

Hungary & Eastern Europe - Sixty Years Ago A Press Review by a Hungarian Refugee

To Keep Satellites Hopeful for Liberation 1955. 02. 1-14.

Das Essen ist reichlich und reichlich. Es ist schul an der ersten Mittagsmahlzeit für 60 Mark, bei einer rechtlichen Veranstaltung. Die Reise Gesellschaft mag täglich hal man ganze 245 F im 600 F im für 60 Mar ist. Die II Wechselkurs im Wes. Aber kein ost tsch Mark führt das Währung. Die Ppckung ersten Zigaretten, Mark Luxus, edoch schmacklich an die Verwöhnung. re im Z gar tie erinnert, este ungerecht. Mark Fasch er Mark, in Tass Kaffee 2 Mark, in Flasch Ungarn ein is zu 40 Mark, ein ar allg unmedialer ber hal are Schuh 2 Mark, ein Horn wintermantel schlech Schatts im mittelmäßig Quantität.

WASHINGTON

By ROSCOE DRUMMOND

Freedom to Live—and to Live Better

WASHINGTON.

From their standpoint the Soviet leaders obviously have powerful reasons why they do not want outsiders to see behind the Iron Curtain nor to allow their own people to know what life is like in the free world.

Some of these reasons emerge with new clarity as a result of the painstaking study of the state of the economies of the Soviet bloc and the West just completed by the Library of Congress under the direction of Howard S. Piquet, an international economics specialist whose preoccupation is to follow the facts wherever they take him.



Roscoe Drummond

As they pieced together the economic picture in the Soviet Union and compared it with the West, Dr. Piquet and his associates found so much that was demonstrably favorable to the free world that they permitted themselves this one personal recommendation:

"The West has tremendous economic power, whereas the Soviet bloc, through propaganda and unfulfillable promises, has been hiding its lesser economic strength. It is in the interest of the United States that these facts be made known throughout the world, particularly in the underdeveloped areas."

Such facts as these:

That the standard of living of ordinary people in the West has been growing much faster than in the Soviet Union and her east European satellites. That the individual consumer in Russia is getting little benefit from as much economic growth as the country is making because it is so concentrated in armaments and heavy industry.

That, for example, while per capita personal consumption is up 45 per cent in the United States, and 11 per cent in Western Europe since pre-war, per capita consumption in Russia has risen only 3 per cent from 1938 to 1953.

That the economic gap by which the United States leads the U. S. S. R., measured in total output, will actually widen during the next twenty years despite the fact that the Soviet Union is presently maintaining a higher "rate of growth."

Thus the Piquet study confirms but puts into perspective an economic fact which international economists have been stressing for several years. That fact is that the percentage rate of growth of total output in the Soviet Union has been considerably more rapid than in Western Europe and somewhat faster than in the United States. But because the percentage growth of Soviet production is measured against a smaller starting point, there is actually greater economic growth at a lower percentage rate in America. For example, if Russia increases its total output from five to ten units in a year, while the United States increases its output from 100 to 150 units in a year, Rus-

sia has increased its output by 100 per cent while the United States has increased its output by only 50 per cent. But, relatively, the United States is better off and is increasing the economic gap between the two countries. That is what Dr. Piquet is saying and it is a fact frequently overlooked.

Why would it be useful if all these economic facts were more widely known? Certainly there is no good to be served by flaunting our own higher standard of living to people who are struggling to subsist.

That is not the purpose at all. The conclusion which these facts justify and the lesson which they teach without need to embellish is that a nation does not have to turn to economic-political dictatorship in order to achieve better standards of living; that while freedom isn't something you can eat, it produces a society where people eat better—and live better.

That is the first lesson which fairly leaps from the facts Dr. Piquet brings into the open.

The second lesson is that the free world mustn't hoard experience and its know-how, but must share them with peoples to whom the Kremlin wants to sell dictatorship as the means of improving their economic lot.

Times 41155

BUDAPEST REDS FREE BOY

Deaf, Speechless Youth Joins
Mother Now Living in U. S.

VIENNA, Feb. 3 (UP)—An 18-year-old deaf and speechless youth was freed today by Hungarian Communists and reunited with his mother for the first time since 1949.

The boy wept silently as he met his mother on a Vienna train platform. The mother, now married to William Brooks, of Great Neck, L. I., clasped her son in her arms and sobbed: "This is the happiest day of my life."

The two boarded a train for Paris where tomorrow morning they will meet Mr. Brooks, an engineer.

Mrs. Brooks left the boy with her mother when she fled to the West. He has neither heard nor spoken since an attack of mastoiditis in infancy.

The boy, Peter Perenyi, had been barred from leaving Hungary. His father is Laszlo Perenyi, an actor in Budapest, who is reported to have remarried.

Mrs. Brooks said she wanted her son to be examined by United States doctors to determine whether his hearing and speech could be restored.

SOVIET BLOC VEERS TOWARD NEW LINE

Shift Back to Heavy Industry
Likely to Create Problems
in Eastern Europe

By HARRY SCHWARTZ

The Soviet Union's policy shift toward maximum development of heavy industrial output promises to create new problems for those countries.

It has been revealed that Poland's 1955 economic plan calls for consumer goods production to rise by 11 per cent, almost twice the planned rate of increase for heavy industry. The official report issued last week-end on Hungary's 1954 economic development reveals that heavy industrial output actually dropped 3.1 per cent last year, while consumer goods production rose by 9.5 per cent.

Boleslaw Beirut, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' (Communist) party, has moved already to follow the new Soviet line. He declared that this year's scheduled emphasis on consumer goods was an "exceptional phenomenon in the normal many-year cycle of national economic plans" and called for "further growth of industry, in particular heavy and engineering industries."

The satellites will have to fall in line with the Soviet shift because beginning next year their five-year plans for the period 1956-60 are to be fully integrated with that of the Soviet Union. Hitherto, satellite and Soviet planning for the next half decade was based on the assumption that the original post-Stalinist emphasis on consumer good production would continue.

Poland is apparently in a better position to meet the problems of the new policy shift because her heavy industry continued to grow at a significant pace last year. Polish steel production in 1954 grew 10 per cent to 4,000,000 metric tons; electric power output gained 13 per cent and reached about 17,700,000,000 kilowatt-hours; and production of metal-cutting machine tools rose 30 per cent to more than 26,000 units.

New capital investment in Polish heavy industry completed last year included a blast furnace and two coking batteries at the Lenin Metallurgical Combine, an aluminum plant, and substantial electricity-generating capacity.

In Hungary, on the other hand, steel production declined by 4.1 per cent and probably did not exceed 1,500,000 tons as against the planned target of 1,678,000 tons. Of all major industrial raw materials, it seems likely that only coal reached its scheduled 1954 target, 22,600,000 metric tons.

Times 6 II 55

Times 9 II 55

President Appeals For Satellite People

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—President Eisenhower urged tonight a continuing effort to "intensify the will for freedom in the satellite countries behind the Iron Curtain."

He spoke from the White House on a closed-circuit television program in behalf of the Crusade for Freedom, which operates Radio Free Europe and the Free Europe Press. The crusade hopes to raise \$10,000,000 this year.

He took no cognizance of the resignation of Georgi M. Malenkov as Soviet Premier and his replacement by Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin. His prepared text was left unchanged after the Moscow developments had become known.

The President emphasized that the masses imprisoned behind the Iron Curtain remained potential deterrents to Soviet

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

President Spurs Efforts to Keep Satellites Hopeful for Liberation

Continued From Page 1

aggression against the West so long as they "are reminded that the outside world has not forgotten them."

Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, former Under Secretary of State, and Henry Ford 2d also appeared on the program. They are the principal officers of the American Heritage Foundation, which is directing the fund drive.

No Course Indicated

The President did not indicate any steps the Government might take to help liberate the satellite peoples.

General Smith commented that "the so-called promise of liberation is a very tricky and a dangerous one."

"We can hardly lead these 10,000,000 people to believe that liberation is just around the corner," General Smith said. "We cannot promise them this when we know it is not possible to make good in the near future."

"Radio Free Europe has shied away sharply from any such promises of immediate liberation, but it does sustain their hope and their courage in terms of eventual self-liberation."

As did the President, General Smith said it was important that the satellite peoples maintained courage and the hope that one day they would be free.

"We don't know when liberation will come, or how or by whom," General Smith added. "All we know, now, is that it will come, that it must come, because that has been the history and the fate of tyranny and totalitarianism."

'Hard-Hitting' Radio

President Eisenhower said Radio Free Europe already had demonstrated its "hard-hitting effectiveness as an independent American enterprise" in the winning of men's minds.

"Without this victory," he held, "we can have no other victories. By your efforts, backed up by America, we can achieve our great goal—that of enabling us and all the peoples of the world to enjoy in peace the blessings of freedom."

General Smith observed that governmental news and propaganda broadcasts, such as those by the Voice of America or the British Broadcasting Corporation, must be restrained because they were governed by diplomatic amenities.

But Radio Free Europe, because of its private sponsorship, "can hit the Communists hard, where it hurts the most," he added.

"In other words, it can fight

the devil with fire and water," he said.

General Smith and Mr. Ford spoke from the American Broadcasting Company studios here before the program was transferred to the White House.

Communism Held Blocked

In his introductory appeal for funds Mr. Ford said that private radio operations, for more than four and a half years, "have had an important effect in blocking the spread of communism."

"My work with the crusade has shown me that there is no better or more effective way for the average American business man to translate into action his own convictions about freedom and the future peace of the world," he declared. "I do not need to emphasize to you how great a stake we have in this business of world affairs."

General Smith, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, was asked how Radio Free Europe handled the shake-up in Moscow today.

"It's a little too early for all the details," he replied. "We do know, however, that Radio Free Europe acted with its usual swift effectiveness. Six minutes after the flash was received, Radio Free Europe dug quickly into its files and tied the Moscow change to the many comparable shake-ups which have happened in the past to satellite countries. Of course, the question that R. F. E. is asking the rulers tonight is a very grim one—who will be next?"

The program was broadcast to meetings in the following cities: New York, Akron, Atlanta, Balti-

more, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Dayton, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Fort Worth, Houston, Lincoln, Los Angeles, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Norfolk, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Portland, Ore.; Richmond, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Syracuse, Toledo and Youngstown.

The closed-circuit broadcast was said to cost about \$1,000 a city, considerably less than the expense of a regular network program. The audiences were composed of specially invited guests, community leaders who presumably might want to contribute to or otherwise aid the fund.

Times 9-1-55

SATELLITE EVENTS HERALDED CHANGE

Hungary's Reversal to Policy of Industrialization Hinted at Moscow Shift

By JOHN MacCORMAC

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Feb. 8—Premier Georgi M. Malenkov's resignation not only is expected to have far-reaching consequences in the Soviet satellites, but has been foreshadowed by recent events there.

It is also likely to have repercussions in Austria. The Arbeiter-Zeitung, chief organ of the Austrian Socialist party, was twice confiscated in the last fortnight by orders of the Soviet Army here because its editor, Oskar Pollak, had described differences between Premier Malenkov and Nikita S. Khrushchev, the party secretary. Herr Pollak declared the Army under Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin would decide the issue.

Recent developments in the satellites, above all Hungary, indicated that Premier Malenkov's new course emphasizing consumer goods was steadily losing ground before Mr. Khrushchev's policy. When Matyas Rakosi, Hungarian Communist leader, returned just before Christmas from a "holiday" in the Soviet Union and announced that Hungary's forced industrialization must be resumed, it was concluded that Moscow had made its decision.

Zoltan Vas, Hungary's economic planner who only three months earlier had denounced the attempted conversion of Hungary into a land of iron and steel as a "megalomaniac swindle" was relieved from his key position as secretary general of the Cabinet.

Nagy's Fate in Doubt

Ferenc Herceg, another "new course" proponent and deputy chairman of the planning office, was also relegated to a minor post. The question now is whether Premier Imre Nagy, who proclaimed the new course in Hungary a year and a half ago, will not have to follow Mr. Malenkov's example. Mr. Nagy has been notably absent from important public events in the last two weeks.

The regimes of the other East

Proceedings in the U. N.

YESTERDAY

(Feb. 8, 1955)

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Council continued general debate on 1953 annual report on conditions in the Cameroons under British administration.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

COUNCIL

Transport and Communications Commission — Received proposal for conference to consider amending convention of maritime organization.

SCHEDULED FOR TODAY

(Feb. 9, 1955)

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Council meets at 2 P. M.
Drafting Committee on the

Cameroons under French administration at 10:15 A. M.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Transport and Communications Commission—10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

United Nations Commission on the Racial Situation in Union of South Africa—10:30 A. M. (Closed).

Committee on program for the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Charter—3 P. M. (Closed).

Individuals may obtain tickets at admission desk, public lobby, Manhattan Headquarters. Group reservations may be made by mail.

bloc satellites have not traveled so far along the new course as Hungary, which seems to be a sort of Communist proving ground. Czechoslovakia, despite lip service to it, expanded her heavy industry more rapidly than her light last year.

In Poland the shift of investment to agriculture and light industry was not smaller in 1954 than had been promised but smaller than provided in the original six-year plan. The Rumanian and Bulgarian regimes were also cautious. Only in Hungary, therefore, does it seem possible that the example of Mr. Malenkov's resignation may be copied as part of the return to the old course.

Austria was less interested in Mr. Malenkov's resignation than Vyacheslav M. Molotov's statement later about the Austrian state treaty. Chancellor Julius Raab commented tonight that the Austrians would agree with the Soviet Foreign Minister about the necessity of guaranteeing Austria's independence, but not with his coupling of the Austrian and German questions.

"Austria's right to freedom and independence is a primary one that cannot be made dependent on other conditions, obligations or circumstances over which she has not control," he declared.

The Chancellor recalled a promise made by Foreign Minister Leopold Figl at the Berlin conference a year ago that Austria would enter no military alliances and said the Govern-

ment was still ready to honor it.

His Government, he said, is also completely of Mr. Molotov's opinion that foreign troops or bases should not remain on Austrian territory.

"It is to be hoped," he concluded, "that at the next four-power conference over the Austrian state treaty the Soviet Foreign Minister will maintain his present attitude. This would strengthen prospects for conclusion at long last of such a treaty."

Times 9/15

HUNGARIAN RAILWAY IS RUN BY CHILDREN

Hungary maintains what is said to be the only railroad in the world operated exclusively by children, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization says. Known as "The Children's Railway," it links Budapest with a large children's vacation center a few miles from the Hungarian capital.

The railroad was opened in 1948. Children helped to build it. It runs to a beautiful mountain peak that has been converted into a children's holiday camp. The best students selected from schools all over Hungary, are chosen to attend the camp, which is known as "the Republic of Pioneers." The children who spend their vacations at the camp also run it, with their own government and their own administration of every detail that enters into camp operation.

The railroad is operated by the children as a game and a fine adventure, but while they are enjoying themselves they are also learning the value of teamwork and responsibility, UNESCO explains. The world organization calls the "Children's Railway" one of the most interesting examples of modern education to be found anywhere.

Two hundred children are engaged at one time in running the railroad. They learn how to run a switchboard, how to be an engineer or fireman or brakeman, how to switch tracks, transmit signals and to oil the locomotive.

The railroad carries several hundred thousand passengers a year.

N. J. Herald Trib. 6/11/55

Crusade for Freedom

With the strong indorsement of President Eisenhower, the Crusade for Freedom has launched its 1955 campaign for funds. A private organization supported by Americans, it operates Radio Free Europe and the Free Europe Press and is in an excellent position to bring to the satellite countries truths that Soviet propaganda is intended to suppress or distort.

During the past year the Crusade for Freedom's penetration of the Iron Curtain has scored some dramatic successes. A leaflet-bearing balloon barrage, launched over Czechoslovakia in the spring, was sufficiently effective to provoke a denunciation from President Zapotocky. A similar one, launched some months later over Hungary, drew an angry note from the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. A radio campaign against police-state methods in Poland may have played a large part in the demotion of the Polish Minister of Security.

The Free Europe Press has called attention in recent months to the ill success of post-Stalin Soviet policies in the satellite countries. The "new course," adopted in June, 1953, was intended to favor agriculture and the production of consumer goods rather than heavy industry; yet evidence from Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary indicates that the benefits expected from such a move have not materialized, and that severe economic crises have resulted. Malenkov's fall has been attributed in large part to the failure of his agricultural policy; it is no wonder that after the fall Radio Free Europe made the most of its opportunity and broadcast the question "Who will be next?" to the satellite capitals.

The task of the Crusade for Freedom is necessarily a delicate one. No one knows when liberation will come, or how, or by whom, as Gen. Walter Bedell Smith pointed out at the opening of the drive. All we know, now, is that it is bound to come. The faith of the captive peoples in that eventual coming must be sustained, and their courage upheld. Contributors to the Crusade for Freedom will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have helped in the realization of that aim.

N. Y. Herald Trib. 11/11/55

How Radio Free Europe Operates in Cold War

By Don Cook

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By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

MUNICH, Feb. 10.—In the cold war lexicon, the letters "R. F. E." have now taken their place alongside "B. B. C." and "V. O. A." in the unending propaganda jousting between the free and Communist worlds.

Less authoritative than the British Broadcasting Corp., and less of a somewhat hidebound government agency than the Voice of America, the Radio Free Europe operation which beams out of Munich seventeen hours a day is dedicated to free-swinging, hard-hitting anti-communism, designed to irritate, needle and harass the satellite regimes of eastern Europe.

Value Uncertain

It is open to question what the worth of such tactics might be in the cold war—but at least Radio Free Europe is attempting a propaganda effort which no other agency is capable of trying.

The Poles, for example, retain their war-time habits of relying on B. B. C. broadcasts for their regular "free news" fare. A secret Polish government survey which has recently reached the West shows that B. B. C. has about twice as many listeners as Radio Free Europe. Yet in a recent two-week period the Polish radio attacked Radio Free Europe or mentioned it twenty-six times, as against seven times for the B. B. C.

Currently, the most successful "political line" which Radio Free Europe has been taking against

the satellite countries is one of what might be called "legay resistance." Essentially, this means exhortations to the satellite populations to demand only what their own regimes have promised them and failed to deliver. The two most successful campaigns of this kind have been "operation Veto" against Czechoslovakia and "Operation Focus" against Hungary. Radio broadcasts from R. F. E. transmitters in Lisbon and Germany have been supplemented by the "balloon leaflets" launched from Germany and triggered to dump by the thousands over Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Goods and Wages

Both of the campaigns were built around certain simple demands, such as "more consumer goods" or "higher wages." Ten such demands were drafted for Czechoslovakia, for example, and the people were encouraged to scrawl the figure "10" all over the country as a sort of cold-war counterpart of the "V" sign in the Europe of eleven years ago.

Such campaigns have had to replace any ideas of encouraging escapes to the West (which have become too difficult and mean a year and a half in an escapee camp anyway for those who do come through) or direct resistance to Communist regimes (which is too dangerous and cannot be supported in any fashion from the West.)

R. F. E. news bureaus are established all over Europe with a prime function of specializing in news of direct interest behind the Iron Curtain—interviews with ship-jumpers or escapees, or reports on activities of Eastern European nationals who are living in the West.

10-Minute Bulletin

These, plus regular news reports, are funneled through a news desk at Munich headquarters and processed into hourly ten-minute news bulletins. A series of feature programs then supplemented these broadcasts.

Daily, Iron Curtain listeners are encouraged to write R. F. E. through "letter drops"—a John Doe address on a street in Brussels, for example, with the "drop" changed nightly, so it is difficult for satellite postoffices to get out instructions to stop the mail. Some eighty letters a month are received in this fashion, criticizing the broadcast and making suggestions.

Times 12 II 55

EXILE BODY WARNS OF MORE 'YALTAS'

Marks Declaration's Tenth Anniversary by Cautioning on Concessions to Reds

On the tenth anniversary of the Yalta Agreements, men who served their governments before their lands were overrun by communism warned yesterday against new concessions to "Soviet imperialism."

The warning was in a declaration adopted by the general committee of the Assembly of Captive European Nations, meeting at the Carnegie Endowment International Center, 345 East Forty-sixth Street. Members of the committee and speakers at the session were heads of governments, cabinet ministers, parliamentary representatives and diplomats of Balkan, Central European and Baltic nations before their countries became Soviet satellites.

It was Feb. 11, 1945, the committee noted, when a communiqué made known to the world some of the agreements reached at the Crimean resort by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Stalin. Those agreements, the declaration asserted, "ultimately decided the fate of Central and Eastern Europe, as Soviet military occupation was bound to turn into Communist political domination."

"In the face of this experience," the committee added, "it should be obvious that any further concession to the Soviets must inevitably lead to a defeat similar to that which resulted from the Yalta agreements."

'Only Possible Course'

"The Yalta Conference and its consequences prove that the enslavement of some nations does not assure freedom, peace and security to other nations. The experience of the past ten years shows without any doubt that the only possible course which will save humanity from Soviet imperialism and Communist dictatorship is the liberation of all subjugated nations and the restoration of freedom in the entire world."

The decisions at Yalta that committee members held responsible for the Soviet "enslavement" of Central and Eastern Europe included one for the division of Germany into military zones. The Yalta Conference also recognized the Soviet occupation of countries formerly satellites of the Hitler regime on the promise that free elections would be held later.

The agreement provided for the establishment of a "national unity" government in Poland, in place of the London government-in-exile, and established the Polish frontiers on the so-called "Curzon line," ceding Polish eastern territories to the Soviet Union.

Geneva Parley Cited

More than one speaker bitterly warned that the Western world might again be following the Yalta pattern in attempts to negotiate with communism. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who ten years ago was head of the Polish Government-in-Exile in London, told the session:

"Yalta did not teach the world its lesson. There was recently another Yalta—at the Geneva Conference where, in 1954, Indochina was divided by foreign powers."

"We must always keep in mind that there is no agreement which the Communists would respect,

unless they are forced to respect it, since Russia's democracy means dictate of the aggressor; peace means respite before new aggression or diversion; coexistence means surrender."

The session was held under the chairmanship of Dr. Vilis Masens, formerly of the Latvian Foreign Office. Speakers included two former foreign ministers, Dr. Tibor Eckhardt of Hungary and Constantin Visioanu of Rumania.

The declaration said the agreements at Yalta were reached without the knowledge and consent of Central and Eastern European nations whose fate they decided.

The Assembly includes members from national organizations and the Soviet-dominated nations of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Rumania. It was established with the aim of liberation of the nations "through means afforded by the existing international organizations, above all the United Nations," without resort to war.

Times 13 II 55

HUNGARY SENTENCES 18.

Two Priests Get Life Terms as Enemies of State

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Feb. 12—Eighteen "enemies of the Hungarian state" were sentenced yesterday to terms of imprisonment ranging from two and a half years to life, according to a Budapest radio announcement today. They were accused of seeking to set up a capitalist state. This is the first time since the "New Course" was announced in Hungary that such sentences have been imposed for activity against the state.

Sentenced to life were two Franciscan priests, Othmar Faddy and Lajos Bonis. Kalman Gajari, described as a former landowner, got thirteen years. Fifteen others whose names were not given received shorter sentences.

Last August the franciscan Monastery in Buda was searched by the secret police after Father Faddy had delivered a sermon critical of Hungary's Communist regime. During the search, a list of names was found.

Escapees Quizzed, Then Life in Camps Is Started

(This is the second of four articles on a typical case-history of an Iron Curtain escapee.)

By Don Cook

SALZBURG, Austria.

When Karoly Gabor and his two sons stumbled exhausted and frost-bitten through the barbed wire that separates Hungary from Austria, they found themselves almost immediately in the complex and slow-moving official machine that turns Iron Curtain escapees into citizens of free lands.

The Hungarian border guide who brought the family through the Iron Curtain knew from past trips that the best course was to head at once for the American Escapee Program reception center in downtown Vienna. It is a flashy building, equipped with one of Vienna's gaudiest and reddest neon signs—but this is deliberate so that all Vienna may know there is such a center and where to direct a terrified and exhausted stranger when he asks for help.

Without further ado, Gabor and his sons and the others who came across the border in the same party were whisked immediately in a United States plane to the Army Counter-Intelligence Corps interrogation center at Linz, in the American zone of Austria. The first step in dealing with any escapee is to get him out of any area in which Soviet agents might be actively operating.

Expected Grilling

Used to Hungarian police methods, and steeped in propaganda about "defense against agents," Gabor no doubt had expected a far more rigorous handling by the American Army than he actually got.

The Linz interrogation center is an ordinary Army barracks except that it is "secure," and an escapee is in fact in temporary detention until the Army is finished with him. Gabor's younger son was suffering from frozen feet, and he received immediate hospital care. There was plenty of food, comfortable accommodation—and lots of questions.

C. I. C. interrogation is designed to weed out the potential agents from the genuine refugees—and in the vast majority of cases this is fairly easy to do. Most escapees bring with them some sort of identification. If not, they frequently have friends either in Europe or elsewhere—sometimes in a camp waiting, as all must wait, for a visa. If they have no identity papers and no relatives, then they are questioned closely about where they came from, asked to give details of the town, description, place names, names of prominent citizens, etc.

C. I. C. File

Over a period of ten years of interviewing countless thousands of refugees, vast files have been built up by the C. I. C. to enable it to cross-check stories in dozens of directions. Moreover, when an escapee then moves on to a camp to await his visa, the work of the C. I. C. goes right on so that if a man came out, for example, in a "fake escape" with instructions to foment trouble in a camp and try and get some escapees to go back home, he is quickly reported by somebody and just as quickly booted out.

When the C. I. C. finished its interrogation of Karoly Gabor—it took about three weeks—and gave him its approval as a bona fide Iron Curtain refugee, he moved into an escapee program center at Wels, Austria. About six months later he was transferred to a newly-opened camp

at Glasenbach, just outside Salzburg.

Glasenbach is a "model camp." Refugees who are living in it are unquestionably faring much better than those who are living in camps wholly provided by the Austrian government or those who are simply living on Austrian dole wherever they can find a room for a few shillings. Glasenbach lies in a lovely valley setting, with the jagged, tree-covered hills of the beautiful Austrian Salzkammergut rising all around.

Room for 300

About \$90,000 in Escapee Program funds were spent on the Glasenbach camp, which consists of about a dozen rehabilitated German Army barracks. So far about 300 adults and children have moved into the camp and another hundred or so are to follow.

Karoly Gabor and his two sons lived in one room, well heated, with a cook-stove and clean, adequate second-hand furniture. Like the other 7,000 refugees who are currently on the Escapee Program "case list" in Austria, they receive 5.80 Austrian schillings a day each (about 22 cents) in Austrian government relief, with which to buy their food. They live rent-free, with heat and light also provided. The food allowance is often supplemented by issues of American surplus food stocks, or by special Escapee Program food relief coupons.

German Dole Higher

In West Germany relief payments are considerably more generous than the Austrian payments. Figures vary from state to state, but in the Munich area, for example, where most of the Iron Curtain escapees in West Germany are concentrated, a single man receives 55 Deutsche marks a month (about 41 cents a day) and if he is the head of a family he gets 52 marks plus 35 marks for all dependents over sixteen years and 28 marks for any under sixteen.

A refugee once "accepted" more or less has to stay put. He cannot, for example, move from Austria to West Germany, because the West Germans will not accept him or support him.

The worst complaint of all refugees is the problem of work. In Austria this is particularly acute, for Austria is far from a rich country. The Austrian government is now considering legislation to allow refugees to take employment in certain limited categories, but otherwise the only work open to them is "black labor" such as farm work, or unskilled jobs.

Work Expected

Soon Austria expects to start work on completion of a new Autobahn from Salzburg to Vienna and this is going to be a job of some years which will absorb a good many hundreds of unskilled workers.

From a legal standpoint, the job situation is no different in West Germany, but there is more opportunity for "black labor" employment.

Otherwise, at Glasenbach every effort has been made within the limitations of camp life to provide interesting and constructive opportunities. There are language classes several times a week, an excellent kindergarten, a game room, library, shoe-repair shop which fixes shoes for refugees all over Austria, a tailor shop and the opportunity to sign up for night courses in Austrian technical schools—all of which is financed in part with American Escapee Program funds.

Wash. Post 14 II 55

'Cuddles' Sakall; Stage, Film Actor

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 13 (AP).—
S. Z. (Cuddles) Sakall, 67, Hungarian-born character actor beloved of film fans for his sunny-dispositioned roles, died yesterday of heart disease.

The chubby, jowled actor succumbed after a long illness. His wife of 34 years, Boszi, survives.

Mr. Sakall was a principal on stage and screen in Vienna and Berlin before he fled Hitler's regime and came to the United States in 1939.

He played in a long succession of Hollywood movies and became known by the nickname Cuddles to many fans and friends. His pictures included "Casablanca," "Look for the Silver Lining," "The Dolly Sisters," "Lullaby of Broadway," "Yankee Doodle Dandy," "Christmas in Connecticut," "Two Guys from Milwaukee," "April Showers," "The Devil and Miss Jones," and "Tea for Two."

A sculptor's son, he was invalidated out of the Austrian-Hungarian Army in World War I by a Russian bayonet wound in the chest.



Associated Press

S. Z. (CUDDLES) SAKALL
... dies after long illness