AMERICANS FORM ASIA SOCIETY

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.- Formation of the Asia Society to stimulate knowledge and understanding between the United States and the countries of Asia was announced here today.

A group of prominent Americans, headed by John D. Rockefeller II will direct the non-profit organization. Mr. Rockefeller will be president of the society and Dr. Grayson Kirk, President of Columbia University, chairman of the board of trustees.

The Asia Society is to be headquartered in a six-story building in mid-Manhattan by next fall. Acquisition of the building, to be known as Asia House, was made possible by a gift from Mr. Rockefeller.

Paul C. Sherbert a former U.S. consular official, will be executive director. Mr. Sherbert, recently returned from a five-year assignment as U.S. consul and Public Affairs Officer in India, will assume his duties on January 2.

The society is a membership organization with its interests relating to Asia as a whole, the announcement stated. It plans to concentrate its attention, however, on South and Southeast Asia, cooperating with existing binational organizations. The Asia Society will also work closely with other groups having programs related to Asia generally.

The purpose of the society will be to help bring the people of the United States and Asia closer together in their knowledge and understanding of each other and each other's way of life. It will have three primary areas of interest:

1. Education in the U.S. concerning Asia,
2. Rendering service to Asians who come to this country,
3. Encouragement of cultural exchange as a basis of understanding and appreciation.

Among its educational activities the society plans to work with schools and colleges encouraging them to increase their emphasis on Asian studies. It also plans to work at the adult level through stimulating publication in this country of more material concerning the countries of Asia and through the sponsorship of lectures and study groups.

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Membership in the society will be as broad as possible, Mr. Rockefeller said. All persons interested in the purpose of the organization will be eligible including nationals of other countries. Asians, particularly those residing in the United States, will be especially welcome.

U.S. URGES HAMMARSKJOLD TO DESIGNATE OBSERVERS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 5.- The U.S. today urged Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld to "name without delay" the U.N. observers to start gathering information on the situation in Hungary.

A U.S. delegation spokesman told newsmen the U.S. request was a followup to last night's Assembly decision for the Secretary General to arrange for immediate dispatch of U.N. observers to Hungary and nearby countries. Although the measure gave the Soviet Union and Hungary until Friday to agree to admission of U.N. observers, plans for dispatching the U.N. representatives were to move ahead in the meantime.

Asked about the composition of the U.N. survey team, the U.S. spokesman said that is a responsibility of the Secretary General. He made it clear the U.S. delegation attaches "great importance" to Mr. Hammarskjöld's projected visit to Budapest December 16.

The delegation spokesman today also emphasized the U.S. view that the U.N. must apply the same standards to all members in seeking compliance with U.N. resolutions, "Just as Britain and France are expected to conform in the Middle East," he noted, "the Soviet Union and Hungary should confirm and obey all U.N. mandates."

MENON SCORES SOVIETS FOR DISREGARD OF U.N.


The Indian Delegate said Soviet actions are, not a service to world cooperation and peace, and categorically stated that India's sympathies are with the
Hungarian people.

Speaking before the Assembly Tuesday night during general debate on a 14-nation resolution calling for the immediate dispatch of U.N. observers to Hungary and nearby countries, Mr. Menon asserted:

"I want to make it crystal clear that we do not make any distinction with regard to violence, with regard to oppression or with regard to suppression of national movements, and we have no doubt that the beginnings of the movement in Hungary were the national uprising against a tyranny, whatever happened to it after.

"Equally, I must once again categorically state on behalf of my government that its sympathies are with the Hungarian national movement. It regards action of the Soviet Union in not complying with the repeated resolutions of the General Assembly as deplorable."

NEAR EAST NATIONS IN BAGHDAD PACT WELCOME U.S. STATEMENT OF SUPPORT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.- Ambassadors of the four Middle Eastern countries in the Baghdad Pact -- Pakistan, Iraq, Turkey and Iran -- today thanked the United States for its recent statement of support for the collective security of those nations.

The statement was issued November 29.

Following the envoys' conferences with Secretary of State Dulles and Under Secretary of State Hoover, Ambassador Mohammed Ali of Pakistan spoke for the group.

He said:

"We came to see the Secretary of State to review the situation in the Middle East and to express our concern and anxiety over developments which pose a threat to the integrity and security of our respective countries.

"We also expressed appreciation of the statement on the Baghdad Pact. We are very happy to be reassured again that the United States will stand by its declaration and do everything possible to help in the preservation of our independence, sovereignty, integrity and security."

The Baghdad Pact statement reaffirmed United States support for the collective efforts of the four nations to maintain their independence and concluded with this warning:

A threat to the territorial integrity or political independence of the members would be viewed by the United States with the utmost gravity.

Ambassador Ali said the appointment with Mr. Dulles was made at the request of the four ambassadors.
HUNGARIAN WOMEN DEMONSTRATE AGAIN, NEW STRIKE CALLED

VIENNA, Dec. 5.- Hundreds of Hungarian women for the second successive day demonstrated in the streets of Budapest despite Soviet puppet Premier Janos Kadar's pleas over Radio Budapest to stop the demonstrations.

The Hungarian women, mourning their dead patriots of the Freedom Revolution, gathered around the Petofi Monument, scene of the October 23, student demonstrations that turned into armed revolt against Soviet control.

Another procession of women marched toward the parliament building a mile way from Petofi Square, but all streets leading to it were heavily guarded by tanks and armored cars so the women had to turn back.

Crowds of men and women began gathering in various other sectors of Budapest and Soviet armored cars and tanks, called into the city to block the demonstrations, were seen hurrying to these points.

Leaflets appeared in the streets today calling for a new general strike on Thursday, as well as a new armed uprising against the Communist regime and Soviet forces in Hungary. Budapest radio admitted the appearance of the posters and urged Hungarians to stay in shelters on Thursday, because something might happen. On Monday similar leaflets urged householders to lay in supplies and told mothers to take their children out of the capital by Thursday.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TO OPEN PEACE PAGEANT DECEMBER 20

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.- Representatives of nearly 60 nations have announced plans for cooperating in America's annual Christmas Pageant of Peace to be held in the President's park December 20-January 1.

Edward R. Carr, General Chairman of the private citizens' group sponsoring the annual event, greeted the members of the diplomatic corps and welcomed their cooperation in helping the American people promote goodwill to all peoples of the world.

Judge George D. Neilson voiced the Committees deep appreciation and gratitude to the ambassadors and the representatives of the participating embassies of the nations of the world for their wholehearted cooperation to make this event truly one of goodwill and peace on earth to all men.

Judge Neilson said President Eisenhower will press a switch to illuminate the national community Christmas tree on the pageant grounds before delivering his message following the lighting of this central tree. Trees and other symbols of peace contributed by other participating countries will be lit along a "pathway to peace" leading to the center of the pageant site.

Among Far East nations participating in the Peace Pageant are Burma, Cambodia, Republic of China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Philippines, Thailand, and Free Vietnam.
1,500 HUNGARIANS TO BE AIRLIFTED FROM AUSTRIA DAILY

GENEVA, Dec. 4.- Plans to airlift 1,500 Hungarians daily from Austria, primarily to the United States, were announced today by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM).

The plan is to be put into operation next week in answer to President Eisenhower's offer to receive 21,500 refugees and to Canada's expressed desire to admit 6,000 by the year's end, a spokesman said.

Of about 20 flights daily, 10 to 14 probably will be to the United States, he stated. Others will be to Canada, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand.

ROBERTSON GIVES DETAILS OF NUCLEAR CENTER U.S. OFFERS CONTRIBUTION

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, Dec. 5.- A cooperative approach to the proposed Asian Nuclear Center by Colombo Plan nations would give the project a "limitless potential" a high American official said here today.

Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, said the United States envisioned this first nuclear training center in Asia as a pioneer among education institutions -- in the most far-reaching, frontier-opening technical science so far known.

Speaking to delegates of the 21 Colombo Plan nations, now in session here; Mr. Robertson said the United States was prepared to contribute approximately $20 million to the establishment of the center.

"My government feels that this cooperative plan for development in Asia of the peaceful use of atomic energy is limitless," he said.

A cooperative plan for developing the trained personnel essential to the full exploitation by Asia of the peaceful uses of atomic energy was first proposed by the United States at a Colombo Plan meeting in Singapore in October 1955. At that time the United States suggested the establishment of an Asian Nuclear Center and indicated it would contribute substantially toward the establishment of the center. Manila was selected later as the site of the center.

In speaking of the proposal, Mr. Robertson presented a detailed report on the proposed Asian Nuclear Center prepared for the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) by the Brookhaven National Laboratory. This report resulted from a three-month tour throughout Asia by a ten-man team of U.S. atomic specialists. During their tour, they conferred with Asian colleagues and learned how and to what extend each nation would be likely to participate in the operation of the center.

The Brookhaven report said that the Asian Nuclear Center was "entirely feasible" and capable of contributing significantly to the scientific and technological development of the region.

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The report said the Center should contain, laboratories and equipment for research in the basic sciences. General nuclear facilities such as a research reactor, a hot laboratory, radiation source isotope laboratories, and extensive special facilities for application studies in medicine, agriculture and industry, including a clinical and research hospital. Ultimately, it added, a demonstration power reactor should be included.

The Center must be staffed, by men of high competence and diverse specializations, it points out. It was estimated the Center would accommodate about 200 students in the initial phase, building up to about one thousand as facilities and staffing were increased. A student training program and special training of prospective scientific staff members, to begin immediately upon authorization of the Center, was also proposed.

The report suggested that the relationship between the Center and the Colombo Plan nations, should be determined by the participating nations.

It observed that the successful establishment of the Center, is a most formidable task, but noted that the plan, provides for flexibility and growth, to keep pace with the ever-changing need of research.

The proposed center represents an important step toward advancement of President Eisenhower's Atoms-for-Peace Program, providing a means of putting atomic energy to work for the economic and social progress of Asia.

**PRESIDENT OF MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY TO VISIT VIETNAM**

John A. Hannah, President of Michigan State University, will arrive in Saigon on 10 December.

President Hannah, who graduated from Michigan State University in 1923, has been connected with the university since that time, first as member of the faculty, then as secretary of the State Board of Agriculture (the governing body of Michigan State University) and, since 1941, as its president.

Under his administration, Michigan State University has conducted an increasingly extensive international program. The University of the Ryukyus on Okinawa, the School of Business Administration in Brazil, the Advisory Group in Vietnam, the Agricultural Assistance Program in Colombia, the Area Research Center study along the United States-Mexican border, and the projected Civil Development Centers in Pakistan are all working toward the end of helping people throughout the world meet and solve their problems.

In connection with his current world tour, President Hannah has been designated a Counselor of Congress, to conduct on behalf of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee an independent evaluation of U.S. foreign aid programs.

During his four day stay in Vietnam, President Hannah will visit with American and Vietnamese officials, in connection with his position as President of Michigan State University and as Chairman of the Committee on Institutional Projects Abroad of the American Council on Education.

He will leave Vietnam on 14 December, and will continue his study-trip by visiting Michigan State University projects in Pakistan.