western nations to exert immediate, forceful leadership in a chaotic situation, by the absence of any coordination of perhaps three dozen separate refugee relief efforts and by the resulting inability of anyone to give the Hungarian refugee a candid account of the decisions and policies that were being made to shape his future.

Cartoonist's Version

At its worst, the bitterness resulted in outright slander of the United States position. Only this week, it burst forth in crude form on the comic page of a

from Austria to the West) the United States, perhaps more than any of the other nations that had come to help, failed to make clear its problems and its intentions.

It abetted the Vienna cartoonist by failing to demonstrate to beleaguered Austria how Washington has bent and strained its laws to overcome barriers and relax immigration procedures. More unfortunate was the United States' failure to communicate directly with the weary refugee, who had to grasp at rumor to learn what the greatest of democracies, in his eyes, would do for him now that he had lost the fight for freedom and fled his homeland.

Missions to Camps

Most nations represented here attempted to send missions to the more than seventy camps throughout Austria to explain their immigration standards and procedures. Until the week-end, however, the United States had delegated this sensitive task to American religious welfare organizations.

Few complaints about the efforts of these agencies were registered, but each had private standards beyond the government's standards. If for instance, a Roman Catholic refugee who had been divorced was considered unacceptable for sponsorship by the National Catholic Welfare Conference, he had to try at the World Council of Churches. There were a few rejections. In one case, the absence of co-ordination resulted in the separate transport to the United States of two persons, friends since childhood, whose different faiths required "processing" through different channels.

The Play of Chance

In the absence of direction and planning, the agencies tended to reach for the refugees closest at hand, while those unable to leave outlying camps nursed 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.

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

The resentments bred by these failings were aggravated by the more easily comprehended efforts of other nations. Austria, which admits the refugees without question and formality, readily appreciates West Europe's effort to do likewise. But Austria could not understand Washington's discussion of this act and that section and equated legalism with bad intent.

Canada is tripling her consular staff here and had refused to deal with the refugees second hand through welfare agencies.

And Canada announced early that any "processing" would be deferred until the refugees had reached her soil.

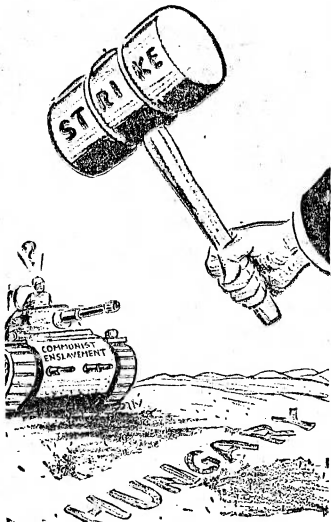
American aid has been abundant and quick, especially in the eyes of those who are familiar with the often cumbersome ways of Washington. By next month, more than 20,000 Hungarians will have been resettled in the United States and about \$50,000,000 will have been spent by Americans for the refugee relief effort.

And starting tomorrow, United States immigration screening will be speeded and the system of private sponsorship will end. The daily flights of the Air Force

out of Germany with refugees will dramatize all that is being done.

But some here already have asked: "If now, why not a month ago?" There is still a trace of suspicion in the question. The lesson would seem to be that good intentions and generous effort are rarely enough.

'NEW WEAPON'



Carmack in The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna newspaper: An obese, smug American was shown telling a frail refugee family, "You are not healthy, no specialists, no atom scientists—you simply remain in beautiful Austria, Okay?"

Despite the United States desire to open its doors as widely as possible to the refugees and its clear intention from the start to spend generously for their care here, the American reputation, until this week-end, was being bruised daily.

Scores of Agents

For six weeks, scores of welfare agencies and the agents of two dozen nations sought to spread help and do good, each in its own direction. They created a veritable Babel. Blankets went where their distributors felt they should go. Refugees in a camp at Traiskirchen became the pets of any army of relief agents, while others less than ten miles away were virtually forgotten.

Not until the coming week will a new Red Cross plan for restoring a semblance of order be put to the test.

Not only soap and clothing, but visas that will cast new lives were being tossed about at random with no earnest attempt to guide the refugee in his choice of a new home. It seemed to occur to no one that, after he had lived for a decade under Communist rule, the average Hungarian refugee, who is in his twenties, knew precious little of the West and of the opportunities and disappointments that awaited him.

In this scramble (during which 50,000 refugees were evacuated

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,



N.Y. Journal-American

Hungarian babes in the U.S. toyland: More will be coming . . .

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.

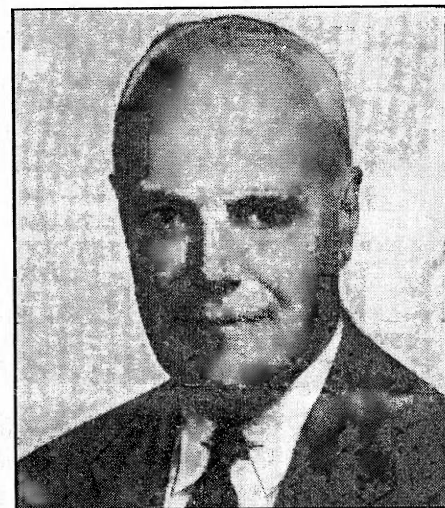
►In Vienna, Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr. announced that American aid to the refugees had already exceeded a value of \$23 million—including a relief allocation by President Eisenhower of \$20 million, but not including the very substantial aid programs being conducted by the voluntary agencies.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

►Mr. Eisenhower appointed Tracy S. Voorhees, New York lawyer and long-time 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.



United Press

. . . when Voorhees cuts the tape

Walter, co-author of the Walter-McCarran Act and long an exponent of applying the most rigid security regulations to screening applicants for admission to the U.S., advised that this country "should adopt a more flexible policy and not rigidly adhere" to the ordinary visa requirements in effect in Austria.

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

Orderly Action. Help from the heart had paid only part of that debt. Now it was time for more orderly action. Last week President Eisenhower appointed Tracy S. Voorhees, 66, a veteran trouble-shooter, former (1949-50) Under Secretary of the Army and cnetime U.S. Food Administrator for Occupied Areas, as his personal representative to coordinate work in resettling the Hungarian refugees. Then (after proclaiming a new \$5,000,000 Red Cross Hungarian relief drive) the President boosted the number of refugees to be admitted to the U.S. from 5,000 to 21,500.*

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

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 50 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 by-the-numbers bureaucracy. AMERICA BUNGLES AID TO HUNGARIANS, cried the 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



Harry Weber

REFUGEES PROCESSING AT THE U.S. CONSULATE IN VIENNA
In blackest Budapest, the unofficial password was "America."

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."

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 alltime 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.

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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

EG613PES

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AUGUSTA, GA--ADD NIXON-REFUGEES (202)

ANNOUNCING THIS TONIGHT, WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY JAMES C. HAGERTY 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 PRESIDENTIAL 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&MC622P 12-12

Hungarian Refugees

Arrivals Mostly Young Men

By Muriel Bowen

"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 highlight of the American Red Cross Metropolitan area's \$78,000 Hungarian relief fund drive. Voorhees came to the meeting at the P st. home of the premiere's chairman, Mrs. Frank G. Wisner.

"The first of the airlift planes bringing refugees arrives in New Jersey at 10 a. m. tomorrow," Voorhees said. "There will be four planes in all—three Air Force and one Navy."

THE AIRLIFT, called "Operation Safe Haven," aims at flying 15,000 refugees from terror-stricken Hungary to the United States. It is hoped that most of them will arrive in time for Christmas.

This newspaper's wire serv-

ices reporting from Munich (Germany) yesterday on the start of the massive airlift bringing war-scared Hungarians to a new life described them as "some jittery, some weeping, some smiling."

The first planeload left Munich with a bon voyage message from United States Consul-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.

MOST OF the travelers had never been in a plane before. Some were alarmed at the idea of seats facing backwards. But they were soon reassured by the captain, 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 auto-

mobile 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 redheaded, 19-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 to live and work have been found for them.

"We hope to process them through pretty quickly," Voorhees said last night. "But, naturally, it

See HUNGARY, Page D7



TALKING ABOUT HUNGARY—The President's special refugee chief, Tracy Voorhees, dropped in yesterday on a Red Cross committee working out plans for the Cinema premiere of "Seven Wonders of the World" scheduled for Dec. 27 at the Warner Theater for the benefit of the Ameri-

can 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.

By Vic Casamento, Staff Photographer

New York Times.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1956.

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Telephone LACKawanna 4-1000

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1956.

NIXON WILL MAKE VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Continued From Page 1

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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 meetings 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, but as late as this morning Mr. Hagerty said he could not confirm them. He made his announcement at a news conference late in the afternoon, just one day before the President planned to end his nineteen-day Georgia vacation and return by plane to Washington.

The President took action today 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 Company. 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.

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Lewis Hoskins, Wellington, 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 Joint Distribution Committee, a Jewish relief agency.
George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations.
Mssr. Edward E. Swanstrom, Brooklyn, executive director of the Catholic Relief Services.
Charles P. Taft, Mayor of Cincinnati.
R. Norris Wilson, Chatham, N. J., member of the executive committee of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies.
William J. Donovan, New York, as counsel.

Nixons at Waldorf

Vice President and Mrs. Nixon arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday to do some Christmas shopping and see a few plays.

Fund Response Meager

Special to The New York Times.
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 12—Response to the United

Nations fund appeal for Hungarian refugees has been disappointing and is causing concern here.

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld plans to follow up his Nov. 29 appeal with a reminder to Governments that at least 60,000 Hungarians are likely to remain in Austria for months to come.

Although offers of asylum for the refugees have continued to come in, it is believed that thousands of the refugees will wish to stay as near as possible to their old homes. United Nations officials have estimated that \$10,000,000 will be needed in the next few months. Care and maintenance cost a little less than a dollar a day for each refugee.

Since the Secretary General’s appeal, the only sizable contribution has come from Canada, which increased her pledged help from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

United States sources have indicated that Washington plans a “generous” new contribution to be announced soon. The United States already has given \$1,000,000.

Red Cross Assumes Care

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Dec. 12—The League of Red Cross Societies and the Austrian Government signed a contract today authorizing the leagues to assume the care of 25,000 refugees in fourteen camps.

The Red Cross announced that it had stopped sending free cablegrams from refugees to relatives abroad. Many of the 24,000 already sent have been unclear and have required two or three additional cablegrams each for clarification. From now on, refugees will receive stationery and airmail postage for messages.

The stream of refugees from Budapest virtually petered out today as Hungary’s general strike stalled trains in capital.

SOVIET C BY U.N. A TO QUIT

Nixon to Visit Vienna On Refugee Mission

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 12—Vice President Richard M. Nixon will make a brief pre-Christmas trip to Austria to study Hungarian refugee problems.

The White House announced he would make the journey as a “personal representative” of President Eisenhower and would report to both the President and Congress.

Mr. Nixon’s mission will be to determine “the full scope of what is necessary and practicable and to recommend what further steps should be taken by the United States” to relieve suffering among victims of the Hungarian revolution crushed by Soviet force, the announcement said.

The statement came from James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary. It appeared to

Continued on Page 12, Column 3

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 21,500.

The announcement also indicated that Congress might be asked to vote special funds for Austria. Mr. Hagerty said that small country—described as the "courageous and humanitarian Republic of Austria"—had assumed a "disproportionate burden" in dealing with the tens of thousands of refugees who have poured across its border 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 meetings 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, but as late as this morning Mr. Hagerty said he could not confirm them. He made his announcement at a news conference late in the afternoon, just one day before the President planned to end his nineteen-day Georgia vacation and return by plane to Washington.

Text of Statement

The text of Mr. Hagerty's announcement follows:

The President has requested the Vice President to make a brief trip to Austria as his personal representative. The Vice President will depart on Dec. 18, and return Dec. 23.

The purpose of the Vice President's trip, concurred in by the Secretary of State, is to consult with American, Austrian and international officials as to problems relating to relief and resettlement of Hungarian refugees and to visit while there as many as possible of those who have recently escaped from oppression. The announcement of the trip is being made with the approval of the Austrian Government.

Although the United States and other free world countries have already taken steps to admit and move to their countries many thousands of refugees and have made substantial public and private relief contributions, much remains to be done.

A disproportionate burden has been placed on the courageous and humanitarian Republic of Austria. In spite of the many thousands of Hungarian refugees who have been able to move further to the West, there still remain within the small territory of Austria, as of today, nearly 80,000 recently arrived refugees. In



TO HELP HUNGARIANS: Lewis W. Douglas, chairman of Mutual Life Insurance Company. He will head President's committee for aid to Hungarian refugees.

spite of financial aid, foodstuffs and other emergency supplies, which have been contributed by other nations, 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 stop 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 Gen. J. Lawton Collins, 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 for processing 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; Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, recently retired Supreme Allied Commander in Europe who shortly will become president of the American Red Cross.

Also, Lewis Hoskins, Welling-

Family Forgoes 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 this world as 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 Joint Distribution Committee, a Jewish relief agency.

Also, George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations; Msgr. Edward E. Swanstrom, Brooklyn, executive director of the Catholic Relief Services; Charles P. Taft, Mayor of Cincinnati; R. Norris Wilson, Chatham, N. J., member of the executive committee of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies, and William J. Donovan, New York attorney, as counsel.

DO NOT FORGET THE NEEDIEST!

AIR FORCE BRINGS 199 EXILES TO U. S.

NY TIMES-Dec 1956

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 9,700 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 5,400 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 today 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 discharged 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 Tracy S. Voorhees, the President's refugee coordinator; Maj. Gen. Emory S. Wetzel, base commander; Brig. Gen. Sidney C. Wooten, commanding general of the New Jersey Military District, and Acting Gov. Wayne Dumont 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 "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 were 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 stopped 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 read to the refugees a brief statement by Mr. Voorhees. The statement welcomed them and advised the Hungarians that President Eisenhower would seek the necessary legislation to allow them to stay in the United States if they wanted to.

Processing Runs Smoothly

At the Camp Kilmer reception center, the Hungarians were fed and taken through the various stages of processing. The processing went smoothly and swiftly, considering that, in most cases, everything had to be said twice—one in Hungarian and once in English. The refugees waited patiently for their turns. Some chewed gum that had been distributed on the flight.

Prior to today, 3,359 refugees had arrived at Camp Kilmer. They were brought to this country via chartered or commercial planes. Of that number, 2,176 have left for 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 Jawaharlal 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 in the productive age range 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 "aides and allies of communism in fact and in effect, if not in diplomatic verbiage."

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 and I hope to see him and tell him so to his face. And I feel the same way about Krishna Menon."

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE.

Christmas together, and the Archbishop left Feb. 25, 1956.

In his final article tomorrow Cardinal Mindszenty describes how he detected the ill-concealed insecurity of his guards before the Hungarian revolution broke out and he describes graphically his liberation from prison by Hungarian freedom fighters.

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Nixon

(Continued from page one)

for the second day. "Several" persons were reported killed and scores wounded in Budapest when a crowd showered grenades on Russian tanks and Hungarian "militia."

The Nixon mission was announced as President Eisenhower prepared to wind up his vacation here and fly back to Washington tomorrow afternoon. The Vice-President will leave for Austria Tuesday afternoon after a luncheon he is giving in Washington for Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India.

In Vienna Mr. Nixon will confer with American and Austrian officials and with as many refugees as possible. The Austrian government has approved his trip.

Burden on Austria

Mr. Hagerty noted that while the United States and other countries have offered relief to the refugees and opened their doors to many of them, "a disproportionate burden has been placed on the courageous and humanitarian Republic of Austria." Nearly 80,000 refugees are still in Austria, taxing the small nation's resources.

The Vice-President will not visit any other countries on his trip. Mr. Hagerty did not know whether Mrs. Nixon would accompany him.

Other members of the President's committee are:

LEO C. BEEBE, director of public relations of the Ford Motor Co.

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THE REV. R. NORRIS WILSON, a member of the executive committee of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies.

William J. Donovan, war-time director of the Office of Strategic Services, will also be a member of the committee and its counsel.

The committee will be the center to which offers of assistance to refugees, such as jobs, homes and educational opportunities, can be directed. The United States is admitting 21,500 refugees.

The group will have an office in Washington and one at camp Kilmer, N. J., where all refugees are being received upon arrival.

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.

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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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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.

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Continued on page 17, column 3

Tribune

Late City
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FIVE-CENTS

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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 quite 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 but 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 dependents of American service men stationed there turned out



Herald Tribune—United Press

Another arrival, Eva Della Casa, twenty, of Budapest, waits to board a plane for California.

to serve hot soup to the adults and milk to the children.

The planes landed on an icy runway at Harmon Field, Newfoundland, late last night. There the wives of service men and members of the military who were off duty spent most of the night attending to the comfort of the refugees. Most of the Hungarians went to bed during the four- to five-hour stopover.

Welcomed by Voorhees

The nation's interest in their welfare was relayed personally at McGuire by Tracy S. Voorhees, President Eisenhower's appointee as co-ordinator of the program. Mr. Voorhees stood by the gangway of each plane to shake hands with each passenger

and pass on a message, printed in Hungarian, which said in part:

"Acting on behalf of President Eisenhower: Welcome to the United States of America.

"You have come among friends. You are the vanguard, and as such the representatives of the many thousands of brave Hungarians to whom President Eisenhower has offered asylum under an emergency provision of our immigration laws.

"The American people are stirred by your courage and by your suffering and that of your fellow countrymen. Our people

everywhere in America earnestly desire to do all in their power to help you start your new life in our country. I repeat: You are among friends."

Taken to Camp Kilmer

The refugees, virtually none of whom speak English, reacted with smiles and a few relieved tears as they read the message. Then they boarded waiting buses to ride to Camp Kilmer, N. J., which will be their temporary quarters while voluntary agencies co-operating with Mr. Voorhees' office work to place them in jobs and sympathetic homes.

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.

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 further 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 caring temporarily, 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 told 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" despite movement 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 Relief 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 Tracy S. Voorhees, who recently was named the President's representative for co-ordinating the program. Its function will be to help assure full co-ordination of the work of religious and other voluntary agencies with Government agencies involved.

With Mr. Voorhees as chairman, the committee will have a head 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 are Lewis W. Douglas, former Ambassador to Great Britain; Gen. J. Lawton Collins, United States representative in the NATO military committee and standing group; William H. Tuck, of Upper Marlboro, Md., a director of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., New York; Leo C. Beebe, Ford Motor Co. public relations director; Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, former NATO commander who becomes president of the American Red Cross January 1; Lewis Hoskins, executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee; Mrs. John C. Hughes of New York, wife of the former American Ambassador to the NATO Council; John A. Krout, Columbia University history professor; Moses Leavitt, executive vice chairman of the joint distribution committee; George Meany, AFL-CIO president; Msgr. Edward E. Swannstrom, executive director of the Catholic Relief Services; Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, former president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; R. Norris Wilson, executive director of the Department of Church World Service of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, and William J. Donovan, New York attorney.

Committee members will serve without pay. No committee expenses will be paid from any funds raised for Hungarian relief, the White House announcement said.

New Rules

DEC 14 1956

Sought on Refugees

By Warren Unna

Staff Reporter

The Administration intends to ask Congress next month to set new "ground rules" for admitting such future refugees as the Hungarians under current United States immigration law.

A top Government official, in disclosing this yesterday, 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 quota.

- 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.

15,000 Parolees

Currently, the United States has promised to admit 21,500 Hungarian refugees. About 6500, 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, are subject to being returned to Austria once the emergency situation is over.

The Administration official said the Government fully intended to ask Congress to amend the law and grant citizenship eligibility to the 15,000 "parolees." Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), co-author of the McCarran-Walter Act, has already announced he would press such an amendment for Hungarian refugees who elect to remain in the United States.

Interpretation Wanted

However, the Administration is equally intent on having Congress spell out for future use what 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.

Congressman Walter contends he wrote the section to take care of just such a situation as now exists.

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 the 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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EISENHOWER ADDS TO REFUGEE FUND

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-

ever, are expected to crowd Austrian camps for many months and at least 15,000 persons who have accepted temporary asylum in Western Europe probably will want to be resettled.

International agencies like the League of Red Cross Societies probably will tell Mr. Nixon that the often chaotic relief measures of the emergency period will have to be redesigned with the help of United States experts and funds. Mountains of canned food and clothing are pouring in.

United States officials and welfare agents have a number of opinions they would like to bring to the Vice President's attention.

Americans here feel that a major policy debate will develop in Congress next month over United States immigration policy in general and the Hungarian refugee question in particular.

It is thought that friends of the McCarran-Walter Act will stress that it gained entry for 15,000 of the 21,400 Hungarians invited to the United States by President Eisenhower. Opponents of the law, it is expected here, will say that not enough was done and that a new and broader refugee relief act is needed.

The Vienna representatives of Tracy S. Voorhees, the President's coordinator for Hungarian refugee matters, lean to the view that while it may be necessary to admit additional Hungarian refugees to the United States, Washington's major effort from now on should be financial.

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 Harri- man, 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 arriv-

ing 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 sweatshirts, 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.

Dec. 15, 1956

The Washington Merry-Go-Round**Spingarn, Rauh
In Clash at Club**

By Drew Pearson

Two tough and effective battlers for Adlai Stevenson got tough with each other at the opening of the new Democratic Club in Washington, D. C.

For some time the Republicans have had a private club across the street from the old House Office Building on Capitol Hill, but the Democrats have been clubless. The Democratic women have had a most active and enterprising club for years; so finally Charley Murphy, former counsel to Harry Truman, sparked a Democratic men's club in the Hamilton Hotel.

As it opened, Steve Spingarn, able ex-commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission, accosted Joe Rauh, head of Americans for Democratic Action.

"I didn't know you were a Democrat," boomed Steve. He then proceeded to kid Joe about ADA.

"I'm forming an organization called NADA—No ADA," teased Spingarn. He was joking, but Rauh took him seriously.

"You dirty yellow . . ." he shot back, and invited Spingarn into the alley. He kept calling Spingarn names and challenging him to fight.

The two men started for the door to continue the dispute in an alley when friends intervened. The principals have now cooled off.

Refugee Reports

President Eisenhower gave able Tracy Voorhees a personal pep talk about handling Hungarian refugees. Ike urged Voorhees, a Truman appointee as Assistant Secretary of the Army, to do a dramatic job of showing the world how America helps Hungarians while Russia slaughters them . . . Ike also expressed the conviction that private enterprise applies to charitable activity. He hopes private charities will take the lead in helping displaced Hungarians . . . Voorhees met with Under Secretary of State Herbert Hoover Jr., three times to iron out refugee problems. Hoover agreed that the fleeing Hungarians must be moved out of Austria at the greatest possible speed. To hurry the movement, Hoover agreed to screen them after their arrival in America . . . He also agreed they should be free to go anywhere in the country . . . Ike's wartime subordinate, four-star Gen. "Lightning Joe" Collins, former Army Chief of Staff, has patriotically volunteered to work full time to help the refugees . . . General Collins is the man who took Cherbourg with such lightning speed during the Normandy invasion . . . If any

Hungarian refugees arrive in your community, greet them with "Ishten Hostal!" That's phonetic Hungarian for "welcome!"

George Meany Abroad

The American Embassy in Lima, Peru, is an imposing building which many Peruvians would like to enter, but few do. The elite of Peruvian society and government circles are invited to its receptions. Few labor leaders have passed through its portals in previous years.

To the American Embassy the other day came George Meany, famed North American labor leader, president of the AFL-CIO. Charge d'affaires Clare H. Timberlake gave a reception for him. To that reception came as an honored guest the head of the domestic servants union of Peru.

She had formerly worked as a cook for the American Embassy.

The incident illustrated the little-noticed but important job Meany did for the United States during his recent trip through Latin America. What he did was to make Latin American labor leaders and workers realize the United States is not a country of capitalists, but a Nation where labor is highly respected.

Meany was the first top-rank United States labor leader to tour Latin America on a good-will mission, and the response was overwhelming. Workers turned out by the thousands to greet a man who, though a workers' representative, was important enough to merit diplomatic receptions at United States Embassies and official appointments with presidents and foreign ministers.

Thanks to the Soviet blood-bath in Hungary, Meany let loose some effective ammunition against communism in lands where resistance to communism by labor unions has sometimes flagged.

Coming from Meany, it had far more impact than if it had come from an American diplomat.

In Montevideo, Meany undid some of the harm done to United States relations with Uruguay when Mr. Eisenhower raised the tariff on Uruguayan wool and when Secretary Benson "dumped" United States wheat surpluses in Brazil. Uruguay normally sells wheat to Brazil and, like the United States, has a prospective surplus.

Despite the freeze in Uruguayan feeling toward the United States, Meany got a rousing welcome from the Confederation of Uruguayan Trade Unions, and Uruguayan trade unionists joined hands with Meany in a solemn pledge against all dictatorships.

Note—Meany was accompanied on his good-will tour by Dave Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers and O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Energy Workers, both vice presidents of the AFL-CIO.

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Hear Drew Pearson on WTOP Radio at 7:45 p. m. today when he will predict what Russia will do about the growing unrest behind the Iron Curtain.

Advocate

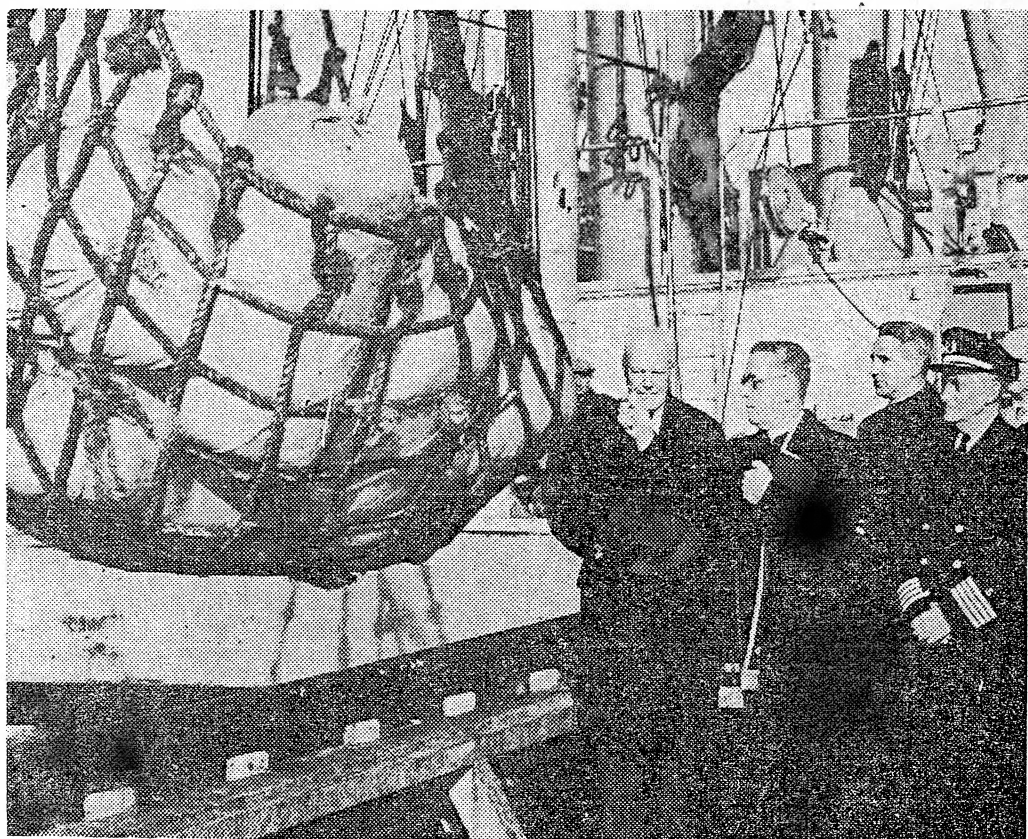
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BUNDLES FOR HUNGARY: Auxiliary Bishop Justin J. McCarthy of Newark blesses 500,000 pounds of clothing, blankets and shoes being loaded aboard the SS Exches-ter at Hoboken, for shipment to Austria for relief of Hungarian refugees. The cargo, valued 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.

29 June
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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. Toys collected by the Red Cross will be distributed. 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.

Dec 16
NY Times

AGENCIES HELPING REFUGEES LISTED

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 funneling aid to the 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.

Funds may be sent also 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 Nineteenth Street; American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, Inc., 1775 Broadway, and American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., 3 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Also, Catholic Relief Services-National Catholic Welfare Conference, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue; Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere (CARE), Inc., 660 First Avenue, and Church World Service, 215 Fourth Avenue.

Also, Foster Parents Plan, Inc., 43 West Sixty-first Street; International Rescue Committee, 62 West Forty-fifth Street; Lutheran Refugee Service, 235 Fourth Avenue; Lutheran World Relief, Inc., 50 Madison Avenue; Save the Children Federation, Inc., 345 East Forty-sixth Street; Tolstoy Foundation, Inc., 989 Eighth Avenue, and United Hias Service, Inc., 425 Lafayette Street.

Where to Send Clothing

Places where clothing may be sent directly to warehouses include: Church World Service, 110 East Twenty-ninth Street; Lutheran Refugee Service, 235 Fourth Avenue, and Catholic Relief Services, Eastchester Road and Haswell Avenue, the Bronx.

This 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 coming 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 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, N. J., are increasing numbers of 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 diverting attention and time from the wounded needing care.

At its annual clinical session in Seattle on Nov. 27-30 the American Medical Association cabled \$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 gratitude of "the 300 Hungarian refugee 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 home to a Hungarian colleague and his family. In almost all cases the Hungarian physicians crossed the border penniless and with their families. In many instances, they carried their small children in their arms for distances up to 200 miles."

In his letter he appealed for contributions, to be sent to Dr. M. Arthur Kline, the American Medical Society, 11 Universitätsstrasse, Vienna 1, Austria.

Another factor which is causing a high percentage of the Hungarian refugee physicians to seek resettlement in the United States is their knowledge that they will have few opportunities to practice their profession in other nations. As most nations have an oversupply of physicians, they do not permit non-citizens to practice.

Acute Shortage Reported

Australia and most Latin-American nations have an acute shortage of physicians, but they will not give licenses to immigrant physicians. When in Australia last month this writer met a number of physicians in such circumstances. One, a well-trained Czechoslovakian refugee, had worked as a hospital orderly for two years, but he is emigrating to the United States in the spring.

The problems of refugee physicians establishing themselves professionally in this country are

quite complex. Those who had their training in Iron Curtain countries frequently encounter difficulties in being admitted to state licensing examinations. Because of language and the different nature of their training many who take the examinations fail. Eventually, however, most do become licensed and become successful practitioners.

During the frequently long interim between their arrival in the United States and licensing most refugee physicians can support themselves and their families by accepting positions as internes and resident physicians.

As a result more than one-fourth of all hospital house staff positions in the United States last year were filled by non-citizens. Most of these physicians are here for training and will return to their own countries, but 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 Camp Kilmer already has a backlog of unplaced physicians, with more 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 hospitals and health agencies having service or training opportunities should contact are: The American-Hungarian Federation, Seventeenth and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.; the Baptist World Alliance Relief Committee, 1628 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington.

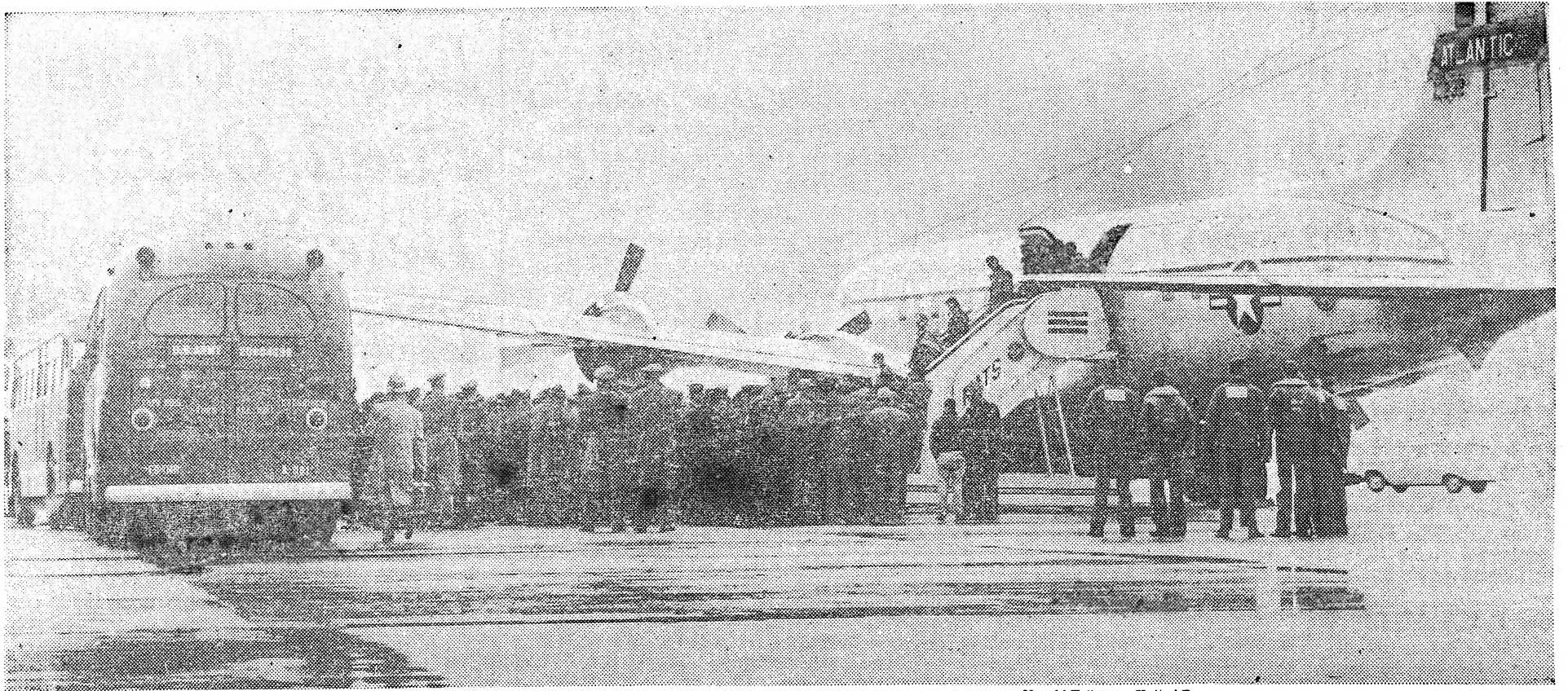
Also, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, 149 Madison Avenue; the Church World Service, 215 Fourth Avenue; the Hungarian League of America, 30 East Thirtieth Street; the International Rescue Committee, 65 West Forty-fifth Street; the Lutheran Refugee Service, 235 Fourth Avenue; the Tolstoy Foundation, 300 West Fifty-eighth Street; and the United HIAS Service, 425 Lafayette Street, all of New York City.

As the Health Resources Advisory Committee so aptly stated in its appeal to American hospitals and health agencies on behalf of these new American physicians, "To the dignity of political and personal freedom let us help give them the dignity of professional status."

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST!

History in the Making: A Summary of World

By Marcus Duffield



Herald Tribune—United Press

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

Closeup

By
WILLIAM V.
SHANNON

Washington.

Tracy Stebbins Voorhees, a big, ruddy-faced, 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 morning had flown 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, which has a large Hungarian-American community, who was eager to bring as many Hungarians as possible to his city where they would have fewer problems 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 conference at the Metropolitan Club with other officials at work on the problem. Voorhees, genial and alert, seemed at six o'clock in the evening still fresh and thriving, despite his 66 years.

"People ask why concentrate the refugees at Camp Kilmer. The reason is that it is close to New York, where these voluntary organizations have their headquarters. We can do there the necessary interviewing about job requirements and so on most expeditiously. Then we can funnel them out where they should best go. We don't want to send a farmer to a big city or a trained mechanic to a farm and that sort of thing," Voorhees observed.

"I want to emphasize that the Army now does nothing at Kilmer except take care of the housekeeping. There is absolutely no regimentation. The interviewing is done by the private organizations. Many of these people have relatives in this country or want to go to specific places in this country. We try to meet their needs. We have also 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 seemed keenly aware of the widespread criticism of Army Secretary Brucker's speech-making and gratuitous exhortations to patriotism to the first arrivals from Hungary last month, which left a bad taste in this country.

Without mentioning Brucker or the snafus which occurred at first, Voorhees said: "This morning there were no speeches, no ceremonies. The acting Governor of New Jersey (Wayne Dumont) and I were on hand to say hello at the airport and to see that everything went off smoothly. The refugees came off the planes and were put in buses immediately and taken to the camp. Dumont and I had brief statements which we did not read. Instead, they were typed up and the interpreters read them in Hungarian in the buses as they traveled to the camp," he explained.

Voorhees' five-sentence statement concluded: "Our people everywhere in America earnestly desire to do all in their power to help you start your new life in our country."

"I repeat: You are among friends."

Stressing that the military aspects of the temporary life at Camp Kilmer have been strongly played down, Voorhees recalled that he had been born near the camp.

"Joyce Kilmer (the poet who wrote 'Trees') was a school-mate of mine. They have re-christened it 'Camp Mercy', but they don't need to call it that. Camp Kilmer is good enough because that is the kind of man Joyce Kilmer was," he remarked.

Voorhees is in charge of coordinating relief for the refugees in this country and in Austria and, if possible, for the rebels still in Hungary. He is also responsible for aiding the resettlement of the refugees in this country. He has no authority over the actual admission of refugees, which is under the control of the State and Justice Depts. When the revolution and the subsequent exodus into Austria began, President Eisenhower set aside 5,000 admissions for the Hungarians under the refugee relief act of 1953, which expires Dec. 31.

About 1,000 persons have already entered under this program, which is administered by the State Dept. Subsequently, the President announced that an addi-



Tracy Voorhees

"I repeat: You are among friends"

tional 16,000 persons would be admitted under a provision of the McCarran-Walter Act which allows the Attorney General to admit refugees on an emergency basis pending the approval of their permanent admission by Congress. The President has already promised to seek this Congressional approval in January.

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 parolees.") Planes of the Air Force and the Navy will shuttle back and forth from Vienna to Camp Kilmer ferrying in 500 refugees a day until 9,700 have been brought to this country. Meanwhile, the remaining 5,300 will arrive on Navy transports. The first transports are scheduled to arrive in Bremerhaven Dec. 18 and leave on the 21st.

Voorhees' function, like that of any coordinator, is 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 1918. After nearly a quarter-century of private law practice, he volunteered for Army service in 1942 at age 52. Coming out of war service with the rank of colonel, he was drafted by the then Secretary of War Robert Patterson, an old friend, to advise on the peacetime reorganization of the Army's medical services.

In 1946, on the recommendation of former President Hoover, another personal friend, Voorhees was selected by President Truman to supervise the distribution of food in occupied Germany. On his return he became Under Secretary of the Army, a post he held until his retirement in 1950.

Independently well-to-do, Voorhees never resumed the practice of law. In recent years he has performed a wide variety of public services. Gov. Dewey appointed him one of the three public trustees of the Long Island Rail Road. In 1953-54 he was a special adviser to NATO with the rank of minister. He is also a consultant to Defense Secretary Wilson. Voorhees, a lifelong Republican, is a strong Eisenhower booster.

He and his wife have two grown children, a son, John, and a daughter, Mary. Voorhees' 97-year-old mother is also still alive.

Voorhees has a long, square face with a wide mouth and lively brown eyes. He is a conservative dresser favoring carefully tailored dark suits, narrow Ivy League striped ties, and button-down shirts. His hobby is an occasional game of golf.

Voorhees was asked what an ordinary citizen could do if he wanted to help the Hungarian refugees.

"Our private organizations need funds to carry on their work. They have trained people and long experience in working with immigrants but all these organizations are only prepared in their budgets to deal with a much smaller flow of refugees than what we are experiencing now. Funds are needed, for example, to pay for travel within this country from Camp Kilmer to the various points where the new refugees are to settle permanently," he replied.

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 Council, HIAS, and the Joint Distribution Committee.

"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 Hoover is honorary chairman," 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 to 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 recalled.

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

"I've 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 all and not just fancy aid to a few. This is a challenge to the heart of America," he said.



Freedom Bridge

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

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
© 1956, N. Y. Herald Tribune Inc.
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 ^{Saleworth Enterprise} Sought for 50 Hungarians

Discuss Assistance for Refugees



(Cape Cod Standard-Times Photo)
Vitaly 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-Gyorgyi. Left, to right are the Rev. Bernard Unsworth, Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Szent-Gyorgyi, and Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi.

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-Gyorgyi 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 Deadline

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 willing 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 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, the 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.

The new organization's officers are Dr. Andrew Szent-Gyorgyi 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 intent of the organization is to eventually see itself duplicated many times over throughout the United States. The organization will communicate with Tracey 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-Gyorgyi noted that 21,500 Hungarian refugees at present are scheduled to arrive or have arrived in the United States. 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 theme here.

Dr. Andrew Szent-Gyorgyi, 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-Gyorgyi 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.

"What is their religious affiliation, in general," asked Colonel William S. Tow.

It was reported the young refugees could be expected to be two-thirds Catholics and one-third Protestant and/or Jews. The committee agreed that it would be proper to attempt 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-Gyorgyi 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 the organization officers, heads of committees and four members appointed by the chairman.

Mr. Merson gave and encouraging opinion that students in active classroom work rapidly learn the English language, much more so than older persons.

Mr. Merson also was of 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 young 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 past 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 Cod Standard-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 categories. The first is permanent residence status under the Refugee Relief Act and the second is of the so-called "parole provision" status. Under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The Washington bureau's telegram also stated several members of Congress plan to file bills in January to give all Hungarian refugees permanent status.

Quick Action Needed

Mr. Merson brought up the question of the disposition of less bright or scholastically-inclined youths, who would not be pursuing further schooling. Mrs. Andrew Szent-Gyorgyi 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 persons. She added the student would be expected 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-Gyorgyi read a letter from a Vienna refugee reception center official which called for quick action in the matter before the present Jan. 1 cutoff date.

Among those present at the meeting, in addition to Dr. and Mrs. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi and their nephew and niece-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Szent-Gyorgyi, were Mr. Merson, the Rev. Bernard Unsworth, Mr. Wilson, Herbert Kornbleit, Paul Smith, Mrs. Frederick Liszkow, Mrs. Fennell, Raymond Griffin, Mr. Bergman, Dr. Bostwick Ketchum, Dr. and Mrs. E. Langdon Burwell, Mr. Steele, Colonel Tow, James F. Winne, Mr. Appel, Mrs. Richard Wolseley, Mrs. Harlow G. Farmer, Dr. Alfred W. Senft, Dr. Philip I. Wessling, and others.

NIXON TAKES OFF ON REFUGEE TRIP

Flies to Austria on Mission
Assigned by Eisenhower

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR
Special to The New York Times.

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. Rogers 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 Hungarians

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 insulin for use among 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 diabetics, 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 he would propose to Congress next month a plan to help Austria and other countries pay the cost of feeding, clothing and housing "refugees from Communist tyranny."

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

The foreign currencies acquired from the sale of surplus farm commodities are used to promote foreign markets for 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 President Eisenhower. He went 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 7,000 Hungarian refugees have been brought to the United States under the President's offer of asylum for 21,500.

No Plan to Visit Border

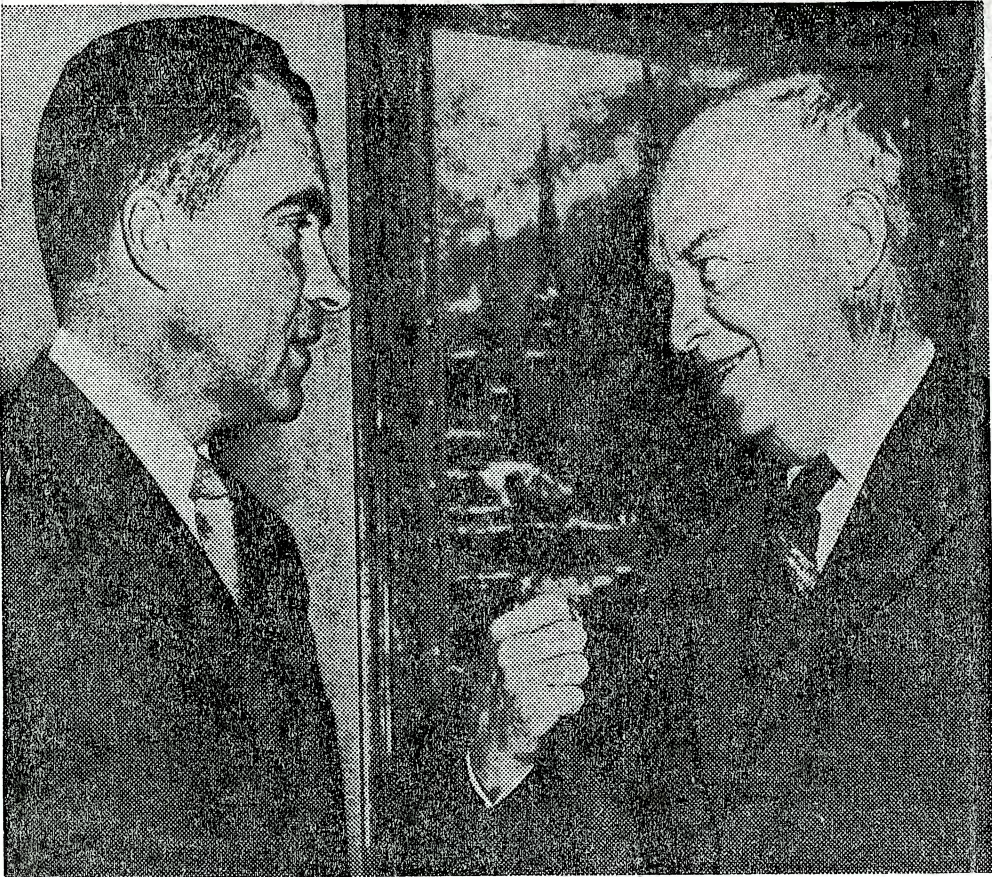
Asked whether he intended to visit the Austrian-Hungarian border, the Vice President said he had no plans to do so at this time. He added his detailed schedule would be worked out after he reached Vienna.

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.

The International Cooperation Agency, meanwhile, announced that 120,000 pounds of canned meat was being rushed by air and sea "to avert a meat shortage" for Hungarian refugees.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1956.



Associated Press Wirephoto

DISCUSS HUNGARIAN REFUGEES: Vice President Nixon with the President yesterday at the White House, shortly before Mr. Nixon left for Austria to check on refugees.

HUNGARIAN SPIES REPORTED CAUGHT

Swiss Charge Band Headed
by Diplomat Used Refugees
to Obtain NATO Data

Special to The New York Times.
GENEVA, Dec. 18—An espionage network headed by Mate

Vegh, second secretary of the Hungarian legation in Bern has been smashed, the Swiss Government announced today.

According to René Dubois, Swiss Attorney General, the network was assigned to get information on military preparations in the Atlantic Pact countries neighboring Switzerland, with especial emphasis on Italy.

Mr. Vegh left Switzerland in September. He tried to return yesterday and was expelled, a Government communiqué said.

Two women assistants of Mr. Vegh were arrested, it added. One of them already has been expelled from Switzerland. The other, a Hungarian who gained Swiss nationality through marriage, will be brought to trial in a federal court in Neuchâtel.

The names of the women were not disclosed in the communiqué. However, the Attorney General

said later that one of them was an Italian who had acted primarily as a courier for the espionage ring.

The spy network recruited Hungarian refugees in Switzerland as agents by blackmailing them with threats against their families in Hungary, the communiqué added.

According to the Attorney General, the spy network was formed "several years ago" by Emeric Pehr, counselor at the Hungarian legation in Bern from 1951 to 1955.

No details were available today on the number of persons involved in the network. The Swiss communiqué gave only fragmentary information and the Hungarian legation in Bern refused to comment on the case.

Despite Mr. Vegh's "cunning efforts," no harm was done to Switzerland's security, the Swiss communiqué said.

The first suggestions that Hungarian agents were operating in Switzerland came from reports by the Swiss Red Cross. These reports said that at least one informer had been found among the Hungarian refugees brought here for temporary asylum from Austria.

Although Swiss counter-espionage agents were aware of the spy ring and made arrests secretly, their work was kept secret until today to permit further investigations.

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST!

fog for the third consecutive day today. The weather also forced a change in Vice President Nixon's schedule.

Even Air Force planes in Munich were grounded, and two busloads of refugees were taken to Stuttgart instead in an attempt to prevent overcrowding of camps.

Two trains took 1,788 persons from Salzburg to Bremerhaven. About 1,000 are single men, chosen to facilitate accommodation aboard the Elpinge, a United States troopship scheduled to sail for New York tomorrow. Two other military vessels are to leave next week.

Because of fog here, Mr. Nixon will try to land tomorrow afternoon in Salzburg. After inspection of refugee processing at Camp Roeder, he will come to Vienna in a special train. He will examine the military airlift in Munich on Saturday before returning to Washington.

U. N. Aide To Meet Nixon

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

The still unsettled question of United States policy on selection of refugees for entry into the

United States probably will be discussed.

Refugees and Government officials as well are confused, 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 European Migration, 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.

HUNGARY EX-RED BARES REVULSION

Stalin Prize-Winning Poet,
Who Fled to Yugoslavia
Seeks Asylum in U. S.

By ELIE ABEL

Special to The New York Times.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 19—A young Hungarian writer, winner of the Stalin Prize of 1952, has repudiated his work as a Communist.

Tamas Aczel is his name. For eleven years he belonged to the Hungarian Working Peoples (Communist) party, submitted to its discipline and reaped its rewards. Today he is a refugee in Yugoslavia, hoping for asylum in the United States and reunion in freedom with his fiancée.

Both were headline figures in Communist Hungary. Aczel, a poet and novelist, led the privileged life of a creative artist at the service of the regime. The young woman he hopes to marry, Olga Gyarmati, represented Hungary as champion broad jumper in the Olympic Games at Melbourne, Australia. She was among the Hungarian Olympic athletes who refused to go home and requested asylum in the United States.

"I am not a Communist any more," Aczel said in an interview here. "Perhaps you could call me a Socialist. I used to think that Marxism-Leninism was a good theory. But I have seen its evil results and I for one can't stop at blaming Stalin and Stalinism."

Not Forced Into Party

Aczel does not pretend that anyone forced him to become a Communist. He joined the party at the end of the war in 1945 when he was 24 years old, after imprisonment by the Nazis in Mauthausen concentration camp, because it seemed to him the best guarantee against a Fascist revival in Hungary.

"I hoped and believed that this was the way to build a new Hungary," he said. "I was a true believer. In the service of the party I did what was expected of me as a writer. I wrote lots of attacks on 'American imperialism.'"

As a Communist writer, Aczel was a shining success. He won the Kossuth prize in 1949 for a collection of poems. Three years later the Soviet Union rewarded him with the Stalin Prize for his first novel, "In the Shadow of Liberty." Part of the prize money from Moscow went into a small Czechoslovak car, in which he then fled the country after the Soviet army had crushed the uprising.

The beginning of doubt came with the trial and execution of Laszlo Rajk, Hungarian Foreign Minister, in 1949, as a Titoist.

It was the fashion then for favored Hungarian writers to go out into the country where they could work undisturbed," Mr. Aczel recalled. "Suddenly I became aware that Hungary was a country gripped by terror," he said.

Witnessed Police Cruelty

"I saw something of the cruelty of the AVH [political police] against the peasants who were resisting collectivization and against workers in the towns," he said. "I was believer enough to send a memorandum of protest to the Central Committee. Of course, there was not a word in reply.

"I realized by now that something was wrong but I did not see that the regime itself was bad. When Imre Nagy became Premier and outlined his inner 'new course' after the death of Stalin we rallied around him. There was the hope that the wrongs would be put right.

"But [Matyas] Rakosi got rid of Nagy and tried to turn back the clock. That was when the writers' struggle started. So it was that a poet found himself in the battle for Budapest with a machine pistol in his hands."

It was a slow awakening, Aczel concedes, and an agonizing one. "The process lasted for years and brought on a deep personal crisis," he said. "It meant turning against myself, my own work, my own writing."

He is aware that other Hun-

Hungarian Says Russians Have Deported 30,000



Associated Press Wirephoto

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

WASHINGTON, 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 re-

volt, 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, burned 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 Austria.

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.

garian writers—Arthur Koestler, for instance—went through a similar crisis before him.

"Perhaps it will not be useless if I, too, make a confession telling how a man developed through the years, how he came to realize the situation of his people under Soviet repression, how he turned against himself and finally took up arms against the invader," he said.

That confession is the new book Tamas Mr. Aczel has started to shape in his Belgrade hotel room while he waits to learn whether the United States will admit him.

\$1,200,000 ADDED TO HELP HUNGARY

**Red Cross Total for Refugee
Aid Now Is \$2,567,250
—Sailors Give \$7,500**

The American Red Cross has earmarked \$1,200,000 more for Hungarian victims of Communist oppression.

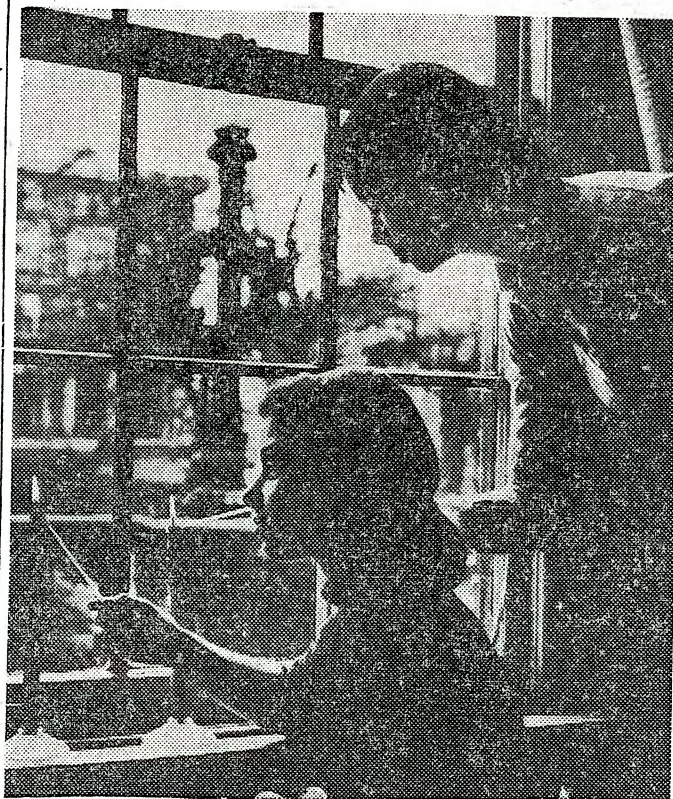
This was announced in Washington yesterday by Ellsworth Bunker, president of the Red Cross. The new appropriation brought to \$2,567,250 the Red Cross fund for Hungarian relief.

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 Uni-



The New York Times (by Ernest Sisto)

CANDLES OF HOPE, FOR HUNGARY: Marilyn Gold, left, and Firth Haring light candles at Hewitt Hall, Barnard College. Through sale of the green candles, which were alight last night in dormitory windows, Barnard sophomores have raised more than \$250 for the relief of Hungarians.

versity and to get the mechanic a job with a coal company.

In Albany, Governor Harri-

man'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.

Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., said that a graduate,

Judge Mary H. Donlon, would give Cornell \$16,000 for scholarships for Hungarian women refugees.

Miss Donlon, a judge of the United States Customs Court here and a Cornell trustee, said she preferred that the money go to students whose education had been interrupted by the revolt.

In Norfolk, Va., the Navy announced that the 2,500 men of the carrier Coral Sea had decided to give up Christmas presents for themselves this year. Instead a check for \$7,500 will be sent to the President's fund for Hungarian relief. The Coral Sea is in the Mediterranean with the Sixth Fleet.

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).

breaks out in the very first days of the Eighty-fifth Congress.

MR. NIXON'S MISSION

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 drama that we have been witnessing in Hungary these past few weeks has rocked the conscience of the civilized world. Its effects have only begun to be felt; and no one can yet foresee their conclusion. But there is one direct and immediate result of the sudden flight to freedom of nearly 150,000 men, women and children from that unhappy country.

The free nations of the West, and the United States in particular, have become once again acutely aware of the refugee problem, aware of it in incomparably greater measure than for several years past. And it must be said that they have responded very well. The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, an agency which since its establishment five years ago has moved some half-million surplus and refugee populations to new homes, has been working with the great voluntary religious and secular organizations and with Governments to expedite the flow of Hungarian refugees from their first sanctuary in Austria out to the four corners of the free world. Some thirty countries have already opened their doors with varying degrees of generosity. Already about half the Hungarians who reached Austria alive have moved out, with the United Kingdom and the United States taking the largest number, while West Germany, Switzerland and France are not far behind.

All this is heart-warming; and the prospective increase in the American quota up to a possible 35,000 or even 50,000 Hungarians is a gratifying response to a desperate need. But before we congratulate ourselves too enthusiastically over our own great generosity, let us remember that we are the largest and richest country of the Western World and we owe it to humanity as well as to ourselves to take the maximum possible number of fugitives from tyranny—a maximum that has not nearly been reached. Furthermore, let us recall that during the past decade we have not had a really generous policy toward refugees at all. We have indeed admitted considerable numbers; but the whole history of our immigration legislation since the war has been marked by restrictiveness, a racial consciousness, a security mania, a timidity that in every respect belie the warm and sympathetic heart that truly characterizes the American people.

In the short space of a few weeks, impelled by the stirring events in Hungary, we have found ways to short-cut the law, to overcome red tape, to circumvent all kinds of obstacles in order to get effective help speedily to the heroic escapees. But thousands upon thousands of exactly the same kinds of people have been rotting away in camps and towns and villages of Europe for the last decade. They, too, have escaped Communist terror; they too long for refuge in the United States; they too are human debris cast up by war and revolution who are entitled to be helped to new lives of usefulness.

There are more than 200,000 of them in Germany and Austria and Italy and Greece, more than 60,000 of whom are still—eleven years after the war—in refugee camps. They are being directly aided by the United Nations Refugee Fund, which is kept alive by international contributions. But they need more than money; they need hope.

And amid all the excitement, well-justified as it is, over Hungary, these too must not be forgotten.

IMPASSE IN HUNGARY

Today, almost two months after the outbreak of the Hungarian revolution, an impasse seems to have been reached in that country. The mass murder by Soviet troops seems to have ended organized opposition in large part or entirely. After last week's impressive strike demonstration of their solidarity and desire for freedom the Hungarian workers have been forced by cold and hunger to return to their factories. All these events Moscow undoubtedly considers great gains. But on the other hand there is no evidence that the puppet Kadar group, imposed on Hungary by Soviet tanks, commands any significant popular support or any real claim to legitimacy. Its future, when, as and if Soviet troops should ever leave Hungary, does not seem bright.

Hungary's economic situation now verges on catastrophe. Mass unemployment and inflation are two of the most immediate threats, while hunger looms as the key threat next spring, by which time this year's inadequate grain crop will have been consumed. The revolutionary strikes by the coal miners and the flight of many miners out of the country have brought about a coal crisis of the first magnitude.

Aside from the economic distress, the key fact is that no real political solution is yet in sight. For a political solution to be found the evidence suggests that two prerequisites must be satisfied: Soviet troops must leave Hungary and a regime actually representative of the Hungarian people's wishes must replace the present situation of Soviet military administration hidden thinly by a veneer of Kadarism.

Second Refugee Ship Sails With 1750 Today

United Press

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 carrier,

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 Laczó, 21, who received a 30-day leave and a top priority on a flight to enable him to spend the holidays with his parents, Gizella and Karoly.

Resettling the Refugees . . . By Warren Unna

The Problem Nobody Expected

MUCH CRITICISM has been made of the United States' pace and procedure in resettling the Hungarian refugees fleeing to Austria. But as Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D-Ohio) says: "It's a mess because nobody expected it."

Hays, who yields to few in criticizing the Administration from the House floor, is withholding his fire on the refugee situation after making an on-the-spot inspection. He frankly admits he, too, has no answer.

Government officials themselves concede the Administration was slow in getting started. This country first agreed to admit 5000 refugees, then 21,500 (later reduced to 21,300). Now it is about to more than double this, opening this country's doors on a percentage basis to from one fourth to one third of the approximately 150,000 refugees to flee Hungary to date.

The huge refugee influx—1½ per cent of Hungary's entire population—surprised everybody because Russia, for reasons yet unexplained, left Hungary's 150-mile border with Austria pretty well unguarded. Immigration Commissioner Joseph M. Swing, a retired Army general, declared: "It would have taken only a regiment to close it if they had really wanted to."

THE REFUGEES threw themselves on the mercy of Austria, a tiny and far-from-prosperous country. Subsequently, 28 nations volunteered to help her in the resettlement.

The United States' August, 1953, Refugee Relief Act, which expires Dec. 31, permits entry visas to be granted to 35,000 Austrian-based refugees. The State Department concedes this quota would not have been filled had not the Hungarian crisis come along. At first there were thought to be some 10,000 visas left, then 5500, then 5300. The confusion was caused by some refugees already being in the "pipeline"—undergoing processing.

This country decided to let the Hungarians fill the unused refugee quota for Austria. To expedite things, State waived the 2-year background search mentioned in the law and the Immigration Service waived the individual sponsorship requirement.

The Immigration Service was then instructed to admit 15,000 more refugees under the emergency "parole" section of the 1954 McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

The parole processing is far simpler than that for the visa. It requires the filling out of just one sheet of paper. But once the refugee arrives in the United States there is a whale of a difference.

The refugee with a visa can start the clock running on his 5-year pre-citizenship requirement and his security clearance is over and done with. The refugee with a parole ticket is not entitled to citizenship, cannot let the clock run on his residency here and, conceivably, can be harassed indefinitely with the entire gamut of security restrictions which weigh down the McCarran-Walter Act.

THE Administration intends to ask Congress for some policy statement or law on how to handle mass refugee problems in the future. It also will seek permanent status and citizenship eligibility for the 15,000 Hungarian parolees.

Rep. Francis E. Walter, co-author of the Immigration Act, agrees that the parolees should be given permanent status. But he wants no other changes in his law. He claims he intended the parole clause for just such crises as the Hungarian one.

The first line of screening in Austria has been left to volunteer agencies, particularly to representatives of the three main Catholic, Protestant and Jewish relief groups.

Immigration Service praises them highly, for both their competence and the 16- and 18-hour days they have dedicated to their posts.

But the volunteer agency workers themselves are reported to be greatly disturbed over giving the initial stop and go light to homeless Hungarians. While other nations are represented by government officials, the volunteer agency workers' first loyalty must necessarily go to the religious groups they represent.

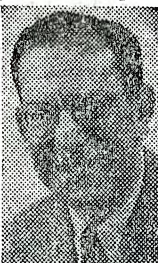
Representatives of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, for instance, have had to make an uneasy decision when confronted with a divorced vs. an undivorced applicant. All three religious groups have had to think twice about giving the green light to an atheist. True, there are nonsectarian agencies, involved in the processing, but their workers are neither as numerous nor as experienced.

THE INITIAL snarls in the processing involved consider-

able ill will. Earlier this month, a Viennese newspaper cartoon depicted a smug, obese American telling a frail refugee family: "You are not healthy, no specialists, no atom scientists—you simply remain in beautiful Austria, Okay?"

The cartoon was called unjustified. At least one Hungarian girl was admitted to the United States with tuberculosis—so as not to break up a family group. A representative of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration declared this country was the only one "just taking people."

In their screening abroad, voluntary agencies doing the initial screening, and Immigration Service personnel who conduct brief interviews, have tried to give the first-in-line break to Hungarians with relatives in the United States. Next favored are the freedom fighters who deserted communism to defend their country against the Russians.



Unna

WEATHER FORECAST

Cloudy with a chance of very little snow tonight, low, 30. Some cloudiness, warmer tomorrow. (Full report on Page A-2.)

Temperatures Today

Midnight	38	8 a.m.	37	1 p.m.	41
4 a.m.	37	10 a.m.	39	2 p.m.	40
6 a.m.	37	Noon	40	3 p.m.	40

The Evening Star

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

Night Final

Late New York Markets, Page A-23

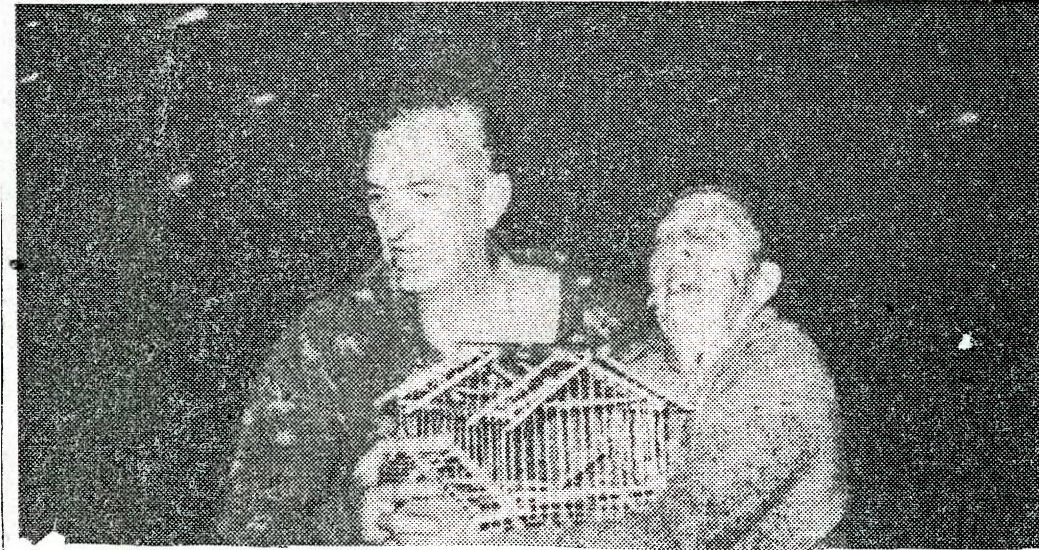
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Fire Raging on California Coast

'Rush' Label Placed On Aid to Refugees



Flames Sweep 10,000 Acres; 25 Homes Burn

Man Sends Family
Away, Dies Trying
To Save Residence

MALIBU, Calif., Dec. 26 (AP).—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

'Rush' Label Placed On Aid to Refugees

Continued From First Page

number to be admitted to this country.

He added, however, that he is confident that the United States will "continue to do our full share" in giving homes to the refugees now crowding Austria. But, he said, he cannot say what that "full share" is until he gets further estimates of the magnitude of the problem and it is discussed with congressional leaders.

Mr. Nixon was accompanied to the White House by John B. Hollister, director of the Internal Co-operation Administration; William P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General; Tracy Voorhees, presidential refugee co-ordinator, and Loy Henderson, Deputy Undersecretary of State for Administration.

The Vice President returned Monday from a six-day flying inspection trip to Austria, the first haven for an estimated 175,000 or more fleeing Hungarians so far.

Last night he said on the Hungarian relief radio-TV show in which a number of professional entertainers joined:

"What they (the Hungarians) did in Hungary really marks the beginning of the end for international communism. . . . and everywhere I go I find people who say, 'We want to do something; what can we do; what do they need?'"

"Well, they need care in the camps in Austria and in Germany. . . . they need countries to which they can go. They need transportation which will take them to their new homes,

and they need resettlement in the new positions which they must obtain in order to make a living . . .

"Our Government, for example, has taken 21,000 refugees and we must do more . . ."

And speaking of "wonderful work" he said that is being done by volunteer agencies for the refugees, he said Americans have donated much money to help in this "but we need to do twice as much as we've already done."

NECKTIES, SHIRTS LEAD SEASONAL GIFT EXCHANGE

The seasonal Great Exchange began today in department stores here. Sales clerks said it would continue until it hits a peak the day after New Year's.

"Lots of people are a little ashamed to bring a gift back the very day after they got it," one experienced salesman said.

The revolting necktie is a traditional exchange item. So are shirts. The pattern or color is the objectionable in an exchanged tie. The size is the thing in shirts. "Women," said a specialist in shirts, "have a damn poor conception of men's sizes."

Mothers of small children were fetching the youngsters to stores today to exchange all sorts of little garments.

Stores were dealing in new sales today, too. The Christ-

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199.95 Bra Ser. 1000
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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.