

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

Hungarian Exiles.
Living in Milwaukee, they have found a way out
of destitution and uncertainty
1957. 07. 1-15.

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HUNGARY'S FARMS GAINED IN REVOLT

Peasants, Who Stood By, Are
Only Ones to Keep Benefits
of Nagy's Softer Policy

By ELIE ABEL

Special to The New York Times.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, July 1—Virtually all that remains of Hungary's October revolt is a new deal for the peasantry.

Imre Nagy, the popular Premier turned out of office by the Soviet Army last November, is a prisoner in Rumanian exile. But his agricultural policies have been taken over at least temporarily by Janos Kadar, the man who supplanted Mr. Nagy and denounced him as a traitor.

There is bitter irony in this state of affairs since the peasants, who left most of the fighting to others, are the only Hungarians to hold what they gained in the revolt.

Forced deliveries of bread grains, abolished by Mr. Nagy last October, have not been reimposed so far. The prices the state pays for agricultural produce are up 37 per cent on the average, compared with a year ago. According to President Istvan Dobi, Hungary's collective farms continued to lose members during the first four months of 1957.

Putting More Bread on Table

These developments are in line with Mr. Nagy's demands for higher prices as an incentive to production and for a slowdown in collectivization, and his tacit recognition that driving more and more peasants into collective farms did not necessarily put more bread on the table.

Figures cited last week-end by President Dobi showed that there were 3,954 cooperative farms in Hungary as of last Oct. 15, before the revolt. Once the peasants took back their own land and animals the total dropped to 1,469. During the spring, Mr. Dobi said, 1,103 cooperatives were re-formed.

But acreage regained for what is called the "Socialist sector"

of Hungarian agriculture fell far short of last autumn's loss. More than 1,200,000 acres were taken out by the peasants. Up to now fewer than 300,000 have been restored to the collectives.

The Kadar regime seems to recognize that it cannot resume the collectivization drive and at the same time expect more output. At least until the autumn harvest it has chosen to stimulate production.

Ferenc Erdei, former Minister of Agriculture, made this clear in an article published last week by the Communist party organ Nepszabadsag. In the past, he wrote, Hungarian Communists tried to carry water on both shoulders—that is, to collectivize the land with all possible speed and to grow more food.

View Termed Incorrect

"Experience has proved, however, that this view was incorrect," he said. "The parallelism of these two tasks did not facilitate our progress but made it more difficult. Today we realize quite clearly that our prime, most important and vital task is the development of agricultural production."

Though not himself a member

of the Government, Mr. Erdei said that this view was "shared today also by the leadership of the party and the state." Nevertheless, there is considerable skepticism in Hungary about Mr. Kadar's long-term intentions. His concessions to the peasants are regarded by many as part of a "bribe the masses" tactic that may well be discarded as soon as he feels strong enough to enforce tougher methods.

The counterpart to the agricultural concessions is a definite slowdown in industrial investment. Defense costs also have been cut slightly more than half, from more than 4,000,000,000 forints to 1,000,900,000 forints [the official but unrealistic exchange rate is 23 forints to \$1].

Star 7.2.57

Ilona Massey Warns Refugees of Surprises

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Actress Ilona Massey last night cautioned a group of newly arrived Hungarian refugees that life in America is full of surprises, not the least of which is Southern fried chicken.

Seventy-five men, women and children, who fled their homeland after the abortive revolution last October, had assembled for their first formal lesson in English, under the auspices of the District chapter of Co-ordinated Hungarian Relief, of which Mrs. Ilona Massey Dawson is president.

The relief organization, which subsists solely on voluntary contributions, has combined with American University to provide an eight-week, intensive English course for newly arrived Hungarian refugees.

The university is supplying the teachers and texts, while CHR furnishes the location and organization.

The blond former Hollywood star, now a Bethesda housewife, told the students the first time

she was served chicken, biscuits and honey on the same plate she was appalled.

"But I pretended to like it and, after 15 years or so, came to enjoy it almost as well as chicken paprika." She advised the apprentice Americans to try hard to learn the customs of their new country and added that whatever gold might have been lying on the streets has long since been picked up.

Mrs. Dawson had declined a speaking engagement in New York to address the class, which met at the headquarters of CHR, 1761 R street N.W.

N.Y. Times

REFUGEES ORDERED OUT

U. S. Acts Against 5, Says 3 Hid Communist Links

CHICAGO, July 1 (AP)—Five Hungarian refugees, including two children, were seized by immigration officials today for immediate deportation.

Robert H. Robinson, District Director of Naturalization and Immigration, said the adults had been Communist party members in Hungary. He said they had concealed their party membership when they applied for admittance to this country.

The five were taken to Midway Airport to board a plane for New York on the first leg of their journey back to Austria.

Mr. Robinson identified the group as Geza Harangi; his wife, Anna, and their two sons, Geza, 4 years old, and Tamas, 3, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Lajos Baraph of Gary, Ind.

He said a routine check had showed that Mr. and Mrs. Harangi and Mr. Baraph had falsified their applications for admission to the United States.

NY Tribune 7.5.57

Refugees Rediscover Freedom

New Canaan Host At Festive Party

By Richard C. Wald

NEW CANAAN, Conn., July 4. —Nineteen recent refugees gathered last night in a grassy dell behind the home of James G. Rogers for a festive initiation into the old American customs of picnic supper, outdoor speeches, sparklers and ice cream that celebrate the Fourth of July.

The nineteen were wine and dined, toasted and praised, and, to an unpracticed eye, seemed generally indistinguishable from more than thirty New Canaanites present who helped them settle here.

One and all they reported that they liked their hosts, enjoyed their new homes, and loved their freedom.

Can Handle More

Their hosts were the members of the Joint Committee for Hungarian and Refugee Relief, a volunteer project which organized itself in New Canaan during the Hungarian uprising last year and still continues in active operation. Mr. Rogers and Mrs. Eugene Naill are its co-chairmen, and when they ran out of Hungarians to shelter they promptly decided to take in those who had fled from East Germany and other places. Mr. Rogers explained that they could still handily care for many more.

One of the early arrivals at the picnic last night—entering to the strains of "The Stars and Stripes Forever," piped by a radio—was the first family the Joint Committee took under its collective wing, a family which still doesn't like to have its last name published for fear of repercussions in the old country.

The father, Julius, is a draftsman now working in Stamford. He appeared tall and strong and of serious demeanor, but took delight in showing off his English. He learned much of it by compiling huge word lists and memorizing them, and more of it from his daughters, Eva, thirteen, and Agnes, ten, who have acquired a new tongue with the quick facility of children in a friendly town.

The mother, Lidia, like most of the refugee women, was slower to learn and is shyer with her speech. Her children often speak for her.

Had Job in Week

The father slowly talked about his job. In Hungary he was a construction foreman and his skills were easily employed here. Like all the men brought to New Canaan, he had a job lined up for him by the committee about a week after his arrival.

"I rent a house now in Stamford and I learn the technical words by tracings. We have friends now in Stamford. We live well. It was hard, yes, but we don't want to go back," he said.

Paul and Georgina Lokodi agreed with him. They, too, escaped from Hungary during the revolt. They were young and in love, and were married last year in Vienna, just before coming here. He was a lawyer, she a painter. Now he does clerical work for a home building firm in New Canaan and she puts designs on plastic materials.

"We like it here very much. New Canaan looks some like Buda. Georgina was homesick for a long time. Now she is not so much. She sees this is a good place," Mr. Lokodi said.

"Like It Wonderful"

Guenter Jaensch, the first to arrive at the picnic, accom-



Freedom Fighters Wed on TV

Anna Palinkas and Kalman Detrich after their marriage yesterday on the NBC-TV program, "Bride and Groom." Miss Palinkas carried ammunition for Budapest fighters during Hungarian revolt. Mr. Detrich was a rifleman.

panied by his wife, Waltraud, and his five-year-old son, Michael was even more emphatic. First thing he did when he got here was get a driver's license. Then he looked around for a better job, recently bought a second-hand car, "and all things together, we like it wonderful."

All around them twenty-seven children, two dogs, and an eleven-year-old pony named Honeybun ran, walked and drank cokes. The adults reminisced about cherry bombs and six-inchers and talked about the weather, while the children played volley ball, pitched horseshoes and slid ice down each other's backs.

In the center of the dell there was a large, new American flag. At a high point in the festivities, Mr. Rogers climbed a cement block facing the flag, called for attention, and asked his refugees to step forward. They were scattered all over the lot, not talking to each other, but talking to their friends. When they stepped forward they got a round of applause.

Impromptu Speech

Then Mr. Rogers, a tall, sun-burned man wearing a sport shirt and slacks, who spends his city days working for a venture capital firm in Stamford, made an impromptu speech. "One hundred and eighty-one years ago," he told his audience, "our forefathers decided to declare their independence, which was a very important thing for us and for our guests here tonight."

Ralf Schaarschmidt, thirteen, who three months ago lived in Cologne, Germany, but last night looked like any other American boy about to head off to Boy Scout camp, read a sentence from the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable

rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." He stumbled only over "inalienable" and afterward he said, "That's a good thing, that declaration, yes."

Refugee Aid

(NC)—Viscount Ash newspaper owner, Catholic, has been highest decoration of

The Catholic Standard
Friday, July 5, 1957

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the Knights of Malta for his aid to Hungarian refugees.

Star

Hungarian Aide at U. N. Expelled for 'Snooping'

Communist Mission Official Goes
Home at State Department's Request

By EARL H. VOSS

A Hungarian official at the United Nations in New York has been expelled by the United States for engaging in "activities beyond the scope of his official capacity as a member of a U. N. mission."

Pal Racz, second secretary of the Communist Hungarian mission to the United Nations, was asked to leave about 10 days ago and has already departed.

American officials refused to divulge what Mr. Racz's objectionable activities had been. Other diplomatic sources expressed the opinion the expulsion was for "snooping."

The State Department sent the request that Mr. Racz be removed from the Hungarian staff through the United States delegation to the United Nations in New York.

Agreement Cited

It cited as its authority the United Nations headquarters agreement, which limits the scope of activities of U. N. delegations.

Apparently the incident was unrelated to a recent exchange of expulsions of military attaches by Hungary and the United States.

On May 30 the United States demanded the departure of the assistant military and air attaché at the Hungarian Legation here, 1st Lt. Karoly Meszaros,

apparently in retaliation for Hungary's expulsion of two American military attaches from Budapest for "open espionage" in April. The United States rejected the charge that the two American officers had engaged in espionage.

At Odds Over Staff

The United States and Communist Hungary are also now engaged in a dispute over the size of the American Legation in Budapest, which Hungary has demanded be reduced by one-third.

In February the United States withdrew its Minister in Hungary, Edward Thompson Wales, rather than have him present his credentials to the Janos Kadar regime, which the United States believes does not represent the Hungarian people.

A five-power United Nations commission recently condemned the Soviet Union for its suppression of the Hungarian revolution last November.

BOOK BY NAGY IN '55 SAID TO SCORE STALIN

VIENNA, July 5 (Reuters)—A book said to have been written in 1955 by Imre Nagy, former Hungarian Premier, and to have anticipated in part the denunciation of Stalinism in the Soviet Union has been circulating secretly in Hungary, it was reported today.

The book, a copy of which has reached Vienna, is entitled "Left-Wing Communism—an Infantile Disorder."

In his preface, the author says the book was written as a defense of the policies for which he was ousted from his first term as Premier by the Stalinist regime of Matyas Rakosi in 1955. He adds that he was expelled from the Hungarian Communist party without the right to state his case.

The book was written in the fall of 1955, before the denunciation of Stalin at the Twentieth Congress of the Soviet Communist party. But many of its opinions were identical with conclusions reached at that congress, especially his attack on Stalin's policy.

It says dogmatism and the "monopoly by Stalin of the explanation of Marxism-Leninism based on the cult of the individual" were the two obstacles to the international development of communism.

Satellites Hail Khrushchev

VIENNA, July 5 (AP)—The Communist leaders of Moscow's East European satellites aped the Soviet Union today in staging "spontaneous demonstrations" to shout approval of Nikita S. Khrushchev. The Budapest radio said meetings of workers in factories and offices throughout Hungary had praised the shake-up in the Soviet Communist leadership.

Tito Aide Sees Khrushchev

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—Nikita S. Khrushchev, received Veljko Micunovic, Yugoslavia's Ambassador to Moscow, today.

The Moscow radio, which broadcast that news, said President Tito's envoy had asked to see Mr. Khrushchev but did not say what the two men had discussed.

It is unusual—but certainly not unprecedented—for Mr. Khrushchev to receive ambassadors. But normally it is the foreign minister who hears what a foreign envoy has to say.

Book Review

Art · Records

SECTION 6

SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1957

12 PAGES

"White Book" Offers First-Hand Reports on Hungary's Uprising

THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION. The Story of the October Uprising as Recorded in Documents, Dispatches, Eye Witness Accounts, and Worldwide Reactions: A White Book.

Edited by Melvin J. Lasky. Illustrated. 318 pp. New York: Frederick A. Praeger. \$5.

Reviewed by
JOHN C. CAMPBELL

THE great significance of the recent Report of the Special U. N. Commission on Hungary is that it puts the official stamp of the world organization on facts and conclusions already accepted by public opinion throughout the free world. That we knew so well what was happening in Hungary during those two weeks when the iron curtain was torn aside was due in large part to the honest, courageous and often brilliant reporting of representatives of the foreign press. This "White Book" does the great service of reprinting the best of that reporting from the press of the free world, from New York to Bombay, and adds some significant items from Poland and Yugoslavia.

Between a concise introduction by Hugh Seton-Watson and an epilogue by François Bondy the body of the book consists of press stories, interviews, proclamations, documents, radio broadcasts, excerpts from books and periodicals, brief news items, random quotations, cartoons and photographs, all rather casually thrown together in rough chronological order. It bears some marks of haste, but the job of collecting, choosing and translating must have been a formidable one.

The result is a book which invites sampling, rather than steady reading, yet anyone who is prepared to plough through from beginning to end should find the experience rewarding. Even in this mass of first-hand material presented without the embellishment of editorial comment the great political and human issues stand out.

One of the remarkable features is the documentation of the impact on Communist observers from other countries of this unanimous revolt of a nation against ten years of the Communism Moscow and Rakosi forced upon it. One Polish correspondent felt compelled to write that "the system which was proudly called 'people's democracy' had infinitely less in common with people or with democracy than in any country." Other Communist correspondents courageously reported the truth, although their employers in London, Berlin and elsewhere chose not to publish it. When workers and Communists tore down and spat upon the symbols of Communism and only foreign troops and the secret police fought for the regime, even veteran Communist journalists somehow could not report the revolution as the work of fascists and foreign agents.

A documentary record is generally read less for inspiration than for the light it may throw into the darker corners of the historical process. Much of the material
(Continued on page nine)

John C. Campbell is Director of Political Studies for the Council on Foreign Relations.



Matyas Rakosi

Erno Gero

Imre Nagy



Illustrations from "The Hungarian Revolution"

Hungarian Exiles

Living in Milwaukee, they have found

By GERTRUDE SAMUELS

MILWAUKEE.

A LITTLE more than six months ago, a large plane winged into Milwaukee from Vienna. Aboard were seventy-three Hungarian refugees, ranging in age from a few months to 57 years, who had fled their homeland after the October revolution. Cutting through red tape and protocol, Charles O'Neill of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, a Catholic resettlement agency, had flown to Vienna for "a plane-load of refugees," taking with him assurances of jobs and homes in this Midwest town.

A report in this magazine at the time described how the citizens of Milwaukee, moved by the plight and courage of the Hungarians, were demonstrating in a humane and dramatic way that they cared. The refugees were given a heroes' welcome; housed, fed and clothed, and started on a new way of life. Shortly after the arrival of this first group, other groups totaling some 250 refugees came and received the same red-carpet treatment.

But the test of a city's spirit—and of the refugees'—is in what happens in the long run, after the first emotional reaction ends. How have the Hungarians been faring here? What are their problems today? And, above all, what of the hopes and dreams they brought with them?

It can be said at the outset that the Milwaukee story, by and large, is the story that international welfare workers dream about—a success story. Every employable person among the 323 refugees is self-supporting; not one has re-

GERTRUDE SAMUELS of The Times Sunday staff interviewed Milwaukee's refugees when they first arrived, and recently revisited the same families. She took the accompanying pictures.

ceived relief from the Department of Public Welfare. Most found or were assigned jobs within days of their arrival, and most are working on those same jobs today. Those who changed jobs—a very small number—did so to better themselves financially or to return to their own skills or professions. Some found relatives and moved out of Milwaukee.

Their job assignments show the wide range of their skills and aptitudes, despite the language handicap—auto mechanics, lathe operators, meat packers, foundry workers, a grain inspector, general hospital workers, electricians, construction workers, bakers, farmers, painters, a tanner, a knitter, shoe-factory workers, domestics, busboys.

They are almost fiercely independent in spirit, eager to learn "everything," impatient if they can't get on quickly because of language difficulties. (Most of the refugees now speak some English, or are taking lessons after work at Marquette University or St. Emerie's Hungarian Church.) To get started they often took jobs working late shifts which no one else wanted. They live mainly in the modest or poor sections of town, but their sights are high. Indeed, their love of the American way—in particular, the American auto—has slightly upset some officials who have warned them about spending their money foolishly.

"They tell me about the American way of buying on time," said one welfare worker, "and I try to convince them it's better if they don't become quite that American yet."

THE human picture of how the Hungarians were helped to help themselves is il-



LANGUAGE LESSON—At Marquette University, an evening class in English for Hungarian refugees is taught by Frank LeGrady, an engineer at the Pabst brewery. LeGrady is Hungarian-born; he took in two refugee families.



CHURCHGOERS—At St. Emerie's Hungarian Church, seven members of the family of Ferenc Eker attend bilingual services. They arrived in Milwaukee from Hungary six months ago.

PLAYGROUND—The Eker grandchildren, Bela, 6, and Gisella, 4, on the swings in their backyard playground.



NEW CAR—Young Ferenc (second from right) is buying it the American way.

-A Success Story

a way out of destitution and uncertainty.

Illustrated in part by the largest family of the first group to arrive, the Ekker family, and their American benefactors, the Auckermans.

PLAIN-spoken Lewis Auckerman, a retired real estate manager living with his wife, Ann, in a modest, residential part of Milwaukee, had taken in the eight Ekkers on arrival: Ferenc Ekker, 51; his wife, Gisella, 46; their son, Ferenc, 23; their two nephews, Joseph, 20, and Laszlo, 25; their married daughter, Gisella, 28, whose husband was "somewhere in Hungary," and her two children, 6-year-old Bela, and 4-year-old Gisella. Laszlo soon left to live with an uncle in McKeesport, Pa.

Within a few days, with the help of civic and private agencies, the four employable Ekkers had jobs — the older Ferenc and Joseph in a meat-packing plant (Ferenc's old trade in Hungary); young Ferenc as a turret-lathe hand with an engineering firm; the young mother as a kitchen helper at St. Mary's Hospital. Within two weeks the Ekkers moved into their own place, provided by the Auckermans in one of their buildings and partly furnished with second-hand articles from St. Vincent's warehouse. Here, in their second-floor flat on a pleasant, tree-lined street of two-family frame houses, you can observe how earnestly the Ekkers have been trying to adjust.

The four-room apartment, for which they pay \$65 a month rent, is plain but *gemuetlich*. The linoleum-covered floors and dining table bespeak constant scrubbing; hand-crocheted dollies cover the arms and backs of the old sofa and chairs. There is a small, second-hand

TV console and, dominating all, a huge, brand-new, gleaming white refrigerator-freezer, which Grandma Ekker instantly demonstrates. It cost \$350, she relates, and they are paying it off by the month. They can afford it now.

On a recent week-end, while the men relaxed at home and the children ran to play in the backyard, for which young Ferenc had bought some colorful play equipment, the older, gray-haired Ferenc quietly talked about their jobs and savings and future. The Ekkers are a handsome, proud, close-knit family, and the tall men in their good suits, the women and children in their simple but tasteful clothes, could pass for Americans anywhere. Grandfather Ekker and young Joseph earn \$95 and \$78 a week respectively before taxes; young Ferenc averages \$100.51 weekly; young Gisella until recently earned \$40 a week at the hospital.

IN short, the Ekkers earned a net of nearly \$1,000 a month. They showed their individual savings bank books; after buying clothes, food and other essentials, they had a combined savings of \$3,250! At least they had until young Ferenc, who was a car enthusiast in Europe, succumbed to success. He had taken \$650 of his savings to make a deposit on the 1957 Chevrolet that now stood in rust-colored splendor at the front door. He is paying it off at \$90 a month.

"I must own something for myself, something new and beautiful," he said with his unabashed smile. "This car is my girl."

The picture they make is in (Continued on Page 20)



AT WORK—The elder Ferenc Ekker and his nephew Joseph trim veal at a packing plant while Ralph Herbst, the foreman, looks on.

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AT HOME—Young refugees Joseph, Otto and Emeric (last names withheld to protect families in Hungary) visit with the Auckermans.

Hungarian Refugees

(Continued from Page 10)

startling contrast to that of six months ago when they arrived in destitution and uncertainty. And it offers even greater contrast to the grim events of last Oct. 26, when they saw seventy-six of their townspeople in Hungary—men, women, children—murdered in cold blood on the street as they gathered in a demonstration before the secret police headquarters.

THE Ekkers, like most of the refugees, work hard and enjoy simple pleasures—television, an occasional movie, sports (both young men are members of the Hungarian soccer team here), and now an occasional drive in the country.

Three of the family attend evening English classes in the basement of St. Emeric's Church, taught by Vincent Kozma, a former teacher of English at the University of Budapest and a political prisoner for five years. The whole family are devoted churchgoers, apparently relishing the freedom to worship that was frowned upon by the Hungarian Government.

Their adjustment to their new home has not been without worry and even tragedy. Last February, it was found that 7-year-old Bela was suffering from rheumatic fever which has affected his heart. And the young mother, Gisella, who quit her job at St. Mary's last month, has just

given birth to her third child, Susan. Her husband, who stayed in Hungary to help his mother, later tried to join the family, but was arrested at the Austrian border and turned back.

With Susan's birth, Grandmother Ekker expects to take Gisella's old job at the hospital. Meantime, the Ekkers are looking for a larger apartment, and one day, the head of the clan said, "we hope to have our own house—maybe a butcher store, too."

"In six months," Grandfather Ekker went on, "I have made out as well as I thought possible. I'm only sorry that I'm not twenty years younger because I see how great the opportunity is here for the younger people. But even at my age, it has been possible to start again, and we are very, very grateful."

The Ekkers' story differs in one respect from that of most other refugee families here—in the number of wage-earners in the family. But otherwise, their story of initial hardship, help and adjustment is typical. By now, most of the skilled and the unskilled workers have "found their level" and have been so rapidly absorbed that they are "no longer news" in the local press.

BUT while the refugees' wonder and delight with most things American appear boundless, they are occasionally chagrined and puzzled, sometimes hurt and angered by a few aspects of our way of life. For example, they are believers in the socialized medicine they knew in Hungary, and they don't understand why a poor man who gets sick has to pay doctor bills here. As one refugee put this: "Most people can't afford to be ill."

Above all, they are sensitive to personal slights. Some privately complain of "sadism" and hostility on their jobs—of being laughed at because of

(Continued on Page 22)

SOLUTION TO LAST WEEK'S TOPICAL PUZZLE



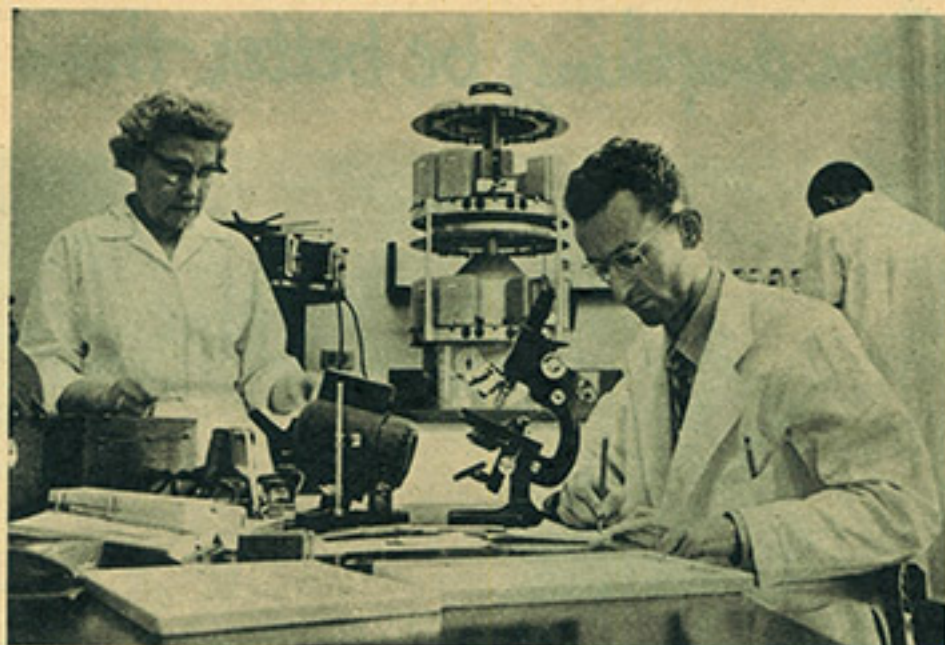
(Continued from Page 20)

their struggle with English or with the new work or because they "are not more young." A recent conference of community leaders admitted the need for more public understanding while the refugees are learning our language and ways.

There are two groups among the newcomers that have needed—and will need—greater help in the way ahead.

ONE group is the unaccompanied youths. A few months ago they were fighting for their lives against Russian tanks and the AVO, Hungary's secret police; or, urged by their families, they were fleeing their homes rather than stay and live under communism. These teen-agers have left every loved one and precious thing behind them. They fear for their families, are uncertain when, if ever, they will see them again. They are tense about their future in a strange country where they suffer from language handicaps and lack of skills. The private agencies are keenly aware of their responsibilities to this group of refugees.

It was to such youngsters that the Auckermans next opened their home, after they saw the Ekkers settled in their own flat last year. First, they took two boys, both of whom subsequently found factory



DOCTOR—Dr. Otto Gombas works in the laboratory of Mt. Sinai Hospital until he learns enough English to take an internship. At the left is Mrs. Amina Broderick, head technician.

jobs and went to live with Ann Auckerman's relatives. Then they took in another youngster, 17-year-old Otto, who was living with another Milwaukee family but didn't get along with the son of the household.

IN her precise, soft-voiced, no-nonsense way, Ann Auckerman, speaking English and Hungarian, had given the youngsters what they most need—love and respect and a sense of home.

The other night, as his

friends dropped over to watch TV and kibbitz as he and "Dad" played a game of rummy, young Otto, a husky, brown-haired boy whose easy smile crinkles his eyes, said: "I want to learn so much. I must meantime work and buy my clothes. But I will not always work in a factory. I will learn a trade. I just feel good living here now. What I do or what I make, she and he help me. And I learn all the time with them. They make it as my home."

Ann, who had quietly withdrawn during his comments, says: "I don't think we're doing anything special * * *"

THE second group facing hardships is that which, in all uprootings of this sort, usually suffers the most crushing experience. They are the professionals—the doctors, lawyers, teachers, writers, theatre people—handicapped by language problems, by the loss of status, and forced in most cases to change their careers

entirely if they are to sustain themselves. The setbacks and struggles of this group are illuminated by the Gombas brothers.

Dr. Otto Gombas and his brother, Emil, came from Pecs and had participated in the uprisings. Otto, 31, had been a resident doctor at the general hospital and had hoped to specialize in internal medicine. Emil, 30, is a lawyer. Because of the foresight of the resettlement agency, Otto at least was helped to a new



FOUNDRYMEN—Antal Hoos, former telephone worker, and Jeno Csillag, former locksmith, preparing a

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start inside his profession. Six months ago he became a "utility man" at Mount Sinai Hospital—cleaning floors, washing windows and doing other menial tasks. He knew no English. After a few weeks staff doctors, learning of his background, took him into the laboratory to help, in a minor way, in the preparation room. Recently the head pathologist gave Otto an opportunity to become a laboratory aide until such time as he knew enough English to take his internship.

EMIL, the lawyer, has fared less well. First, he took a job as a maintenance man at Marquette University; now he works at a paper factory on the night shift assembly line. He wants to learn enough English to take some commercial courses.

The white-coated Otto, slight of build, hawk-nosed and reticent, paused in his microscope reading the other day to comment on their experiences:

"I see the opportunity and reception for us, and the people here are good. I have the feeling that everyone at the hospital wants to help me to stand on my own feet, and I appreciate their patience and kindness in repeating everything so that I can understand."

Thus today, in this leisurely, prosperous town of heavy industries, breweries and rousing conventions that periodically bring thousands of visitors to the modern hotels and fashionable lakefront, the political refugees are being ab-

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S DOUBLE-CROSTIC PUZZLE

(ROSE) MACAULAY: (THE) TOWERS OF TREBIZOND—Aunt Dot sometimes felt that it was somewhat impertinent to try and convert the holders of such a noble, powerful and bigoted religion as Islam. But then she remembered the position of Moslem women and her missionary zeal returned.

sorbed into the stream of life with hardly a ripple.

Community complaints about the newcomers have been relatively minor or without justification. Organized labor itself dispelled rumors that the refugees would "displace" Americans from jobs even with a tightening up of work schedules. For their part, the refugees' sponsors, before giving assurances, made certain that (1) jobs did exist; (2) there would be housing available, and (3) such jobs and housing would not affect anyone else.

ANOTHER rumor widely circulated was that the refugees did not have to pay taxes. Even though labor leaders, through the press and in membership talks, pointed out that all wage-earners pay taxes, this story still pops up, and sometimes from the weirdest quarters—an accountant, for example, who insisted that refugees don't pay taxes, even though she admitted that she deducted withholding taxes each week from the pay checks of those with her firm.

There have been two incidents involving the police. One young blade "borrowed" his landlord's car for a drive and went through a stoplight; after a reprimand he was put on probation. Another, in an argument in a tavern, felt himself insulted and drew a knife from his pocket, though he did not use it. His case was also dismissed after a strong reprimand, and a social worker has been assigned to help him.

By now the speed and humanity with which the refugees have been assimilated are taken for granted by Milwaukeeans. What puzzles and angers many of those working with the refugees here is why the country itself isn't doing more.

THEY point out that of 171,000 persons who fled from Hungary, the United States has taken only about 32,000. There is bitterness about the 30,000 Hungarian refugees still in the Austrian camps; and just as strong a feeling about the DP's with an older call on the world's conscience who are still languishing in the post-war camps of Germany. The restrictions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which includes the mortgaging of quotas for some countries for years to come, are called "un-American" and "uncivilized."

Mayor Frank P. Zeidler put it this way: "Austria is a tiny country and can't keep it up. We should double the quota. For our part, Milwaukee can easily double the number it has taken."

Perhaps Kozma, the teacher, summed it up best for the Hungarians the other day as he prepared a new English lesson for the refugees: "We are safe," he said, "and we are grateful. But we cannot forget those left in the camps. They, too, are looking to America."

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Work Port

U.S. Sending No Envoy To Hungary

Newly Appointed
Minister Won't
Return to Budapest

By Donald J. Gonzales
United Press

The United States, showing anew its dislike for the Communist regime in Hungary, has canceled appointment of Edward T. Wailes to be Minister to Hungary.

State Department officials informed the United Press yesterday that Wailes, who was recalled in February for consultation, "will not be going back to Budapest." Instead, he has been reassigned as chief State Department officer at the Air College here.

There are no plans, it was said, to appoint a successor in Budapest.

Reassignment of Wailes climaxes a sharp dispute between the United States and Communist Hungary over his diplomatic status.

He arrived in Budapest last Nov. 2, under instructions to present his diplomatic credentials promptly to the revolutionary anti-Moscow govern-

Soviet boss Nikita Khrushchev warns Czech Stalinists that iron-fisted policy could lead to Hungarian-style revolt. Page A6

ment headed by Prime Minister Imre Nagy. These signals were changed by Washington when the Soviet Union intervened with tanks and troops to install a puppet regime.

Wailes stayed in Budapest without presenting his credentials until Feb. 27 when the State Department said he was being withdrawn. Hungary had insisted the diplomat present his credentials or get out.

The United States has strongly supported a special 24-nation committee report to the U. N. which indicted the Soviet Union for its intervention in Hungary. The Russian action, the State Department said, was "shocking."

Officials said Garret G. Ackerson Jr. has been assigned as charge d'affaires at the American Legation in Budapest. He arrived in the Hungarian capital about July 1.

NY Tribune

U.S. Envoy Not Going To Hungary

Wailes Getting
State Dept. Post

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—The United States, showing anew its dislike for the Communist regime in Hungary, has canceled the appointment of Edward T. Wailes to be American Minister to Hungary, it was learned today.

State Department officials said Mr. Wailes, who was recalled in February for consultation, "will not be going back to Budapest." Instead, he has been reassigned as chief State Department officer at the Air College here. There are no plans, it was said, to appoint a successor in Budapest.

His Credentials

Reassignment of Mr. Wailes climaxes a sharp dispute between the United States and Hungary over his diplomatic status. He arrived in Budapest on Nov. 2, 1956, under instructions to present his diplomatic credentials promptly to the revolutionary anti-Moscow government headed by Imre Nagy, then Premier, these signals were changed by Washington when the Soviet Union intervened with tanks and troops to install a puppet regime.

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Delegate Expelled

The United States has taken many opportunities to show its dislike of the Kadar Communist regime. Its delegation to the United Nations recently asked for the expulsion from this country of a member of the Hungarian delegation.

Pal Racz, second secretary of the delegation, left the United States to weeks ago for activities "which constituted an abuse of the privileges of his assignment" in this country. There were reports that Mr. Racz was caught "snooping," but the State Department has not given details regarding his ouster.

The United States has strongly supported a special twenty-four-nation committee report to the U. N. which indicted the Soviet Union for its intervention in Hungary. The Russian action, the State Department said, was "shocking."

Star

U. S. Studying Slap at Kadar

By the Associated Press

The United States is expected to cancel the appointment of Edward T. Wailes as American minister to Hungary.

Cancellation of Mr. Wailes' appointment would be the latest American slap at the Hungarian Communist regime.

American-Hungarian relations since the Soviet-supported Kadar regime took over have been marked by frequent arguments and denunciations.

Mr. Wailes, a former Assistant Secretary of State, left Budapest in February after spending 17 weeks there. He never presented his credentials to the Red regime of Premier Janos Kadar. It could have regarded the presentation as American recognition.

The Kadar regime had demanded that Mr. Wailes either present his credentials—the papers which protocol requires to install a diplomat in his post—or get out.

The State Department at the time rejected the Hungarian accusation that Mr. Wailes had violated international practice, but announced he was returning to this country for consultations.

He has since been assigned to the War College here as chief State Department representative.

About six weeks ago the Budapest regime demanded that the United States cut the number of its diplomats in the country by more than one-third. The State Department angrily protested this order, but has taken steps to comply.

Pioneer Steelman

HARTFORD, Conn.—In 1728 Samuel Higley of Simsbury, Conn., laid claim to producing America's first steel.