

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

U.S. Will Reduce Staff in Hungary
1957. 06.1–15.

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Hungarian Thousands Shipped Into Captivity In Russia, U. N. Is Told

NATIONS—From Pg. 1

U. N. Report on Hungary Tells Story of Deportees

sometimes arrested together. In some cases, the entire (town) council or the whole workers' council in a factory would be seized.

"The prisoners were collected in trucks or Soviet armored cars and generally taken to political prisons or to other assembly places.

"... In Budapest, groups of 400 to 500 people were assembled in underground rooms at the eastern and western railway stations. On Nov. 8, 90 men and eight women were kept in a Budapest church for three days before being taken to a deportation train.

"Some prisoners were held captive in the military barracks... and then transported to Vecses, a railway station southeast of Budapest.

"Prisoners were searched for weapons, questioned, and any valuables or papers in their possession were confiscated.

"In some cases, their shoes and top clothing were taken away. Sometimes, prisoners remained at the places of detention up to four days or longer, after which they were taken to heavily guarded trains or trucks.

"Most of the trains bearing deportees to the Soviet Union went through Zahony, the frontier station between Hungary and the Soviet Union."

Witnesses testified that these trains consisted of sealed freight cars or cattle trucks. There were usually from 20 to 35 wagons on each train.

"These trains carried nothing but deportees, from 30 to 70 in each wagon.

"During the journey, the captives received little or no food and there were no san-

itary facilities. Men, women and children all traveled together. Each wagon was guarded by Soviet troops and the engine drivers were Russian."

The deportation drive ran into brief trouble on Nov. 15 when rebels destroyed train tracks, but the Russians moved in more trucks to handle the human overload.

The committee interviewed eight Hungarians who had actually been deported to Russia but escaped from a prison in the town of Ungvar-Uzhored, in the Carpatho-Ukraine region, and made their way back to freedom.

They testified that the prison had been emptied of all other prisoners to "accommodate" the Hungarians, who started to arrive about Nov. 7. By Nov. 10 "it was already crowded" with at least 2000 persons.

The returned deportees described their confinement in a cell "large enough for about 14" which held 42 prisoners.

They received "various injections" and all hair was shaved from head and body. They were told this was in preparation for a journey "to an extremely cold area" and that they would receive food and water only every second day.

Interrogations began, conducted by teams of Russian officials and members of the Soviet secret police NKVD.

"Prisoners asked several times why they had been deported and under what law they had been brought to the Soviet Union.

"The answer was always that the Kadar government had asked the Soviet authorities to take this step."

Deportees Sent In Cattle Trucks And Sealed Cars To Crowded Cells

By Pierre J. Huss

(Copyright, 1957, by International News Service)

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 1—An exhaustive investigation of the Hungarian revolution by a select U. N. committee has turned up "inescapable" evidence of the deportation to Russia of "thousands" of Hungarians.

A copy of the official report of the five-nation committee, now being drafted in final form, was obtained by International News Service.

The committee is composed of Ambassadors Alsing Andersen of Denmark, K. C. Shann of Australia, R. S. S. Gunewardene of Ceylon, Enrique Fabregat of Uruguay and Mongi Slim of Tunisia.

The group's report is expected to be signed and presented to the 81-nation Gen-

Hungary Under the Communist Knout

GOD IS LATE. By Christine Arnothy.
Translated from the French by Anne
Green. 191 pp. New York: E. P.
Dutton & Co. \$3.50.

AT the age of 15 Christine Arnothy, a sensitive Hungarian girl, wrote a moving personal story of the Nazi occupation of Budapest before its "liberation" by the Russians. Now, grown older and sadder, she has written another book about the infinitely more sinister blight of occupation by the Russians. The second book is a novel, but its form does not conceal its documentary character. It leaves the reader with the feeling that this is what happens when a happy, sophisticated people is crushed under the brassbound mediocrity of Marxism. The knowledge that only seven months ago the Hungarians tried in vain to break out of their purgatory

adds a melancholy overtone to the story.

The book opens rather stiffly as Miss Arnothy sets her scenes and introduces her characters—Janos, the musician; Gaby, his pretty fliberty-gibbet of a wife; Torzs, the sensual communist boss. These early passages sometimes creak as our inexperienced novelist tries to get her story going. About a third of the way through the book suddenly catches fire. Now the irrelevancies are dropped and we are left to concentrate on the three central characters. Janos is fearful of his future and submits to every humiliation to win the Party's favor, even to the extent of letting himself be cuckolded by Torzs. In a sense these three personify the present plight of Hungary, although the story is set about ten years ago.

The real power of the novel lies in its evocation of the fog of fear which has smothered the Hungarian people—in which respect it doubtless reflects, all too accurately, the current situation in Budapest since the Russians re-imposed their paradise-in-chains. There is the grisly, *de rigueur* show of corpses, the radio blaring out the daily list of persons executed or arrested. No Hungarian, she indicates, is ever free of anxiety—the anxiety endemic to all communist societies.

Subtle touches of irony come through—the well-to-do farmer removing his tie before calling on the local communist boss, the composer given two months to compose a symphony in honor of the Party and then

being denounced for its lack of ideological content, the women of Budapest "learning to expect every indignity from men since the sexes were declared equal."

The story has no happy ending. How could it? But Miss Arnothy has succeeded handsomely in her portrayal of a hedonistic society disintegrating under the communist knout. We leave Janos and Gaby, symbols of Hungarian civilization, reduced to the primitivism of life in a peasant hut. Hungary, Miss Arnothy implies, has returned to the womb. "God is late—will He ever return?" J. B.



Christine Arnothy.

6.3-5-71
W ash Post

Ferenc Nagy Blames U. N. On Hungary

United Press

Former Hungarian Premier Ferenc Nagy yesterday blamed the United Nations for the failure of Hungary's revolt against communism.



Nagy, who now lives at Herndon, in Fairfax County, Va., said that if the United Nations had acted with courage when the revolt began, Russia perhaps would never have attacked Hungary.

He made the statement in a television interview with Rep. Edwin H. May Jr. (R-Conn.), carried over Hartford, Conn., stations.

Nagy also said it would be "impossible" for the Hungarian people to revolt again in the foreseeable future.

Nagy, elected Premier in free elections after World War II, was overthrown in 1947.

He said the Hungarian revolutionists never asked for armed support from the United States, Britain or France but did ask for the help of the United Nations.

"That is why I put the whole responsibility for the failure of the Hungarian people on the U. N.," he said.

"If there were a strong man at the head of the U. N. administration, then he should have immediately regarded the Soviet attack on the Hungarian people as the first war of the Soviet Union waged against another nation in foreign countries, and they would have convened the Assembly of the U. N. at once."

A U. N. resolution of condemnation and a U. N. team of observers in Hungary might have prevented the second Soviet attack, he said.

Asked whether there were possibilities of another Hungarian revolt, Nagy said:

"I think it is impossible. The Hungarian nation lost three per cent of its population during the revolution, in deaths, deported people and refugees. I think such a bloody revolution cannot be repeated very soon."

KADAR IS PURGING PEASANT LEADERS

2 of Fellow-Traveling Party Chiefs Arrested—Suicide Attempt Laid to Another

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, June 5—The Peasant wing of the Hungarian revolutionary movement is feeling the iron hand of the Kadar dictatorship.

The first known victim of the purge of fellow-traveling Peasant party leaders was Attila Szigethy, who tried to end his own life recently in a prison hospital, according to the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. Reliable sources report that Istvan Bibo, Minister of State in the deposed Imre Nagy cabinet, and Laszlo Kardos, former director of the Union of Colleges, have been arrested.

Mr. Bibo broadcast the Nagy Government's last desperate appeal when Soviet tanks rolled into Budapest last Nov. 4 to stamp out the revolt. Later he worked out the so-called "minimum program" of non-Communist parties for collaboration with Premier Janos Kadar.

Urged a Loose Coalition

Mr. Bibo proposed the establishment of a loose coalition in which the Communists would

have played a leading but not a dominating role. The Bibo platform, as it was known in political circles, would also have offered the Soviet Union definite guarantees that Hungary would remain in the Eastern bloc.

This "third way," a compromise between one-party dictatorship and free interplay of political forces, was bitterly attacked for the first time last week by Nepszabadsag, Budapest Communist party newspaper. It had been rejected earlier by the Kadar regime and its Soviet sponsors.

Nepszabadsag directed its fire against Gyula Illyes, Hungary's most celebrated poet, and Peter Veres, president of the recently dissolved Writers Union.

Mr. Illyes' revolutionary poem "One Sentence About Despotism," was the party paper's point of departure. According to the latest reports from Budapest, the poet-politician has now been confined to a mental institution. It is not known whether he is really ill or has been put out of the way by the Kadar regime as part of the purge of his old friends and associates.

Premier Kadar's party, renamed the Workers and Peasants party after the October uprising, is in the midst of preparations for a national conference in Budapest this month. In regional meetings preparatory to the conference, party spokesmen press for increased vigilance against "revisionism" in any form.

"In the party itself there are

people who even now do not see clearly the role of the treacherous Imre Nagy group," a speaker said at a recent meeting.

Thus the official campaign to brand the former Premier as a traitor and the uprising as a counter-revolution continues without interruption.

HIGH COST OF REVOLT

\$35,000,000 Cost Set to Repair Damage in Budapest

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Reuters)—It will cost more than 100,000,000 florints (about \$35,000,000 at the official exchange rate) to repair and beautify the main streets of Budapest where the fiercest fighting raged in the Hungarian uprising last October, according to the trade union newspaper Nepszabadsag.

The Budapest City Council estimates that it will employ 10,000 workers on the job, which includes repairs to 220 buildings.

BRITISH UNION GROUP SCOLDS RED CHIEFS

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 3—The Communist leaders of the Electrical Trades Union were reprimanded today by delegates to its annual conference for not having promptly denounced Soviet brutality in Hungary.

The delegates then approved a resolution condemning "the brutal attack of the Soviet armed forces on the Hungarian people" and demanding the troops' withdrawal.

The resolution also pledged the union's support for efforts of the Hungarian people to get a government of their own choice and demanded the release of Hungarians imprisoned for fighting for their independence.

The final blow for the Communist chieftains came in the resolution's direction that copies be sent to the Soviet and Hungarian embassies in London.

Among the Communist in the top ranks of Electrical Trade Union are Frank Foulkes, president, and Frank Haxell, general secretary. With a membership of 232,000, the union is the largest here this is led by Communists.

Earlier today, the Government opened a series of exploratory talks with employers and trade union leaders in an effort to stabilize prices and increase industrial productivity.

Star

Reds Said to Hold Young Hungarians

By the Associated Press

Senator Hruska, Republican of Nebraska, told Secretary of State Dulles today about secret testimony that 46,000 youthful Hungarians, including teen-age girls, have been lodged in six Soviet concentration camps.

Senator Hruska also told Mr. Dulles that the testimony indicates "1,600 survivors of the siege of Csepel Island have been deported to Red China."

The Senator said the testimony was given by "a special emissary of the Hungarian underground who has entered the United States almost within the last fortnight."

The unidentified witness talked to a recent closed session of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee over which Senator Hruska presided.

65-57

Wash Post

Hungarian Tried In White-Terror Slayings of 1919

BUDAPEST, June 4 (AP)—Communist Hungary reached all the way back to the briefly successful Hungarian Communist rebellion of 1919 to provide charges for trial of an aged farmhand today.

It accused the farmhand of killing 83 persons in the "white terror" following the uprising of Communist leader Bela Kun.

That Red Government was routed shortly after it was installed. Bela Kun fled to Russia and later was reported a victim of Stalin's blood purges of the 1930s.

Mihaly Franczia-Kiss, 69, gray and grandfatherly looking, peered over his glasses in Budapest Municipal Court and said he was innocent of murder. He pleaded guilty to charges of having a pistol in his house and falsifying his identity card.

NY Times 6-6-57

Hungary's Deputies Hail Call for Purge Of Intellectual Life

By **ELIE ABEL**

Special to The New York Times.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 5

—A cheering Parliament heard a demand today for a purge of Hungary's intellectual life that would be more sweeping than anything attempted by the old Rakosi dictatorship.

Matyos Rakosi was the Stalinist leader of the Hungarian Communist party until the summer of 1956.

Deputies cried "that is right" as Bela Karcsanyi, a university lecturer, called for re-establishment of rigid Communist control over Hungarian education, art and science.

"The cultural counter-revolution is waging a stubborn and often not unsuccessful rear guard action," Mr. Karcsanyi said. "We did not get rid of all the bourgeois in our intellectual life after 1945 as we should have done."

Restoration of Courses Urged

He also proposed the restoration of compulsory courses in Marxism and Leninism at all Hungarian universities. Anything less than this, he contended, might leave students with the impression that their successful campaign last autumn against such teaching had been "a rightful one and not counter-revolutionary."

Until last autumn the leadership of the Communist party in Hungary's cultural life seemed secure, Mr. Karcsanyi said, but this proved to be no more than a "pretty mosaic" that fell to pieces in the October uprising.

He contended that art, science and education were the "great workshops" in which the consciousness of the masses was formed. For this reason, he told Parliament, "it is not a matter

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HUNGARIANS HAIL PLEA FOR PURGE

Continued From Page 1

of indifference to whom we entrust the leading position."

Points to Ousting of Rector

Mr. Karcsanyi recalled that Dezso Baroty, rector of his own university at Szeged, had been sacked for his activities during the revolt. It was at Szeged University that student demonstrations took place several days before the uprising in Budapest. the dismissal of another Szeged professor, Gyorgy Bonis, apparently on the ground that he was the godson of Balint Homan, Minister of Culture in the wartime pro-Nazi Horthy regime. At this point hisses were heard and shouts of "He must be thrown out!"

"What we did not do in 1945 we should now finally do," the Community deputy concluded. "We must not keep in high positions those who prove to be overt enemies. The job of teaching youth must at last be put into reliable hands."

46,000 Youths Reported Held

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Senator Roy L. Hruska, Republican of Nebraska, told Secretary of State Dulles in a letter today about secret testimony that 46,000 youthful Hungarians, including teen-age girls, had been lodged in six Soviet concentration camps.

Mr. Hruska also told Mr. Dulles that the testimony indicated "1,600 survivors of the siege of Csepel Island have been deported to Red China."

The Senator said the testimony was given by "a special emissary of the Hungarian underground who has entered the United States almost within the last fortnight." The unidentified witness testified at a recent closed session of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, over which Senator Hruska presided.

Csepel, a highly industrial Danube River island in Budapest, was a center of the uprising.

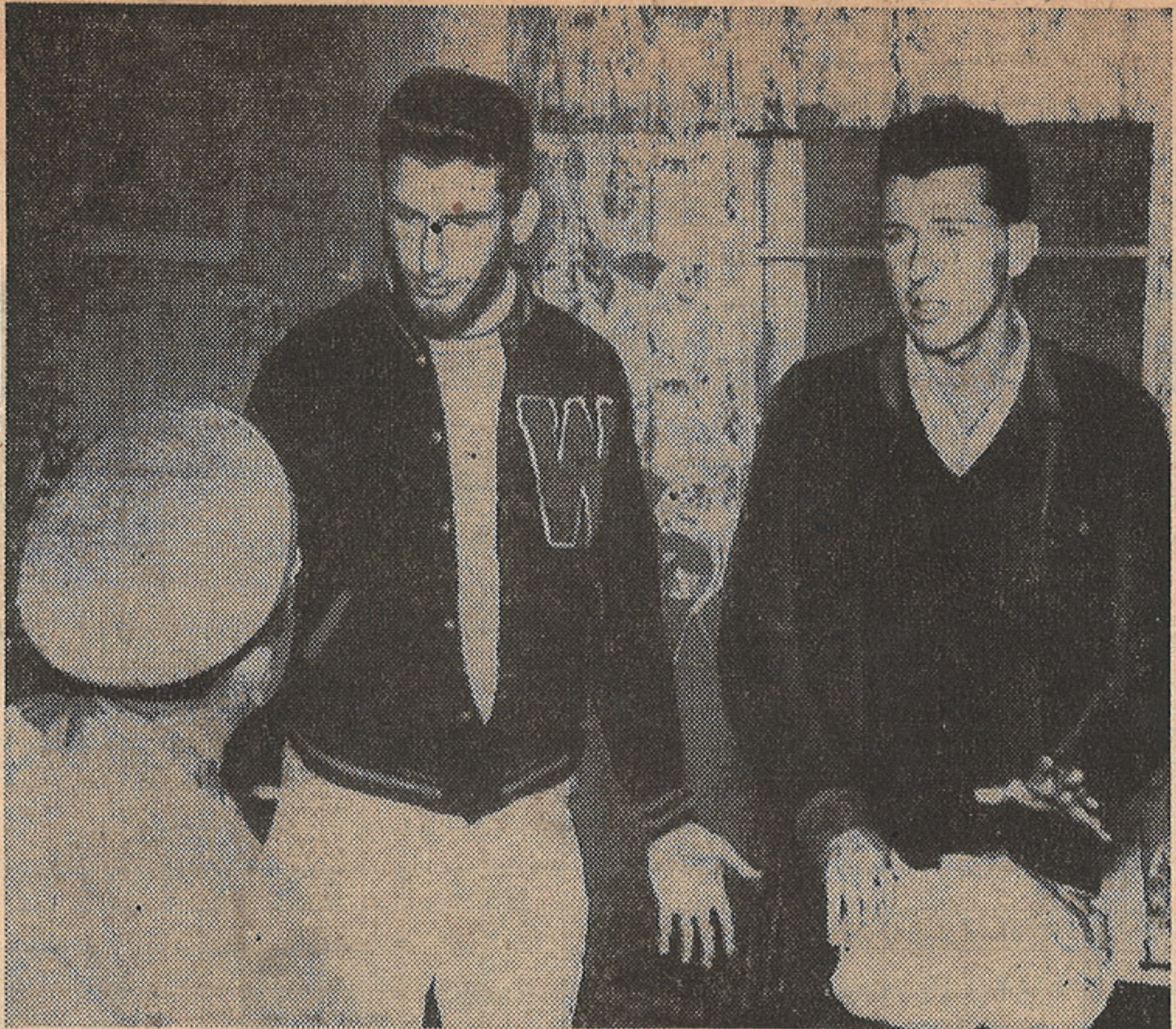
Largest Coral Island

Zanzibar, covering 640 square miles, is the largest coralline island off the east African coast.

NY Times

6.8.57

U. S. Seizes Passports of Students Hungary Freed



Associated Press Radiophoto

A Vienna policeman, left, questioning Mike A. Gilbert, center, and Warren William Hair yesterday after the Americans had returned from their venture into Communist Hungary.

VIENNA, June 8 (AP)—The United States Consulate took away today the passports of two South Carolina college students who have returned from an excursion into Communist Hungary.

The youths, Mike A. Gilbert of Walterboro and Warren William Hair, of North Augusta were released by the Hungarian police last midnight and returned to Austria

after having been held in jail incommunicado since May 26.

They are staying in a Vienna lodging arranged for them by the consulate until the State Department decides whether they should be allowed to continue their hitchhiking tour of Europe or be ordered to return home directly.

The two youths told reporters waiting for them at the frontier: "Yes, possibly"

they would repeat their trip behind the Iron Curtain. They said they undertook the trip "for adventure and excitement."

Consular officials were especially annoyed by the students "we might do it again" statement. One official said:

"These boys knew very well that what they were doing was wrong. They know that their passports forbid travel in Hungary."

N.Y. Times

6.11.57

U. S. to Reduce Size Of Budapest Staff

By ELIE ABEL

Special to The New York Times.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 10—The United States is preparing to cut its Budapest legation staff by more than the number demanded by the Hungarian Government.

A legation spokesman made known this intention today. Spencer Barnes, United States Chargé d'Affaires, delivered a note to the Hungarian Foreign Ministry insisting that Washington alone could decide how large its diplomatic mission in this capital or any other should be.

The original Hungarian demand had been that the Legation reduce its diplomatic staff from twenty-one to twelve and its personnel from thirteen to nine. By cutting more deeply, the State Department will again underscore its lack of respect for

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U. S. WILL REDUCE STAFF IN HUNGARY

Continued From Page 1

the present Hungarian regime, installed by the Soviet Army last Nov. 4.

The note differentiated between the Hungarian people and their rulers. While United States policy is still dedicated to strengthening the friendship between the American and Hungarian peoples, the note said, the regime headed by Premier Janos Kadar "appears determined to oppose this objective."

Suppression Charged

The United States charged the Budapest regime with "suppression of the just aspirations of the Hungarian people" for independence from the Soviet Union. The note recalled that the regime had been "sharply censured by world opinion as expressed in the United Nations."

In fact, the State Department had no alternative but to comply with the Hungarian demand. For the record, the note pointed out that the United States had never imposed any restrictions on the number of persons in the Hungarian legation in Washington. However, the Hungarians maintain a much smaller staff in Washington than the United States does in Budapest.

The State Department maintained that no foreign Government could decide how large a United States mission should be in any particular country. The Kadar Government, by its "policies and character," makes it increasingly difficult for the United States legation here to carry out its assigned tasks, the note added.

The communication said that as a result "appropriate steps" were being taken to cut the Budapest legation staff as the United States "deems warranted."

Time Limit Is July 6

The time limit for reducing the legation to the size the Hungarian regime will permit is July 6. Up to now the legation has received no detailed instructions from Washington on how the reduction is to be carried out.

Mr. Barnes has been in charge of the legation with the rank of counselor for the last several months.

This evening, the Hungarian news agency MTI announced that the court of the Győr-Sopron region had sentenced six revolutionaries, including Calvinist pastor, to death for their part in the October revolt. The pastor is Rev. Lajos Gulyas.

The others are Gabor Foeldes, stage manager of the Győr Theatre; Arpad Tihany, teacher, and Laszlo Weintraube, Lajos Cifrik and Imre Zsigmond.

Two others, Antal Kiss and Ferenc Szalai, were sentenced to life imprisonment. Five received sentences of six months to seven

U. S. to Trim Its Legation In Hungary

Reuters

BUDAPEST, June 10 — The United States today told Hungary it would make "adjustments as it deems warranted" in the size of the American Legation staff here.

At the same time, the Legation note rejected the idea that Hungary "enjoys the prerogative of determining the size or composition of the U. S. Legation staff."

Two weeks ago, the Communist government asked the U. S. Legation to cut its staff from 34 to 21 members within six weeks because of the Legation's "unfriendly attitude" and the "hostile activities" of some members.

A legation spokesman said the staff probably would be reduced by even more than the Hungarian government had asked.

The American note, delivered today by Charge d'Affaires N. Spencer Barnes, said "the U. S. Government alone is in a position to determine the personnel which it needs in missions abroad."

It said the character and policies of the present Hungarian government made it increasingly difficult for the Legation to fulfill its duties and this "necessarily has a direct bearing on the staff which the United States can usefully maintain in Budapest."

"The U. S. Government is taking appropriate steps on the basis of these considerations to make such adjustments in the Legation staff as it deems warranted."

6 Die in Turkish Floods

ISTANBUL, June 10 (AP)—Six persons were drowned yesterday in flash floods that hit Afyon Province in west central Turkey.

N Y H Tribune 6-11-57

Congress and the Refugees

The recent series of articles about Hungarian refugee camps in Austria and Yugoslavia by Mr. Alain de Lyrot of this newspaper's Paris bureau point up the necessity of enacting President Eisenhower's immigration program. The refugees, in most instances, are being adequately fed and clothed. But they have no future. Their trouble is more psychological than physical—they feel they are forgotten and even abandoned by the free world since there is little or no indication that they will ever get out of their camps and be given a chance to resettle elsewhere. American consular officials are afraid to visit the camps lest their presence occasion too much optimism. While Yugoslavia, having a smaller number, has not yet asked for help, tiny Austria, which is still sheltering 35,000 refugees, cannot economically absorb them nor continue to care for them indefinitely, and has requested that they be permitted to emigrate.

Immigrants can now enter the United States only under the quota system, which is based on the national origins shown by the 1920 census and which imposes a ceiling of 154,857 persons annually. Few of these quotas are assigned to the countries from which freedom-loving refugees are escaping, or to overpopulated nations. As Mr. Scott McLeod pointed out in a recent interview, the United States is giving millions of dollars for economic aid to Greece, yet only

150 Greeks may emigrate to this country each year. Meanwhile an average of 60,000 quota numbers assigned to such countries as the United Kingdom, Germany and Ireland go unused every year.

Last January President Eisenhower asked that the quota system be revised so that these unused visas could be assigned to other countries in Europe. He also asked for emergency legislation to assure a haven in this country for 75,000 refugees from Communist persecution. The case of those who fled Hungary illustrates the necessity for swift enactment of this legislation. Those who have arrived thus far have no immigrant status whatsoever but are here on "parole" without the right to permanent residence. And in the meantime those still in camps in Austria and Yugoslavia are becoming disillusioned and bitter because the nations of the free world talk about freedom for the satellites but do nothing for those who have actively opposed Communist oppression. Other countries are absorbing these fighters for freedom as rapidly as they can. But the longer Congress delays in authorizing the entrance of additional refugees who will be an asset to this country, the greater the setback to the cause of the democracies as it becomes known behind the Iron Curtain that opposing communism simply means an indefinite stay in a refugee camp with no prospects for the future.

BELA SCHICK AT 80 ASKS MODERATION

Famous Pediatrician Picks
Premature Birth as Latest
Field of Investigation

By EMMA HARRISON

"You can prove in statistics everything—even the truth," said one of the world's famous medical scientists as he offered a pack of unfiltered cigarettes.

"Not to smoke, not to eat fats, not to do this or that—pretty soon it would be no use to live," said Dr. Bela Schick in his cheerful, cluttered office one day last week. The renowned pediatrician, who developed the test that bears his name to determine susceptibility to diphtheria, said he was contemplating, among other things:

¶The world.

¶How little the people in it really know.

¶His approaching eighty-first year in which he plans to pursue further his present medical interest—the study of premature birth.

¶A monumental 80th birthday "surprise"—the dedication today of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine's Bela Schick Department of Pediatrics.

Plea for Moderation

"Everything in moderation," he declared. "You can get water intoxication if you drink too much water." He also advised moderation in the use of scientific advances—new drugs and atomic power for example. "We should be careful."

Commenting on warnings that atomic radiation may damage future generations, he said: "We really don't know anything. There was the X-ray. We didn't know what that could do until people who worked with it started losing fingers. Years ago, I warned them to be careful."



The New York Times (by Carl T. Gossett Jr.)

A COMFORT TO HIS PATIENTS: Dr. Bela Schick, the renowned pediatrician, arranges dolls on his examination table as he ponders the world's future and his own 81st year.

Many of my friends died of leukemia."

He pressed a bulb on a toy on his desk, causing a small monkey to beat on a drum.

"There, isn't that charming?" he asked. He got up from his desk, which is littered with small objects that ring, cheep or moo, and walked over to his examination table, which is inhabited by a veritable United Nations of dolls.

A conversation with the friendly pediatrician begins, ends and is generously interspersed with many of these side trips around his apartment-office on East Eighty-sixth Street, which is camouflaged to resemble a toy shop. Smiling benevolently he held up one of the dolls.

"From Switzerland," he said, turning a key. "See, 'Mary Had a Little Lamb,'" he said as the tune tinkled forth.

Comforting small patients whom he still sees and comforting elders about the state of the world seems to evoke the same kind of treatment

from the kindly, Hungarian-born physician who also was one of the pioneers in the science of allergy.

About Premature Babies

"We still lose too many newborn babies," he declared. This is one of the reasons he is concentrating on the problem of premature births. Also, he was a premature baby himself. One of his theories has led him to investigate possible allergic factors.

He says it is not true that the premature baby that survives is a "bad" baby. A baby has to be strong to survive premature birth. Many famous men, including Newton, have been premature babies, he added.

Explaining further his choice of a new subject for study he observed: "Only one other thing was possible—geriatrics—and I like the new ones, they keep you younger."

In many ways, Dr. Schick, whose birthday, July 16, will be

observed prematurely tonight at a Delmonico Hotel dinner, regrets his prematurity in time.

"I was born too early, I should start again," he said as he thought of all the problems that still lay ahead.

Among them he listed virus diseases, the longer life span, how to occupy those who retire, how to use leisure time, juvenile delinquency, education and politics—"terrible politics!"