

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

34 Foreign-Language Journal in U. S.
Said to Follow Red Line
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6.7 Times June 16, 1955

SOVIET PLANS ATOM AID

Bulgaria and Hungary to Get Research Equipment

LONDON, June 14 (UP)—The Soviet Union has agreed to supply atomic research equipment to Bulgaria and Hungary, the Moscow radio said Thursday.

The broadcast, heard here, said the two Soviet satellites would get experimental atomic piles, Soviet scientists to operate them and technical information. Bulgarian and Hungarian scientists will also be trained in the Soviet Union, the broadcast added.

The Moscow radio said the agreement was signed following a recent tour of Soviet atomic installations by a group of Hungarian and Bulgarian scientists.

Letters to

Deportations by Soviets

Resumption of Practice Is Charged in Effort to Break Silent Revolution

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The Communist daily, "Népszava," published in Budapest, carries the following advertisement in its issue of May 14, 1955: "We buy your surplus furniture for ready cash or on commission. We come to your home for appraisal and provide for transportation. Please leave your address at the Bizományi Aruház (Commission Warehouse) IX. Kinizai utca 12. Telephone: 189-645."

This advertisement confirms the hitherto stubbornly denied sad reports of the resumption of deportations from Budapest. The Communists not only confiscate the homes of their unfortunate victims, but like hyenas pounce upon their possessions, which they buy dirt cheap.

Deportations in Eastern Europe have gained strength within the last months. In the three Baltic States Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania Tartar, Khirgiz, Ukrainian and Russian settlers who were settled in place of the deportees have now surpassed numerically the original population.

Groups Replaced

The same has happened in the Carpathian Ukraine, west of the Carpathian Mountains. Here the Hungarians and other indigenous ethnic groups of non-Orthodox faith have likewise been replaced by Tartars, who were in turn deported from Central Asia. The Tartars are just as unhappy there as their tribesmen deported to the Baltic States.

A different kind of deportation

Agence France Press reports from Moscow on April 4, 1955, that the Soviets have decided the "planned displacement of the population of the so-called Moldavian Republic into the Russian provinces of Astrakhan, Rostov and the Pavlodar region of Kazakhstan." This was announced by the Sovietskaya Moldavia of March 31, 1955.

Ethnic Change

This communiqué was released by the "Directorate for the Transfer of Populations and the Organized Recruiting of Labor." This deportation, called "voluntary," threatens the three million Rumanian inhabitants of Bessarabia (Moldavia) and attempts to change the ethnical character of the country.

"The volunteers for such transfers will enjoy free traveling facilities," the report adds, "including the transportation of up to two tons for each family. They will receive in addition a bonus of 500 to 800 rubles for each family, and enjoy exemption from taxation and for state deliveries of farm products for a period of two years, as well as a ten years' credit for the construction of dwellings, and a three years' credit for the purchase of livestock."

Thus the Soviet Union transforms Europe's ethnography before our very eyes. Deportations are carried out in two directions: to the Soviet Union and from the Soviet Union. For deportation is one of the instruments of terror employed for the purpose of breaking the silent revolution which paralyzes industrial and agricultural production inside the Soviet orbit.

Slave markets in Africa ceased many years ago. Traffic in slaves, however, is flourishing in the Soviet orbit.

BELA FABIAN,
Member of the Executive Committee of the Hungarian National Council.

New York, June 4, 1955.

The Washington Post and
Times Herald

June 19, 1955

Two Novels By Refugees Open Vistas

Reviewed by Glendy Dawedait
Staff Book Reviewer

PEEKHOLES in the Iron Curtain are still so few that we can herald even a pinprick, withholding complaint if the vista appears limited or the viewing conditions less than ideal. So, two recent novels from the satellite countries compel our attention as fragments ripped out of history, even though, like most torn pages, their edges are ragged.

Czeslaw Milosz, a Polish poet active in the underground, survived the Nazi occupation of Warsaw and with his fellow intellectuals tentatively welcomed Russian "liberation." Dedicated to Poland's rebirth, he cooperated for some months with the liberators. Finally, he felt forced to a decision, and in 1951 left the Polish diplomatic corps to seek refuge in France.

His nonfiction "Captive Mind" outlined the predicament of the Central European intellectual, and by some composite case histories described various reactions to the Communist challenge. His novel, **THE SEIZURE OF POWER**, (Criterion Books) is a complementary although less cohesive work. In it, his intellectuals are hurled into the violent motion of war and emerge to play out their characteristic destinies.

Milosz achieves frightening immediacy in his battle scenes at the expense of narrative power. His characters are seldom arrested in movement long enough to enlist our sympathies as individuals.

A prefatory note explains the politically complex situation that prevailed when the Germans and Russians struggled for the ruined city, but for the non-Pole, this briefing is insufficient. Despite these structural weaknesses, the novel is as vivid as a newsreel and won the Prix Littéraire European.

In **THE NINETY AND NINE** by Imre Kovacs (Funk and Wagnalls) we witness the same historical moment in Hungary—"liberation" of an oppressed people and resulting social upheaval.

Technically more finished and more leisurely in pace than its Polish counterpart, this Hungarian novel is also more didactic. Its situation recalls "Darkness at Noon," although Kovacs never matches Koestler's dramatic impact.

Father Janos, Catholic priest who is Kovacs' hero, winds up in jail with Hungary's deposed No. 2 Communist. The running argument between them fills half the novel, heightening its interest as a political document while weakening its claim on the imagination.

The author's assumption of sympathy with the viewpoint of the church will alienate some readers; yet the novel remains an authentic record of what happens when the Communists come. Kovacs now lives in this country.

The New York Times June 20, 1955



Dr. Gyula Bartha

GYULA BARTHA, LAWYER WAS 63

Counsel for Social Democrats
in Hungary Dies—Escaped
From Nazis and Reds

Dr. Gyula Bartha, a former legal counselor of the Social Democratic Party of Hungary, died Saturday night at Mount Sinai Hospital. His age was 63.

For many years a lawyer in Budapest, Dr. Bartha in 1944 was seized as a hostage by the Nazi occupation forces. He escaped and lived in hiding, only to be seized again in 1948 by the Russians.

With the help of friends, he once more escaped. He made his way to Switzerland and came to this country in 1952. His health, however, had been broken, and a heart condition made it impossible for him to resume the practice of his profession here. He had been living at 611 West 112th Street.

Dr. Bartha practiced law in Budapest from 1921 to 1944. In addition to serving the Social Democratic Party, he had been counselor to the Hungarian sugar concern of Ig. Deutsch Sons and the Hungarian Sugar Trust.

Dr. Bartha's last major undertaking was the initiation of a movement to liberate Anna Kethly, for many years a leading Social Democratic member of the Hungarian Parliament, who had been imprisoned by the Hungarian Communist Government. She was set free last winter.

Herold Tribune June 25, 1955

34 Foreign-Language Journals In U. S. Said to Follow Red Line

Senate Unit Is Told They
Are a Defense 'Leak'—
18 Are in New York

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24—A witness told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee today that thirty-four foreign-language newspapers in the United States consistently followed the Communist line. Eighteen of the papers are published in New York.

Mrs. Stella Andrassy, former foreign-language press and radio liaison officer with the New York Civil Defense Office, was the witness. She testified that the papers "tell the most horrible things about America." She said they were the only publications published in America that could be sent behind the Iron Curtain.

Mrs. Andrassy, who described herself as an author and lecturer, said she had been born in Sweden, had married a Hungarian diplomat and had come to this country in 1948. She said she had applied for American citizenship "the first week I got here."

She said she had been "astonished to learn that so many" of the foreign-language papers with which she came in contact in Civil Defense work were pro-Communist.

Defense 'Leak' Seen

"It is a leak in your defense system," she said. "Information goes from here to those countries and vice versa. It is a Red tide wave flowing to and from."

Mrs. Andrassy read excerpts from the papers she had named. They urged the admission of Red China to the United Nations, accused the United States of germ warfare in Korea and asserted there was "a camp of peace led by the U.S.S.R. and a camp of reaction and war led by the United States."

Mrs. Andrassy said one paper, the Russky Golos, a Russian language paper published in New York, was "in many ways just another version of the Pravda."

The witness estimated that the combined circulation of the papers on her list was approximately 137,000, with a readership of about 1,000,000.

The subcommittee said there were 857 regularly published foreign language periodicals in this country and another 200 published in English for specific cultural groups.

The foreign language newspapers listed by Mrs. Andrassy were:

Dielli, Albanian, Boston; Liria, Albanian, Boston; Norvor, Armenian, Fresno, Calif.; Baikal, Armenian, Boston; Eritassard Aharvastan, Armenian, New York; Lraper, Armenian, New York; Armenian Mirror Spectator, Armenian, Boston.

Narodna Volya, Bulgarian, Detroit; Karpatska Rus, Carpatho Russian, Yonkers; China Daily News, Chinese, New York; Amerikas Latweetis, Latvian, Boston; Narodni Glasnik, Croatin, Chicago; Hrvotski Svijet, Croatian, New



Associated Press Wirephoto

Mrs. Stella Andrassy

Nork; Nova Doba, Czech, Chicago; Uus Iilm, Estonian, New York; Naisten Viiri, Finnish, Superior, Wis.; Tymies Eteepain, Finnish, Superior, Wis.; German American, New York; Greek American Tribune, Greek, New York; Amerikai Majyar Szo, Hungarian, New York; Nok Vilaga, Hungarian, New York.

Bermunkas, Hungarian, Cleveland; Vilnis, Lithuanian, Chicago; Laisve, Lithuanian, Richmond Hill, L. I.; Sviesa, Lithuanian, Brooklyn; Tiesa, Lithuanian, Richmond Hill, L. I.; Glos Ludowy, Polish, Detroit; Romanul American, Roumanian, Detroit.

Russky Golos, Russian, New York; Ludove Noviny, Slovak, Chicago; Glas Noroda, Slovene, Brooklyn; Ukrainian Daily News, Ukrainian, New York; Hromadsky Holos, Ukrainian, New York; Morgen Freiheit, Yiddish, New York.

The office of The Russky Golos at 130 East Sixteenth Street declined to comment on Mrs. Andrassy's statement in the absence of the editor, David Z. Krinkin.

Persons familiar with circulation problems behind the Iron Curtain said that it was as impossible for a private person there to subscribe to The New York Daily Worker as it was to The New York Times or any other paper. It sent from this country, however, both would be distributed through the mails in the same way, they said. The papers might be delivered and might not. Neither publication appears for sale on news stands in the Soviet Union.

Up From Abilene

THE GREAT AMERICAN HERITAGE: The Story of the Five Eisenhower Brothers. By Bela Kornitzer. Illustrated. 331 pp. New York. Farrar Straus & Cudahy. \$5.

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

AS Bela Kornitzer, says, this book is "not in the strict sense a biography at all," but rather the story of the Eisenhower family. A reviewer must add at once that it is not in the strict sense a book, either. It is a tract, a homily, an agglomeration of statements from the five living Eisenhower brothers that staggers under the weight of a thousand of Mr. Kornitzer's clichés, suffers from repetitiousness, is half smothered in unintentional pomposity and self-righteousness. For all that, it is interesting here and there, and in parts rather moving, too.

Mr. Kornitzer, who describes himself as "a foreign-born American citizen who came to this country as a refugee from Communist tyranny," has made "an inquiry into the great American heritage of the Eisenhowers." In this search he is painfully energetic—and painfully inept—and desperately constant in his devotion to the central theme. This central theme is, he says, that "the real wealth of the United States is spiritual, more than material, and that the strength of this country stems from the nation's democratic heritage, which is inculcated in the lives of its citizens in their youth and in their homes."

THERE is an utterly convincing showing that the Eisenhower brothers—Dwight, the President of the United States; Arthur, a banker in Kansas City, Mo.; Edgar, a lawyer in Tacoma, Wash.; Earl, the manager of a suburban newspaper in La Grange, Ill., and Milton, president of Pennsylvania State College—are all in the best sense first-rate Americans.

Unhappily, this showing is not much due to Mr. Kornitzer's own tireless efforts, which took the form of a series of recorded interviews with the brothers. The book is mostly the transcript of those interviews—extremely short and in paraphrase in the case of the President—strung together with the author contributing "just those words necessary to make the lives of the Eisenhowers, compiled from the interviews, a coherent family narrative." "The Great American Heritage" has its value, instead, in the fact that even in this transcript treatment, which has all the charm and perception of a question-and-answer job in a news maga-

Mr. White is a member of The Times Washington bureau. His "The Taft Story" won a Pulitzer prize.



Photograph from "The Great American Heritage."
The Eisenhower brothers: From left (seated) Arthur, the President, and Milton (standing), Edgar and Earl.

zine, some fragments of five personalities come through.

It is impossible not to know, when one has finished the book, that these are five good men; good in the sense that they are decent, tolerant, kindly, unostentatious, devoted to the best of American traditions. One will read in vain, however, to find in it any adequate representation, full face, of even a single personality. It would be unfair in this connection not to point out that Mr. Kornitzer at the outset disavows any intention to focus on the President as "the brightest star in the clan." Nevertheless, it is fair to say that while the book throws some small new light on the four other brothers, it contributes literally nothing to public understanding of the President himself.

IT is no news that the President had a rather Spartan boyhood, that he believes more in opportunity for service than in personal security, and that he holds the things of the spirit to be above all other things. And Mr. Kornitzer approaches his task—which really is to show that the glory of America lies in its "countless homes of decent, hard-working families"—

with an embarrassing superabundance of goodwill.

But there is another side to this tale, and another side to this book. The good things about it are not negligible. There is great charm—and not a little reassurance—in the rather inferentially drawn but arresting picture of the household in Abilene, Kan., in which the President and his brothers grew up a good while ago.

This was a house in which men were made; real men, disciplined by a strong father, warmed and enlightened by a superior mother; taught to carry man's load and to play the man's part uncomplainingly to the end. If Mr. Kornitzer rather labors the stated theme of spiritual wealth, no one could do other than deeply respect the unintentional showing, arising from the comments of all the brothers, of the decency and innate cleanliness of this prairie home.

Almost any man of middle life will find this flashback on a home to be anything but novel or startling; he will feel not wonder but a sense of nostalgia. For while the middle-aged man who grew up, say, in a Presby-

terian Western home of distinctly moderate means will perhaps not have heard of the Eisenhower family church, The River Brethren, he will not find himself alien in any real sense to that Abilene scene.

The father, David, quiet, a man who provided for his family, directed it at the top, had his own mind and ran his own show—he is a thousand men, and not one. The mother, Ida, devout but no fanatic, mellow, wise beyond the prairie, perhaps a bit more cheerful, a bit more understanding than Father—she, too, is a thousand and not one.

This reviewer cannot suppress the suspicion that David and Ida Eisenhower would not have cared very much for this book. For the trouble with it is that it too anxiously proves what needs no proof—that is, that the President is the product of a good home. And since it does nothing toward illuminating the present occupant of the White House, the whole thing seems merely a kindly but gauche and purposeless intrusion, a mere prolix act of sloganeering in behalf of ordinary decency.

u.7 Times June 28, 1955

Washington Dilemma

Analysis of U. S. Problem: Reconciling East and West on Germany, Disarming

By JAMES RESTON

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27—In its preparations for the Geneva conference of the Big Four next month, the United States is looking for a formula that will do two things:

First, reconcile the divergent disarmament ideas of the two sides, and second, reconcile Washington's desire for a free and united Germany with Moscow's fears of a powerfully re-armed Germany.

As a result of the conversations in New York and San Francisco in the last ten days, it is generally recognized that Moscow will not agree to a unification of Germany that would allow that country to extend the Western defense line all the way east to the Polish frontier.

At the same time, the West rules out the Soviet suggestions for the dismantling of the Western alliance and the system of bases on which that alliance rests.

The problem therefore, as officials here estimate it, is to see whether any means can be found by which the Communist or Warsaw system of alliances on the one hand and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization system on the other can reach a compromise on the size and location of forces on the two sides of the Iron Curtain and at the same time unify Germany without increasing Moscow's fear of Germany.

A Conclusion Still Unreached

Washington may have to come to the conclusion eventually, as Paris evidently has already, that no compromise between the two systems can be reached except on the basis of the present territorial status quo, including a division of Germany, but it has not reached that conclusion yet.

There is now general agreement here that the Russians are sincerely eager to negotiate a disarmament agreement, and it is hoped that this objective, which the United States and the other Western powers share, may provide the basis for a compromise.

Moscow is apparently finding the economic and financial burdens of a growing population (it is rising at the rate of 3,000,000 a year), plus the demand of the arms race, and the drain of the arming and industrialization of Communist China more than it can hope to carry over a long period of time.

The Russians are not only trying to reach the level of United States arms production, but they are trying to overcome the lag of the last few years.

More than that, they are attempting to do something no other nation has ever attempted: they are trying to arm and industrialize a new empire without having a natural export surplus. What they export has to come out of the standard of living of their own people at a time when they are having trouble meeting the law standards of their present population.

Possible Basis Is Seen

For these reasons, it is assumed here, they would like to cut the demands of the arms race. Also, all the intelligence reports coming into the Western capitals suggest that the Russians have finally realized the dangers even to their vast continental country of the combination of Western air and hydro-

gen bomb power, operating from bases that are closer to their sources of power than theirs are to ours in the United States.

If this is the explanation of the Soviet Union's recent emphasis on the need for a disarmament agreement, officials here think that there may be a basis for serious negotiation. This will not be done at Geneva. All that will be done there is to discuss ways and means by which such questions can be negotiated later.

Meanwhile, it is essential to define the main lines of Western policy toward the Soviet Union and its satellites so that the four heads of government can decide whether it would be useful to set up East-West committees to discuss disarmament, a general security system for Europe, Germany, world trade, etc.

All that can be said now is that Washington is considering a number of ideas that might lead to fruitful negotiations. Officials will try to persuade the Russians, for example, that Moscow cannot hope to achieve the reduction of tensions they are always talking about so long as Germany remains divided.

Held Entitled to Guarantees

Washington agrees that the Russians are entitled to guarantees that a rearmed Germany will not be an aggressive Germany. Officials here are talking about the possibility that a unified Germany might agree to neutralize the eastern Germany now controlled by the Communists and that it will accept the same restraints now placed on West Germany about not experimenting with or manufacturing atomic weapons.

At the same time, officials here are discussing the possibility of reaching a new security agreement under which the NATO powers in Western Europe and the Warsaw powers in Eastern Europe might get together after Geneva to see whether they can agree on the size and location of a limited number of troops on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

If the troops on both sides of the curtain could be "thinned out" and distributed in such a way as to increase the security of both East and West, guarantees of nonaggression and a wider disarmament agreement might then be negotiated.

It is already clear that the Western powers will not listen to any such radical departure from the present balance of power system as was suggested by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Vyacheslav M. Molotov, at San Francisco. Mr. Molotov then asked the abolition of the Western alliance and a disarmament system based on only "limited inspection."

What is being sought here is something less dramatic: a modification of the present system. It would be based on acceptances on both sides that the two security line-ups are here to stay for some time; that tensions cannot really be reduced so long as potentially the strongest nation in Europe is divided; that a limited but nevertheless important agreement can be reached that would reduce and relocate the antagonistic armies; and that guarantees of nonaggression could be exchanged between East and West.