

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

### A Freedom Fighter's Year of Freedom 1957. 11. 1–15.

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## Hungarians Pay Silent Tribute On Anniversary

VIENNA (NC)—People of Hungary, forbidden any demonstration of mourning on the first anniversary of their gallant fight for freedom, flocked to their churches by the thousands just the same, it was learned here.

The government of Premier Janos Kadar, saddled on Hungary last Nov. 4 when the Soviet army launched the onslaught which crushed the revolution, outlawed all observances of the anniversary, including the wearing of mourning and the lighting of candles in memory of the dead.

But the people managed to voice their feelings in silence. Budapest especially appeared a deserted city after the normal work day was over, and the usually crowded coffee houses, bars and restaurants were virtually empty. Barred from lighting candles in their windows, the people countered by turning off all their lights for an hour beginning at 7 p.m. Except for street lights and those in public places, the capital was almost blacked out.

In Rome, the Vatican Radio commented that the ban on commemorating Hungary's dead was less a public security measure than an act of frightened men.

A Vatican Radio news commentator, noting that even putting flowers on graves was forbidden, said:

"It is evidently deemed necessary to efface by all possible means even the memory of the ideals which commemoration of the anniversary would recall, since these ideals are dangerous to Communism. Communism is afraid of ideals that are more powerful than prison and stronger than death: the ideals of freedom and justice, religion and patriotism."

## Mass Will Mark Hungarian Revolt

The Hungarian revolt of Oct. 23 to Nov. 4, 1956, and the freedom fighters who lost their lives during the rebellion will be commemorated at a special Mass to be celebrated Sunday at 11 a.m. in St. Patrick's Church.

Bishop Philip M. Hannan, Auxiliary Bishop of Washington and chancellor of the archdiocese, will deliver the sermon. All Hungarian-Americans are especially invited to attend the Mass.



Wash Post 11.2.57

P2  
**Postlude**

# New Hungarian Refugees Recall Tragedy in Music

By Paul Hume

The new auditorium of the National Housing Center was the scene last night of an informal concert by a group of Hungarian refugees new in the Washington area.

The tragic events in Hungary a year ago were recalled not only in folk songs and dramatic recitations but in the sound of the cimbalom, that national instrument of Hungary, and in music by Franz Liszt and Bela Bartok. Dr. Warren Nystrom, director of the international relations division of the United States Chamber of Commerce, wel-



Paul Hume

comed the newcomers to Washington. During the intermission, there was a display of painting and handcrafts in the foyer of the auditorium.

**COMING EVENTS:** If you notice an unusual slant in the costumes of the Washington Ballet during its world premiere of "The Chinese Nightingale," in Lisner Auditorium on Nov. 16 and 17, there is a good reason for it. Joseph Lewis, the talented designer from Catholic University, is doing costumes for the production.

Falling from a backstage ladder, Joe found himself encased in a heavy cast, lying in a hospital bed. Once he got set in the hospital, he said he found more time for concentration on the costumes. Slanting costumes to match the paint-slanted eyes, maybe?

The ballets will be conducted by William McDermott, who has conducted often for Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo and for Danilova and Franklin on their tour of Japan last year.

**TONIGHT** in Constitution Hall the local chapter of the SPEBSQSA—the Society for the Promotion and Encouragement of Barbershop Quartet Singing in America to you—will hold forth, both as hosts and as singers. Visiting quar-

tets from Tennessee, Virginia and New Jersey will mix with the Singing Capital Chorus. Tickets at the door.

**THE NATIONAL SYMPHONY** is bringing Roger Williams—the popular pianist, not the founder of Rhode Island—to Constitution Hall next Saturday night. Lloyd Geisler will direct the orchestra in light and bright music by Tschaikowsky, Ibert and Grofe, plus music from "My Fair Lady."

Williams will work over the first movement of the Grieg Concerto and add some popular things in his own style.

**THE SYMPHONY** already is sending out word that once again Mrs. Merriweather Post agreed to sponsor the "Music for Young America" concerts in May, for the free delight of high school students visiting Washington.

The orchestra in its turn again will sponsor the Merriweather Post Contest for high school violinists, cellists and pianists. The first prize is \$2000, and the array of talent last spring was astounding. May we hope that previous methods of judging the finals will be junked in favor of something like the semifinals held around the coun-

try, or the excellent method used by the Friday Morning Music Club.

**THREE TIMES** next week, the most dramatic of all symphonic or operatic trumpet calls will ring out in Lisner Auditorium to announce that political tyranny is defeated. The famous moment comes in the second act of Beethoven's opera, "Fidelio," with which the Opera Society is opening its second season.

It will be presented on Thursday, Friday and Sunday evenings, Nov. 7, 8 and 10. Tickets at the National Symphony office, the Discount Record Shop and the Society office, 1745 K st. nw.



11.3.57

NY Times

# Refugees a Year Later

## Study of Aid Here for Medical Students, Physicians and Disabled From Hungary

By HOWARD A. RUSK, M. D.

Shortly after the October uprising in Hungary a year ago, this column was devoted on two successive Sundays to the problems confronting some of the refugees who at that time were flooding into Camp Kilmer.

One discussion dealt with the problems of the physically handicapped refugees, the other with the difficulties faced by Hungarian physicians and medical students.

When the first group of escapees reached Camp Kilmer a year ago, numerous organizations concerned with rehabilitation had already made contact with Camp Kilmer officials and had offered their assistance to those who were disabled. Since Camp Kilmer was a clearing center only, it was not possible to provide direct rehabilitation services there.

Other factors, such as availability of sponsors in widely separated communities and the undesirability of separating families, precluded sending physically handicapped refugees directly to rehabilitation centers. The problem, therefore, became one of logistics.

When refugees were given their physical examinations by United States Public Health Service physicians, those with disabilities were referred to Office of Vocational Rehabilitation representatives. Full information concerning each individual was sent to the division of vocational rehabilitation in the state in which the refugee was resettling.

### Visits Were Prompt

Their representatives then called upon the disabled refugee within a few days after his arrival in his new home and arranged for whatever services he might need.

In one instance, the procedure worked so smoothly that the rehabilitation counselor was on hand at the railroad station to greet the disabled refugee when he arrived.

There were, of course, a few inevitable instances of breakdowns in the procedures. By and large, however, it was an extremely effective, although little publicized, operation. Today, there are few if any Hungarian refugees with physical disabilities who have not received needed services.

The second problem—that of the professional resettlement of Hungarian physicians and medical students—was far more complex. Some refugee physicians had no evidence of graduation from a medical school. Some spoke no English. State licensing laws are rigid and vary from state to state. Medical schools were already overcrowded.

Despite these numerous obstacles, the record of professional resettlement of these physicians and medical students is most impressive. A recent report of the National Committee on the Resettlement of Foreign Physicians shows that during the last year 171 escapee Hungarian physicians had applied for assistance.

Of the group, eighty-eight are in rotating internship in approved hospitals and six are in mental hospital residencies. Fourteen more are in unap-

proved residencies of their own choice, thirteen are employed in medical laboratories and fourteen are engaged in research or hold scientific fellowships.

The remainder, except for one who left the country voluntarily, are either physically unable or do not have sufficient English proficiency to qualify.

Equally impressive results have been achieved by an emergency program for placement of medical students. This was started last November by the National Committee for the Resettlement of Foreign Physicians and the Association of American Medical Colleges, in cooperation with the World University Service and the Institute of International Education.

### Students Screened

Since little information was available on the background of the students, a number of screening examinations were held for them last June. Most had been studying English intensively in the interval. Thirty-seven students took the examinations and twenty-six passed with both academic achievement and English proficiency. Most of the eleven failures resulted from poor English ability.

As of last month, nineteen of the students who passed have been admitted to medical schools. Ten are in the first-year class, six in the second year and three in the third year.

Of the six who passed the examination but did not enter school, one will start next February; two are employed in medical laboratories and may start school next year, and one is undergoing extensive plastic surgery for wounds received during the revolution. He will start pre-medical studies next February and enter medical school in the fall.

Each of the students except one has received an allotment of funds from \$200 to \$2,000 for tuition and maintenance.

### Judged on Merits

Although there have been both humanitarian and political overtones in this program, each student has been judged on his merits and will in the final analysis make a professional contribution to this country.

Many problems still remain. Additional financing is needed for the students who started school this year. Some of those who failed to be admitted this year will undoubtedly be admitted next year and need help. There are probably fifteen or twenty medical students among the 400 Hungarian students in Yugoslavia who still await admission to the United States.

The foundations and corporations that have supported this effort and the organizations that have conducted the program deserve a vote of thanks not only from these handicapped escapees and physicians and students, but from all.

Despite the tremendously complex problems involved, they have shown the world through these disabled persons, physicians and medical students, that our tradition of America as the land of opportunity still holds.

NY Tribune

# Hungarian Refugee Job

## 90 P.C. Done

## Homes Found For 160,000 in Year

GENEVA, Nov. 2 (AP).—One year after the mass exodus from revolt-torn Hungary, resettlement of Hungarian refugees is almost 90 per cent complete, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees said today.

Just a year ago today the first stream of fleeing Hungarians began to flow into Austria. About 10,000 arrived within the first thirty-six hours, and within the next few months Austria and Yugoslavia were flooded with 195,000 refugees.

"No one at that time would have been bold enough to guess that one year later nearly 90 per cent of them would be restored to normal life in thirty-four countries throughout the world," the report said.

### Only 10,500 in Camps

"Yet, out of the 175,000 who sought asylum in Austria, there are today only 10,500 Hungarians still living in camps, plus about the same number living outside camps. Of the 20,000 who went to Yugoslavia, all but 4,800 have moved to countries of permanent resettlement."

"By the end of the year," a spokesman for the high commissioner's office said, "the departure of 1,500 from Austria and all but a few hundred of remaining Hungarians from Yugoslavia will leave the problem more than 90 per cent solved."

Of the 160,000 Hungarians resettled—not counting another 10,000 who voluntarily returned home—more than half went overseas. In absolute figures, Canada has the most, with 36,000, followed by the United States with 35,400 and Australia with 11,700. The other half have been integrated in European communities.

Mr. Quigley \$95.0



# A Freedom Fighter's Year of Freedom

A Hungarian refugee takes stock of his new way of life and of his progress in it.

By JANOS HOLLO

WITH the anniversary of the Hungarian revolt, my first year in my new country, the United States, is drawing to a close. I am one of those fortunate people who were able to escape from tyranny to the free world and a new life. Now I should like to relate a few of my first American impressions, a few details of the picture that gets clearer and clearer every day.

I am an engineer, and since shortly after my arrival here I have been working in my field at a great chemical enterprise near Cleveland. After a few difficult first months, I found that I adapted myself to American life much more easily than I ever had imagined possible. I had studied English in school, and so I could understand it a bit when I arrived here. Talking was much more difficult, however, and the slang confused me completely. But, with the help of my colleagues on my job, I soon learned the technical terms and, in general conversation, I usually managed to make myself understood. I recall one occasion on which I was very proud. I had gone into a restaurant in Tennessee, and the waitress, after painstaking efforts to understand what I was saying, said smilingly: "I knew all along from your accent that you were a damn Yankee."

A hobby, sailing, brought me my first friends here. At my first opportunity I visited the nearest yacht club. Its members greeted me as warmly as if I had dropped in at a harbor on Lake Balaton at home. They helped me not only in resuming my favorite sport, but in settling into my new life. I got acquainted with their homes and customs, and when we talked about our hobby we did not feel at all that we had been born on two different continents.

NEEDLESS to say, I have today a completely different picture of America from that which I had before I came here. From having listened to American radio broadcasts, I knew of the high living standard of this country, as does anyone behind the Iron Curtain who is interested. I knew exactly the minimum hourly wage of an American worker, and was even familiar with the modern jazz of Dave Brubeck. But I thought of the American people in terms of motion pictures and best-selling novels: The men were all devil-may-care gamblers, just between a divorce and a new marriage; the

women were all sensualists, ever ready for new flirtations, and in a constant ecstasy over jazz.

The first two weeks showed me the fallacy of this Hollywood-like picture. It is worth noting that, as a result of the moral and material hopelessness of communism, there are relatively many more irresponsible people, many more gamblers, in Budapest than in any of the American communities I have so far had a chance to see.

I WAS surprised to discover how early people marry here. I think there is no other country in the world where the life of the society is so firmly based upon the family, and this has impressed me deeply—although I am not married yet.

Naturally, there were social habits which I could not understand. One of them was the conventional question, "How are you?" and the inevitable answer, "Fine." At the beginning I could not believe what I heard. Was it possible that everything was always "fine"? Did they never have a headache or a bad mood? Or, maybe, people were not sincere?

Frankly, I found it rather comic to let everyone know several times a day that I was "fine." It took me months to understand that this was not just a formality, but a philosophy of life, a manifestation of the fundamentally optimistic view of life of the American people.

If I were asked what I like more than anything else in Americans, I would, perhaps, now answer: their youthful mentality. I have seen few people old in spirit. They start very young standing on their own feet and assuming their own responsibilities, but in spite of this they do not lose their youthfulness.

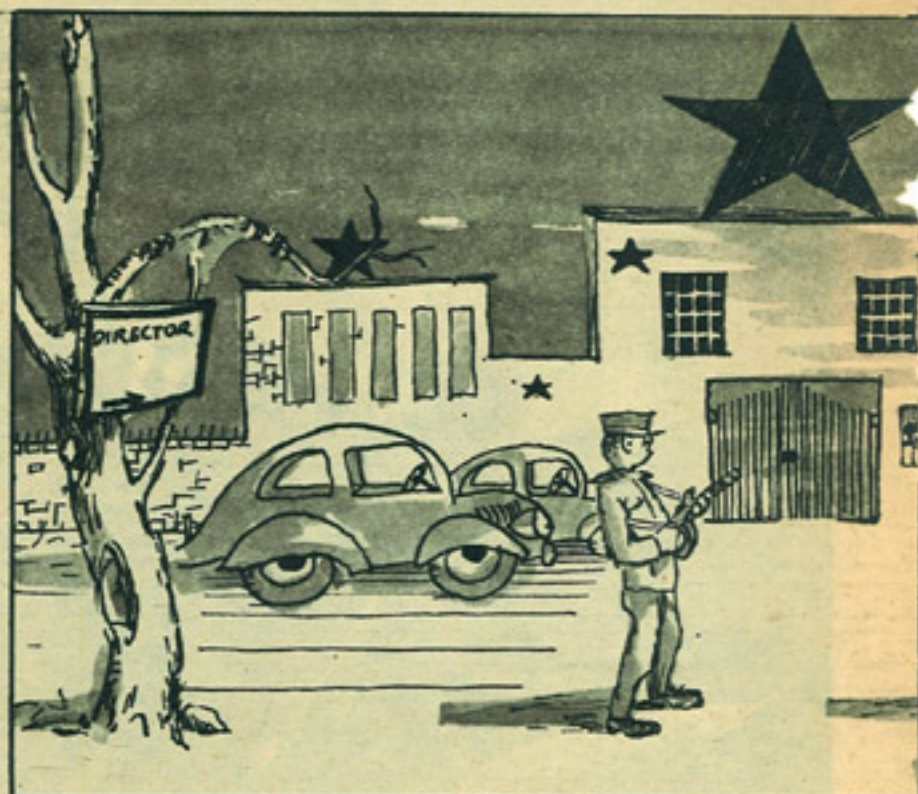
I like their goodwill, their philosophy of "keep smiling." I find that their attitude is sanely optimistic; they try to avoid problems and to be as contented as possible.

THERE are, of course, peculiarities which I am still not used to, although I feel I can explain them to myself. One is the Americans' extremely practical mentality. No question about it, this attitude has produced an unmatched technical development, but, on the other hand, the same attitude means that practical considerations rule even in those moments of life when sentiments should prevail. So far, I have met surprisingly few thoughts and deeds motivated by an "art for art's sake" attitude.

Soon after my arrival, a new American friend told me: "You must understand that this country always wants something new. If you want to succeed in any field, (Continued on Page 29)

JANOS HOLLO is the pseudonym, used to protect his family, of a Hungarian Freedom fighter who escaped. This article is a translation; he still finds Hungarian easier than English.

## An Ex-Hungarian's Sketchbook

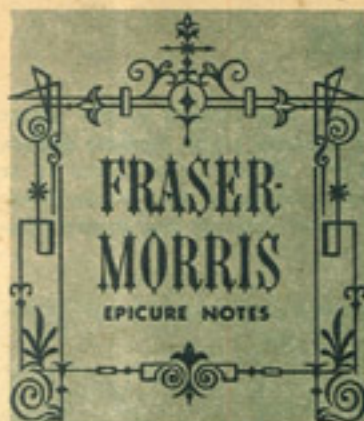


IN HUNGARY—"They say the factories belong to the workers, but a worker is lucky



COMMUNIST VERSION—"The Government told us that Americans were bestial, that they forced other countries to slave for them. The people didn't believe this."





Hostesses who sadly eulogize that vanishing American institution—the French chef—are depending notably these days on Fraser Morris' sophisticated list of imported French soups. And well they might—for these are superior examples. Not since your last visit to Les Halles in Paris for that pre-down bowl of real soupe à l'oignon have you tasted such **ONION SOUP**!

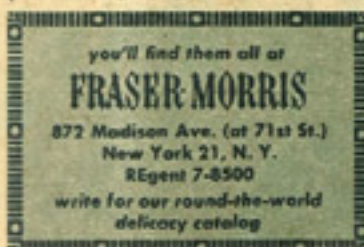
And speaking of reminiscent flavor—one taste of the **BOUILLABAISSE** and you'll think you're back in Marseille savoring that famous soup of the seaports. Or if your favorite should be a gentle puree of pea, seasoned subtly as only the French can do it—the imported **PETIT POIS SOUP** will compare favorably with the best you've had. We can promise, too, you've never dipped into anything so rich, so creamy as those three fabulous **BISQUES—SHRIMP, LOBSTER or CRAB**. Each one seems better than the last. We suggest you write in today for a special-price pack of French soups (make your own selection) at **4.20** for 6, or **75¢** the can. Then call up a French friend and invite him to dinner!

While you're making your Frenchman homesick, you might want to introduce an exotic new kind of salad to your dinner guests. **HEARTS OF PALM** make an interesting variation on the green salad—gently tart, infinitely refreshing to the palate after the meat course. F-M has **HEARTS OF PALM** in tins **98¢** each; 6 for **5.50**.

If you're in an especially pampering mood, here's an idea you should not try to resist: **BROOK TROUT** from Iceland. That famous aristocrat of the freshwater haunts makes a delightful surprise on autumn menus. 8 oz. tins at **1.19** each; 6 for **6.60**.

Fraser Morris welcomes mail orders—and will ship with speed to just about anywhere. Why not make your next party particularly memorable by letting F-M service you with some of their choicest delicacies.

postage billed after shipment is made



## Freedom Fighter

(Continued from Page 14)

you have to produce unusual, special new things." This seems to be true. Sometimes I have the feeling that, in the pursuit of the always-new, quality is not always primary.

I consider it a manifestation of the same mentality that almost all aspects of life are more commercialized than in other countries. For example, the enormous amount of advertising I see and hear all about me seems to me very strange. It is so constant that it becomes almost an end in itself. Sometimes I have quite a job putting together the dismembered parts of a newspaper or magazine article. Once I was really astonished to hear advertisements in the short pauses between the movements of a Beethoven symphony on the radio. And I would be really grateful to any cigarette manufacturer who could mention his brand not even once while his television program is going on.

I should like to say just a few words, however, in answer to the well-known European complaint that there is not sufficient cultural life in America. My experience has been that in this country every chance is given people to enjoy culture as much as they wish; they have only to stretch out their hands to reach it.

**I** AM, of course, still at the beginning of my acclimatization. My opinions and my views about American life are gradually changing. Sometimes I find it terribly painful to live in a free country and remember the suppressed fight for freedom of my nation. But at the very instant I left Hungary I irrevocably ceased to be a person playing an active part in the history of Hungary. I manage to get letters to my parents and friends who stayed home, and I correspond regularly with acquaintances now scattered all over the world—a good part of them in the United States and Canada. But my role now is to be a good citizen of my new country, and I am sure there is no other place in all the world where I would have felt my homelessness as little as I did here.

At first, after my arrival, I often tried to give an idea of my experiences to my new American friends, but these lucky people who had never lived under a dictatorship seemed unable to comprehend my feelings. The fact that I am living now in America means to me the possibility of reaching my own individual goals instead of living an untrue life, dictated by commands and slogans. It means security instead of day-to-day fears of persecution. It means the material and spiritual goods of human civilization instead of the poverty and hopelessness of communism. It means being a free member of the community of democratic people. And for all these facts and feelings I am grateful to America.



**HOME LIFE**—A refugee Hungarian artist sees the American husband as fully domesticated.

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precious cultured pearls... gold-filled hearts  
fluttering on delicate gold-filled chains—new fashion  
for everyone to wear with great appeal—to be given as treasured,  
lasting gems. Necklace 5.00, bracelet 4.00,  
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389 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
(plus fed. tax)



## U.N. REFUGEE TASK APPROACHES GOAL

**Resettlement or Repatriation Has Been Achieved for All but 10% of Hungarians**

By KATHLEEN McLAUGHLIN  
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 4—All but about 10 per cent of those who fled from Hungary during the revolt last fall have been resettled or repatriated, Dr. Auguste R. Lindt said today.

Dr. Lindt, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, expressed hope that the remaining "manageable proportion" could be provided for in 1958.

In his report to the General Assembly's Humanitarian, Social and Cultural Committee, Dr. Lindt voiced gratification that international cooperation had made it possible to reimburse the Austrian Government for all its expenditures on behalf of the 179,000 persons who sought asylum there.

A total of \$20,000,000 was contributed by other Governments, he said, from which the remaining indebtedness could be cancelled by the end of next month.

### Yugoslavia Out of Pocket

Yugoslavia fared much worse, Dr. Lindt said. After the Austrian border was closed, 20,000 Hungarians crossed into Yugoslavia and gained asylum there. The Yugoslavs will have incurred this year an estimated expense of 8,000,000 for the care and housing of the refugees, but have received only \$1,000,000 from other Governments through the High Commissioner's office.

The situation in Yugoslavia, Dr. Lindt noted, has been made worse by the fact that contributions received to aid Hungarians were earmarked by the donor governments for payment to Austria.

The High Commissioner urged an intensification of the effort to close all the 199 refugee camps in Europe remaining as an aftermath of World War II by the end of 1960. Situated in West Germany, Austria, Greece, Italy and Turkey, they still shelter 39,000 persons, many termed "difficult cases."

Dr. Lindt estimated that additional contributions of \$7,500,000 during 1958 would make it possible to eliminate all these camps, with their "unhealthy atmosphere and unfavorable conditions." The hardships of twelve years demand recognition, he declared, lest the ef-

## Hungarian Freedom Candle Is Lighted at City Hall



The New York Times

At City Hall ceremony are, from left, Judith Banay, 16; Eugene (last name withheld), 6; Mayor Wagner; Mrs. Robert P. Patterson; Peter Tarlo, 12, and the Mayor's wife.

The first anniversary of the encirclement of Budapest by Soviet tanks was marked yesterday by the lighting of a Hungarian memorial candle in the reception room at City Hall.

Mayor Wagner lighted the candle to commemorate the deaths of thousands of Hungarian freedom fighters in the uprising against the Communist Government.

Among those at the ceremony were American women of Hungarian descent and

Hungarian freedom fighters who fled their country after the revolt was crushed. They presented the candle to the Mayor and Mrs. Wagner.

The freedom fighters included Eugene—his last name was withheld—a 6-year old boy who was born in a Hungarian Communist prison; Péter Tarló, 12, a veteran of the street fighting in the Buda section of Budapest, and Judith Bányay, 16, who was among those who pulled down the Stalin statue in the Hungarian capital.

Mrs. Robert P. Patterson, president of the Federation of Women for Freedom of Europe, headed the group of women at the lighting.



## Restrictions Still Rigid

# Private Enterprise Gets Some Help in Hungary

BUDAPEST, (AP).—Private enterprise is making a modest comeback in Hungary. Western economists calculate that it may now account for as much as 10 per cent of the national income. That does not include private farms, which still represent 78 per cent of the cultivated land in Hungary despite repeated drives for collectivization.

After Soviet troops put down the revolt last autumn and brought premier Janos Kadar to office, he promised to ease restrictions upon private trading.

Restrictions still are rigid from any Western viewpoint. An owner of a private business may hire only one employee and one apprentice, in addition to his own family. A law now being drafted may raise this limit to three employee and two apprentices. The joker lies in the interpretation of the word "family." It sometimes appears to be broadened so as to include Cousin Tillie, fresh off the farm.

Officials say they know of no

private business employing more than four or five persons, but this seems to be some what of an understatement.

No family may own more than one shop. Private shops may do no labor or processing. Theoretically, a private grocer cannot grind the coffee he sells.

A form much more complicated than any American income tax return must be used to calculate the sales price of any item tagged at more than 100 forints (officially about \$5).

Still, the situation has eased for private business since the revolt. For the last half of 1956, tax rates were cut in half. On Jan. 1, there was a 20-per-cent cut in assessed values for tax purposes. Loans up to 20,000 forints were offered to Hungarians who wanted to start small shops. The central authorities apparently gave more leeway to local councils, which in theory control issuance of business licenses.

### 50 Per Cent More Shops

As a result, Hungary had 13,100 private shops last July, or almost 50 per cent more than in July of last year. Their share of the country's total retail trade, however, is much smaller than their numbers would indicate. The incdease seems largely to have come among grocers, fruit and vegetable dealers, flower shops and other such small merchants. In 1950, when large-scale nationalization of private trade began, there were 40,000 to 45,000 stores in private hands.

The official position now is that some kinds of trade are not worth while for the state to handle, and that in many areas it would serve the public convenience to have new private shops open.