MUNICH, December 14. — MUNICH — The United States airlift of Hungarian refugees from Munich's civil airport got under full swing yesterday with eight aircraft due to depart before midnight carrying a total of 427 refugees.

Ambassador James B. Conant flew to Munich from Bonn to witness the departure of the first aircraft at noon and to wish the 66 refugees aboard God Speed and a safe trip followed by happy settlement in new homes and jobs in America. Officials of the Federal Republic foreign office and refugee ministry, American diplomatic and airforce and military officers were on hand to watch the departure of today's first plane.

"The recent acts of Soviet aggression in Hungary has shocked the conscience of the entire world" Conant told the departing refugees. "From many lands and many peoples have come offers of assistance. We desire to do all within our power to alleviate the misery created by this new evidence of Soviet brutality. As one indication of this desire the United States and other freedom-loving countries are assisting the refugees that have poured across the Austrian border to find refuge in safe havens.

The Ambassador recalled that President Eisenhower had vigorously condemned the outbreak of oppression in Hungary and taken quick steps to aid those who had escaped from Soviet terror. The airlift of some 9,500 refugees by the Military Air Transport Service and a sea transport of about 5,600 others under project "Safe Haven" is part of this aid. Additionally, six thousand other refugees, Conant noted, are going to America under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Emigration. The United States is receiving 21,500 Hungarian refugees.

Referring to the tragedy which has occurred in Hungary, Ambassador Conant declared: "We have long known that the
Communist Regimes installed by the Soviets in Eastern Europe after World War Two were regimes bent on suppressing freedom. But what occurred in the first days of November when the Soviet forces moved in with tanks and troops to attempt to snuff out a spontaneous uprising of a whole nation was an act of Soviet aggression that has shocked the conscience of the entire world.

The Ambassador noted that the United States Air Force, which operated the Berlin airlift for ten months in 1948 and 1949, "is once again carrying out a human task of great importance here in Germany. Before the end of this year approximately ten thousand men, women and children fleeing from Sivest brutality will be flown to the United States. These Hungarian refugees are now being housed in quarters built by the United States Army in Salzburg and vacated when the American troops left Austria. By bus and train these destitute and homeless individuals are being brought to Munich where they are given temporary accommodations by the United States Army's NATO forces and as soon as possible flown to the United States."

Conant noted that after arrival in the United States at McGuire airforce base the refugees are again being cared for temporarily in the Army's camp Kilmer, New Jersey. All, he noted, have been given assurances of homes and jobs in the United States.

Praising the air force, navy and army units who have organized the air and sea lift, Ambassador Conant added: "I want also to express my appreciation personally and on behalf of my Government for the fine cooperation we have received from the German Government and the Bavarian authorities.

In behalf of the 65 refugees who clustered around Conant and other officials beside the giant air force C-121 Constellation aircraft Mr. Zene Ginzak, of Budapest thanked the Ambassador. She said she wanted "to thank everybody with all my heart for the kind treatment we have received since..."
reaching the free world. It is wonderful to be going to America and to be in the free world where we can live in real freedom from fear and anxiety."

Mrs. Golsak held her two year old daughter, Erzebert her husband, Tania, a Budapest worker who participated in the freedom flight, stood by her side.

Brigadier General George Bany, task force commander, announced that with the completion of today's schedule the first one thousand Hungarian refugees will have taken off for the United States. The operation will continue at the rate of about five hundred a day. Today the first Navy aircraft, an R-6D Douglas transport similar to an Army C-118, joined the operation as part of the MATS command. Several chartered civilian airplanes, also under MATS direction, also joined the operations.

After watching the take-off the first plane, Ambassador Conant visited the Luitpold Kasernen in Munich where the army is providing housing facilities and feeding for refugees while they await plane take-off time. Films and publication are being provided for recreation by the United States Information Service and the American and German Red Cross are providing volunteer interpreters, games and child care aid.

End
A special, New York, Dec. 5th, re-named by Hungarian Olympic athletes we chose not to return to Hungary from Melbourne a year ago to scheduled for Dec. 6th in San Francisco.

George Christopher, the city's mayor, proclaimed December 6th as "The Hungarian Olympic Day" to celebrate the first anniversary of the founding in Melbourne of the Hungarian National Olympic Team which then consisted of 21 members of the Hungarian Olympic Team.

Thirty-eight Olympians arrived in this country shortly afterwards to launch a tour throughout the U.S.A. Since then, the majority have settled in various parts of the country - pursuing their individual occupations, continuing university studies and seeking opportunities for permanent resettlement in this country.

In their free time, however, they all continue in their sports activities under the sponsorship of the Hungarian National Sports Federation. Seven of the original 31 Olympic republics have since chosen to return back to Hungary.

In San Francisco, they will discuss their future as team members and active sportmen under the Amateur Athletic Union of America, they may participate in American National Championships and become champions of the United States. They can not, however, represent the country in international meets before they become U.S. citizens.

The Hungarian National Sports Federation in the Free World was founded in 1949 with the following aims:
1. Unification of Hungarian refugee sportmen,
2. Establishment and support of freie Hungarian sports and cultural organizations and clubs.
3. Securing of sports and training possibilities for Hungarian refugees;
4. Participation in national and international competitions;
5. Establishment of connections with international sports organizations;
6. Securing jobs and opportunities of study for Hungarian sportsmen.

Among the first members presently are 19 Olympic champions and 10 world champions. The organization has representatives in 19 countries on four continents, with headquarters in New York. (JE)
June Murzsa, 55 years old, is a butcher in a supermarket. He is also a Hungarian refugee who came to this country eleven months ago. Saturday night Mr. Murzsa is giving a traditional Hungarian pork supper in a church hall here to some 150 of his new-found friends and neighbors. He wants to express his gratitude for their kindness to him.

"And also," he confided today in halting English, "because I am so happy to be here in this country!"

It will cost Mr. Murzsa several hundred hard-earned dollars to provide the party. Tickets are being sold at $2 for adults and $1 for children, but the proceeds are to be given to projects sponsored by the North Avenue and Fairfield Hungarian Evangelical and Reformed churches.

Mr. Murzsa is a member of the North Avenue church. Much of his institute is owed to its pastor, the Rev. Stephen M. Bostromanyi-Bezesmer. Mr. Bezesmer, as he prefers to be known, is president of the Magyar Synod, which embraces eleven states.

The minister arranged for Mr. Murzsa's passage here shortly after the Hungarian revolt last fall. The butcher fought in the uprising, earlier he had been a prisoner of the Russians in a Siberian labor camp.

His 13-year-old son is in Hungary, and Mr. Murzsa is trying to bring him here. His wife remarried after the Russians had reported erroneously that her husband had died in Siberia.

The dinner party will be held in the parish hall of the Fairfield church because there are no facilities for the affair in Mr. Murzsa's own church.
the Rev. Alexander Agnew, pastor of the Fairfield church, recalled that Mr. Murzon had gone to him several weeks ago, introduced himself and said he wanted to surprise Mr. Noonan and other friends.

He asked me if he could use our halls, Mr. Agnew explained. I told me what he had in mind, and I was so moved that I agreed at once to help him all I could.

tomorrow night's menu will include a loin pork chop for each diner. There will be beet soup and a variety of breads cooked old-country style in a brick oven. Dessert will be semolina, a pastry made of flaky dough folded over poppy seeds.

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