

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

For Chocolate Soldier
1955. 07. 1-15.

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July 2, 1955

Soviets Hint They'll Look to Ike at Geneva

Page One Pravda Editorial Welcomes Eisenhower Proposal to End Cold War

Reuters

MOSCOW (Saturday), July 2 — Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, today welcomed President Eisenhower's "just and valuable proposal to repudiate the 'cold war.'"

But in a front-page editorial, the newspaper sharply criticized as "at variance" with this proposal—made at a press conference on Wednesday—his statement that there could be no real peace in the world until the "Soviet satellites" were able to choose their form of government freely.

"Soviet public opinion accepts with satisfaction what Eisenhower said about the need to relax international tension with the aim of guaranteeing

peace throughout the world," the newspaper said.

But, "it would be wrong, however, to pass over both statements of the President of the United States at his press conference which are at variance with these sensible aims."

Pravda declared that the President's statements on "satellites" showed "the U. S. A. still intends to seek changes in the existing governmental and social order in the countries of the people's democracies, although experience, it would seem, has shown convincingly enough the fruitlessness of such attempts."

Western observers in Moscow believe that Pravda's praise for the general tenor of Mr. Eisenhower's press conference con-

firms that the Soviet Union has great hopes and expectations of the part he may be able to play at Geneva in bringing the world's problems nearer solution.

These observers said that the public welcome given by Pravda, the Soviet Union's most authoritative newspaper, to many points in the President's press conference, is of far greater significance than the orthodox and expected reaction to his references to "satellites."

The fact that Pravda devoted one of the editorial's two columns to the question of "satellites" is considered to indicate Soviet sensitivity on this point.

N.Y. Herald Tribune

July 3, 1955

Eisenhower to Broadcast Radio Free Europe Message

Radio Free Europe celebrates its fifth anniversary tomorrow and the highlight of the celebration will be a special message by President Eisenhower broadcast to peoples living behind the Iron Curtain.

News, commentary and feature programs will be used also to remind people in captive countries that Radio Free Europe is demonstrating the refusal of American people to accept the Soviet conquest of satellite countries.

Besides the President, Vice-President Nixon, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Adlai E. Stevenson and Whitney H. Shepardson, president of the Free Europe Committee, Inc., also will broadcast special messages.

The prepared text of the President's message follows: "On the fifth anniversary of Radio Free Europe, I wish to pay tribute to the peoples of Central and Eastern Europe for maintaining their

love of freedom in the face of adversity. I congratulate Radio Free Europe on its work to fortify in these peoples the spirit of liberty—a spirit that assures the ultimate achievement of their hopes and aspirations."

Radio Free Europe maintains an office at 110 W. 57th St. Its operations are supported by voluntary contributions made to the Crusade for Freedom, which conducted its first annual drive in 1950, the year Radio Free Europe first went on the air.

The organization maintains twenty-nine short-wave and medium-wave transmitters and relay stations in West Germany and Portugal, a newsroom in Munich and fourteen information gathering bureaus in other sections of Europe.

The New York Times

July 3, 1955

FOR CHOCOLATE SOLDIER

Hungary Disguises Arms Plant as Candy Factory

North American Newspaper Alliance.

VIENNA—A Hungarian refugee, formerly a factory engineer, who has escaped from Hungary to Austria, says that an arms factory in the town of Sirok, producing rifles, machine guns and ammunition, has been disguised as a chocolate factory.

Workers are not allowed to leave the town without a special permit, which is granted only in exceptional circumstances.

Was Post 6 VII 955

Hungary Crisis Reported Near; Premier 'Missing'

HUNGARY, Austria, July 5 (AP)—Red Hungary was reported today to be on the verge of a national crisis.

The independent Vienna newspaper, Neuer Kurier, said Premier Andras Hegedus is missing from the Hungarian capital and that police terror is being applied to stem strong undercurrents of revolt.

The newspaper gave no sources for its information. But there have been persistent reports here of serious disturbances within the Communist-run land.

These reports said hundreds of police arrived in Budapest two weeks ago and raided homes, cafes and coffee houses. The police were said to be patrolling the streets with guns half out of their holsters.

Hegedus, who assumed the premiership last April, was not among the top Hungarian Government and party officials who showed up for a July 4 party at the United States legation in Budapest yesterday. Matyas Rakosi, boss of the Hungarian

Communist Party, was present.

[Reports from Vienna indicating a state of semi-emergency now exists in Hungary were discounted in Washington by diplomatic officials, who said they had received no such reports from behind the Iron Curtain, the New York Herald Tribune reported.

[It was readily admitted, however, that in the past few months the Hungarian Government under Premier Andras Hegedus has pursued a more repressive policy, that Communist Party officials have been ordered to follow a new tough line and enforce discipline throughout the party.]

There were unconfirmed reports last week that Hegedus had fallen from power or had been called to Moscow for consultations.

These reports dovetailed with information reaching highly reliable Western sources who said Hungarian police had opened a terror campaign about two weeks ago.

The newspaper reported that

Wash. Post 9.VII 955

Canada May Sell Wheat To Hungary

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 8 (AP) Communist Hungary is seeking to buy about 7,000,000 bushels of wheat from Canada.

Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent said today Canada has informed the Soviet satellite that its first offer is not satisfactory.

Poland is in the midst of buying 9¼ million bushels of Canadian wheat, with the St. Laurent government guaranteeing credit for the deal. Canada, like the United States, has a huge surplus of wheat.

Poland is paying 15 per cent down on its 19-million-dollar purchase price, with the federal treasury backing the government-controlled Export Credits Insurance Corp. in an insurance policy on the balance.

The Prime Minister told the House Hungary suggested a 10-per cent cash payment but the cabinet decided that was not enough. The cabinet said it would authorize a sale if Hungary paid 15 per cent cash and the balance in 12 months, as Poland is doing.

Opposition leader George Drew asked whether Canada is trying to outbid the United States in the disposition abroad of wheat and other foodstuffs in retaliation for United States tariff policies.

St. Laurent declared Canada is not attempting a policy of retaliation, and the sales are not "loss leaders." The butter had been sold at the European price and the wheat at the Canadian price, the Prime Minister added.

Sunday Star W VII 955

AP Reporter and Wife in Budapest Held on Charge of Spying for U. S.

VIENNA, Austria, July 9 (AP).

—The Hungarian government today confirmed reports that Endre Marton and his wife, both correspondents for American news services, had been arrested on charges of spying for United States intelligence.

Mr. Marton has been Budapest correspondent for the Associated Press since 1947. Mrs. Marton has been correspondent for the United Press for about the same length of time. Both are Hungarian nationals.

The announcement said two other Hungarian nationals, Balint Kapocsi and Cornel Balas, employees of the American Legation in Budapest, also had been arrested on the same charge.

Mr. Marton, 44, apparently was arrested last February. The Associated Press had been unable to reach him by normal telephone or telegraph channels since that time, but reported on May 5 indications that he was under arrest.

Previously, Frank Starzel, general manager of the Associated Press had asked the Hungarian Ministry for information concerning Mr. Marton, but was referred to the American Legation in Budapest. The legation could only report rumors that Mr. Marton was being detained by the secret police. No information was available as to the charges at that time.

The last telephone call from Vienna to Mrs. Marton in Budapest was on June 19. Reports that she too had been arrested circulated soon after that but could not be confirmed at the time.

The announcement today by the Hungarian Interior Ministry



ENDRE MARTON



MRS. MARTON

—AP Wirephotos.

said the two correspondents and the two legation employees had been arrested on "suspicion of having carried out for a considerable time espionage for American intelligence organizations."

"The investigations have not yet been completed and are being continued," the announcement added.

The Martons have two children. Mr. Marton was educated in England and had a doctorate degree in economics from Budapest University.

His byline had become familiar to Western newspaper readers in the eight years he covered events behind the Iron Curtain. Though his dispatches were not directly censored, as a Hungarian national he was subject to the regulations a Communist regime uses to keep its citizens in line.

Nevertheless, he succeeded in

depicting many phases of economic, cultural and political life in Communist Hungary.

Some of his dispatches, which would be considered in the West only as the normal efforts of a reporter, may now be held against him by Communist authorities.

He covered the trial of Josef Cardinal Mindzenty; the trial of Laszlo Rajk, the former foreign minister and interior minister who was hanged in 1949 after "confessing" he had plotted with Yugoslavia's Tito; the trial and eventual release of Robert A. Vogeler, American businessman; the "new course" in Hungarian politics after the death of Stalin when Imre Nagy temporarily succeeded strongman Matyas Rakosi as premier, and the switch back when Nagy gave way to Andras Hegedus.

N. J. Herald Trib. 14 VII 955

The Danubia Plan

By Henry C. Wolfe

THE Danube washes the shores of history and romance as it flows from the Black Forest to the Black Sea.

Right now the area watered by the storied river is of increasing importance in the relations between the East and the West. Behind the Soviet "disengagement" in Austria, the political maneuvering in Germany and the talk of "lessening tension" in Europe, Danubia may possibly be taking shape as a belt of neutral states.

Song and story to the contrary, there is more to Danubia than picturesque castles, gay peasant costumes, Gypsy music, goose girls and linden blossoms. The region has more substantial resources—Bohemian and Moravian industry, Slovak timber, Austrian industry, minerals and hydro-electric power, Hungarian food, Romanian oil.

Yet in spite of its industrial and natural riches, the area was plagued before World War II by economic troubles. Tariff barriers and currency restrictions hindered commerce between the various nations. What should have been a natural economic entity was broken up by "Balkanization."

The fact that the region once ruled by Austria was in itself something of a balanced economic unit inspired the Czech historian Palacky (1798-1876) to remark: "If Austria did not exist, it would be necessary to invent it." When the Austro-Hungarian empire, embracing most of Danubia, was liquidated by the World War I peace treaties, the economy of the Danube valley suffered.

In the late '30s more and more Danubian leaders came to recognize the necessity of creating some sort of regional economic confederation to fill the vacuum left by the late Dual Monarchy. Unfortunately, nationalism and political and territorial rivalries blocked the constructive movement.

It is one of today's great ironies that the Soviets have unwittingly played a major role in bringing the peoples of the Danube together. A common bond of suffering has done more toward promoting international co-operation in Central Europe than anything else in our time.

Many of the men who held high positions in governments, industrial and intellectual life and peasant movements found refuge abroad. There, through such organizations as the IPU (International Peasant Union) and the ACEN (Assembly of Captive European Nations) the exiles have been able to meet and plan for their common future. From their perspective of time and distance, they envision an economic federation without tariff barriers and currency restrictions.

These men, be it understood, are not visionaries. They are experienced leaders, some of whom have had first-hand contacts with the Kremlin. They recognize the folly of arousing false hopes in their homelands. They are trying to steer their way cautiously between wishful thinking, on the one hand, and, on the other, tragic unprepared-

ness in the face of sudden major changes in Soviet foreign policy. These might conceivably entail Russian military evacuation of at least part of Danubia.

There have been at least four developments which give the planners cause for encouragement: (1) The promised Soviet withdrawal from Austria, a prospect that looked almost hopeless even four months ago; (2) The passive resistance campaign unrelentingly waged by the Danubian peoples against the Soviet occupation; (3) The failure of Central Europe to prove the gold mine anticipated by the Kremlin; (4) President Eisenhower's recent statement that "there could be no real peace in the world" until the captive nations have the right to determine their own destiny.

Now no one, least of all the Danubian leaders, believes that anything but self-interest would motivate the Soviets to evacuate a single acre of occupied territory. But if it is true that the Kremlin needs a period in which to concentrate on home agricultural and economic problems, the "disengagement" from Austria may set a pattern. And if the Kremlin is genuinely concerned about its military security, what could serve the purpose better than a large neutral bloc stretching from Germany to the Black Sea?

If the Kremlin should agree to withdraw from Danubia, every one concedes, the price will be high. The Soviets will insist, of course, on neutralization. Following the pattern set up in Austria, they will exact a heavy economic contribution for years to come. This would include industrial goods, timber, minerals, oil and food. But the Kremlin strategists may well be astute enough to realize that they could be assured of a far larger economic haul from a free Danubia than from rebellious captive states.

In the Danubia plan, Austria plays a key role. Geographically, this nation serves as the gateway from Western Europe to the great Pannonian plain and the Balkans beyond. Moreover, Vienna is Danubia's largest city, is located on the regional river and has ancient commercial, banking and shipping traditions. The Austrian metropolis, once the music capital of Europe, would be the economic capital of a Danubian confederation.

One reason why the Danubian leaders are so confident of co-operation between their respective countries is that the old troublemakers have no influence in the councils of the IPU and the ACEN. The fascist elements, the militarists and the chauvinists who stirred up dissension between the world wars have lost their power. The middle-of-the-roads are determined that none of these shall get back in the saddle.

In the fateful months ahead, Danubia could prove a significant factor in East-West negotiations. In its fate may lie the clew to the Kremlin's real intentions. This picturesque and important part of the world is worth watching.

Times 14 VII 955

M'CARTHY BEATEN IN VOTE ON GENEVA

Senators Reject Resolution
to Make Soviet Satellites
a Conference Issue

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously rejected today a resolution by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy proposing that this country break off relations with the Soviet satellites.

The committee, also unanimously, adopted a substitute by which the Senate would "proclaim the hope" for the eventual liberation of "peoples who have been subjected to the captivity of alien despotism."

These "peoples" are not identified, nor is the Soviet Union mentioned in this approved version. It was offered by the Senate Republican and Democratic leadership, approved in advance by President Eisenhower and in all probability will be passed by the Senate itself tomorrow.

The Foreign Relations Committee's action had dual effect:

¶It again threw back Mr. McCarthy, a Wisconsin Republican, in his persistent efforts to force the President to make an issue at the Big Four conference in Geneva of Soviet acts of enslavement.

¶It gave some generalized reassurance to the satellite peo-

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

M'CARTHY BEATEN IN VOTE ON GENEVA

Continued From Page 1

ples, however, of this country's sympathetic interest in their position.

McCarthy Pleads in Vain

Senator McCarthy appealed in vain before the committee in closed session to clear his "hard" paper and not the softer text that Senators William F. Knowland of California and Earle C. Clements of Kentucky, the Republican and Democratic Senate leaders, had offered in behalf of the Administration.

Mr. McCarthy has persistently attacked, as foreshadowing "appeasement" of the Communists, the President's decision to participate at all in the Big Four meeting with the heads of Government of Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

He ridiculed the Administration's resolution, noting that it mentioned neither the Soviet Union nor communism in general.

"The Administration," he said, "is, to be sure, indignant over the fate of the captive peoples—but not so indignant as to risk identifying the tyrants by name."

The purpose, he added, as "to avoid giving offense to the Soviet Union," and the Senate had "knuckled under."

Senator McCarthy for weeks has been recalling that the President campaigned in 1952 on a plank that many interpreted as calling for the liberation of the satellites. He has also been demanding of his Republican colleagues that they support the liberation concept now.

With the "pious statements" now being prepared, he asserted, the world might conclude "that the American Government's concern for oppressed peoples is a cheap politician's concern about how Americans of Eastern European descent will vote in the next election."

When the time came, the committee voted down Mr. McCarthy's resolution 13 to 0—specifically to shelve, or "table," it.

It went on then to approve the Administration version by 14 to 0 and, by the same vote, to approve another resolution on the subject of self-government that had been passed 367 to 0 by the House of Representatives.

The variation in the Senate committee's 14-0 and 13-0 votes was explained by the fact that Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican of Wisconsin, abstained on the McCarthy paper.

The House resolution would express the belief of both houses of Congress that the United States Government should conduct its foreign policies so as to "support other peoples in their

efforts to achieve self-government."

The Administration resolution—and Mr. McCarthy's as well—likewise would only be advisory from the Senate to the Administration and not mandatory.

On June 22 the Senate by vote of 77 to 4 rejected Mr. McCarthy's first attempt on the subject—a paper by which he sought to direct the President not to participate at Geneva unless the Russians would agree to discuss the satellite questions.

At the background of his attempts has been a determination, thus far without success, to rally the right-wing Republicans against the President's whole newly adopted policy of negotiating with world communism.