

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

1205 Refugees Arrive From Germany, Austria
1955. 08. 1-15.

- Soviet Bloc Buys More Goods Here
- Hungary Deport Kin Of People in West
- Austria 6, Love Stood between Him and Freud
- 1,205 Refugees Arrive From Germany
- Hungary's Rakosi Gives Tito Pledge
- Archduke Albrecht, 58, Dies; Renounced Hungary Throne
- Soviet To Retain Force In Romania

The New York Times

Aug 1. 1955

SOVIET BLOC BUYS MORE GOODS HERE

Report by Weeks Says Trade
in Nonstrategic Materials
Is Showing Slow Rise

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31—Soviet interest in nonstrategic commodities available for export from this country is growing, Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce, said today.

In the Commerce Department's thirty-first quarterly report to the White House and Congress on the operation of national export controls, he said that the volume of such trade with the Soviet Union and its satellites, although far below the pre-Korean levels, was slowly rising.

He declared that, exclusive of relief shipments, this country's exports to the Russians and the satellites was \$1,615,000 in the first quarter of this year, compared with \$1,253,000 in the last quarter of 1954 and \$330,000 in the first quarter of 1954.

Danube Relief Added

Food grains, insecticides and medicinals sent to Czechoslovakia, Hungary and East Germany under the President's Food Relief Program for the Danube Basin brought the combined shipments to Russia and her satellites to \$3,131,000 in the first three months of this year.

License approvals for European Soviet bloc destinations in the first quarter of this year, the report said, included such relatively new items as aluminum chloride, citric acid, artists' supplies and truck tires.

Another indication of the broadening of Soviet interest in nonstrategic goods, Mr. Weeks noted, was the receipt of an application to export 500 new passenger automobiles, valued at \$1,017,000, to Bulgaria. This application was approved in the second quarter of this year, he c.

added, "in accordance with the department's long-standing policy generally to approve exports of nonstrategic goods to the U. S. S. R. and its European satellites, except where a particular transaction is viewed as having an adverse net impact upon the security interests of the Free World."

Imports Also Show Rise

This country's imports from the European Soviet bloc also increased in the first quarter of this year to \$12,746,000 from \$11,251,000 in the preceding quarter and \$9,205,000 in the first quarter of 1954.

In terms of annual rate, first-quarter 1955 general imports exceeded \$50,000,000. This compares with imports of \$42,277,000 last year, \$36,437,000 in 1953 and \$108,242,000 in 1947, the last year in which normal post-war trade was conducted with Russia.

Imports from the bloc in the first quarter of this year were concentrated mostly in furs and manufactures, cotton linters and waste, benzene, photographic goods and fertilizers.

The Washington Post
and Times Herald

Aug 5, 1955

Hungary Deports Kin Of People in West

Reuters

VIENNA, Aug. 4—The Austrian Socialist Press Service said today Communist Hungarian authorities have begun a deportation campaign from Budapest and other cities of people who have relatives in the West.

So far, about 150 persons have been taken away from Budapest, and a total of 800 were on the Budapest deportation lists, it was reported. Their homes were being confiscated, the press service said.

by Thers
Boyl Review

Aug 7, 1955

Love Stood Between Him and Freud

THE LEAVEN OF LOVE: A Development of the Psychoanalytic Theory and Technique of Sandor Ferenczi. By Izette de Forest. 206 pp. New York: Harper & Bros. \$3.50.

By ERIC FROMM

SIGMUND FREUD had the tragic fate of seeing some of his most gifted pupils (Adler, Jung and Rank) leave him and become the leaders of rival schools. These men may have been the most ambitious of his followers, those most eager not to stand in Freud's shadow any longer; they were also original and active thinkers who saw some of the weaknesses of Freud's system and pointed to new roads in theory and therapy.

Only one of Freud's early collaborators did not leave the master, though he criticized and deviated essentially: he was Sándor Ferenczi. Since he is not the leader of a new school he is also much less known than the other three dissenters, which is

Mr. Fromm, the psychoanalyst, is author of several books, among them "The Forgotten Language."

regrettable, since Ferenczi, especially in the last years of his life, made one of the most significant contributions to the development of psychoanalytic therapy. We warmly welcome, therefore, the present volume by Izette de Forest, one of Ferenczi's students, who gives a picture of Ferenczi's ideas in the last period of his life. Ferenczi himself never did re-



Sandor Ferenczi.

cord these ideas systematically.

The central issue in Ferenczi's deviation from Freud is the relationship between analyst and patient. In Freud's view this relationship had to be absolutely neutral and impersonal. The analyst had to be like a mirror, showing himself as little as possible to the patient; his relationship to a patient had to be one of scientific detachment, devoid of any kind of emotional participation. Freud believed that only under these conditions could the reaction of the patient to the analyst clearly show those earlier, irrational expectations, fears and desires which the patient "transfers" upon the analyst. If the analyst was a reality rather than a blank mirror, so Freud reasoned, how could one ever recognize the patient's unconscious in his transference relationship to the analyst?

WHATEVER the merits of Freud's ideas were, Ferenczi became more and more convinced that Freud's view was wrong in this respect. He came to believe that the indispensable healing power in the therapeutic gift is love. In personal discussions with Mrs. de Forest, Ferenczi formulated his new principle in this way: "Psychoanalytic 'cure' is in direct proportion to the cherishing love given by the psychoanalyst to the patient; the love which the psychoneurotic patient *needs*, not necessarily the love which he thinks he needs and therefore demands."

The implication in this formulation is a concept of love that differs from Freud's. For Freud love was essentially a more or less direct outcome of the sexual instinct; for Ferenczi love in this context is akin to tenderness and motherly love.

Since the time Ferenczi arrived at his new insight a number of other psychoanalysts have arrived at similar results. Harry Stock Sullivan in his definition of the analyst's role as a "non-

u-7. Harold Inhouse

August 7, 1955

Transport 2d of 7 Due in '55

1,205 Refugees Arrive From Germany, Austria

The United States naval transport General W. C. Langfitt arrived at Pier 86, Hudson River at 4:16h St., yesterday morning carrying 1,205 European refugees to their new homeland.

It was the second of seven shiploads of immigrants scheduled to arrive in this country in 1955 under the refugee relief act, which authorizes the admission of 209,000 Europeans by the end of 1956.

The ship, which left Bremerhaven, Germany, July 28, was chartered by the twenty-six-member nation Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. The General Langfitt

recently was put into service to supplement I. C. E. M.-chartered airflights and bookings on commercial vessels after the rate of visa issuance under the refugee act was stepped up for persons in Germany and Austria.

Most From Red Nations

Of the passengers, 805 were from Germany and 400 from Austria, though originally most of them either had escaped or been expelled from Communist countries. They are expected to settle in thirtysix states, with New York to receive the largest number—228.

The largest family aboard ship was that of George Baal, forty-

six; his wife, Minna, thirty-eight, and their seven children, Johannes, nineteen; Adam, seventeen; Maria, fifteen; Josef, twelve; Minna, ten; Georg, seven, and Irma, 5.

The Baals are ethnic Germans who had settled in the Soviet Union's Volga farmlands. When the Nazis invaded Russia during World War II, the family was taken to Poland and then to Germany, where it remained until its present voyage. The family will travel to Ovid, Col., where a cousin of Mrs. Baal, Adam Klug, who operates a gasoline station, has promised employment for her husband and two older boys.

Hungarian Family of Six In

Also on board were a Hungarian escapee, Lajos Hajou-Nemeth, forty-six; his wife, Ilona, and their four sons, Bela, twenty-one; Miklos, eleven; Lajos, seventeen, and Laszlo, ten. Mr. Nemeth fled from his native land in 1947, leaving his family

behind, but by 1953, after making contact with the Hungarian underground, he was able to bring his wife and children to Western Germany.

Mr. Nemeth was an official of the Hungarian Peasant party, which he said, operated while the Germans were occupying Hungary but was outlawed when the Communists took power.

He said, "Hungary today is one large concentration camp."

The Nemeths will go to a farm in Darby, Pa., where Mr. Nemeth has been promised work at the Little Flower Institute at Springfield Road.

The N. Y. Times

Aug 9, 1955

HUNGARY'S RAKOSI GIVES TITO PLEDGE

Assures Yugoslav President
of Renewed Friendship—
Blames Jailed Police Chief

By JOHN MacCORMAC

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Aug. 8—Matyas Rakosi, Communist leader of Hungary, gave a soft answer tonight to President Tito's accusation that he had been hindering a reconciliation between Hungary and Yugoslavia.

"We can reassure Comrade Tito," said Mr. Rakosi, according to the Budapest radio. "We can assure him that we shall do everything possible to strengthen our relations and to build up a real friendship."

Where Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet Communist party chief, had blamed Lavrenti P. Beria, the executed Soviet security chief, for the quarrel with Marshal Tito, Mr. Rakosi blamed Gabor Peter, Hungary's former police chief.

Marshal Tito, in a speech July 28, reviewed the improved relations between Yugoslavia and Soviet Union and noted that the lead given by Marshal Bulganin and M. Khrushchev during their recent visit to Belgrade was not being followed in some of the Soviet satellites.

There, he complained, those who favored a rapprochement with Yugoslavia still were being put in jail.

"In Hungary in particular there are people who talk like this," Marshal Tito said. "Why are these people acting as they do? Because they have so many black marks on their own record, because they have held trials and sentenced innocent people to death, because they have dragged our whole country into these trials of theirs as in the case of [Laszlo] Rajk and others."

Mr. Rajk, once a top official in the Hungarian Communist regime, was executed on charges of having been a Titoist.

In his speech tonight in the

Continued on Page 2, Column 4



Sovfoto

GIVES ASSURANCE: Matyas Rakosi, head of the Communist party of Hungary. He said "we shall do everything possible" to build up friendship with Yugoslavia.

HUNGARY'S RAKOSI GIVES TITO PLEDGE

Continued From Page 1

Palace of Sport on Chepel Island, a resort spot in Budapest in the Danube River, Mr. Rakosi, First Secretary of the Hungarian Communist party said:

"News that relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have been cleared up fills us with special pleasure. We will do everything possible to help this agreement. This matter has great importance for us, and we are conscious that when we regulate our relations with Yugoslavia we do the cause of socialism and peace a great service."

"Disagreements and reciprocal accusations up to now have damaged good relations between the two peoples since 1948. Chiefly responsible was an already convicted group, headed by Gabor Peter [who was condemned to life imprisonment two years ago], which slandered our Yugoslav comrades. We shall do everything to bring our relations into the best possible order."

The N.Y. Herald Tribune

Aug 13, 1955

Archduke Albrecht, 58, Dies; Renounced Hungary Throne

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 11 (AP).—Archduke Albrecht, of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, Prince of Hungary and Duke of Teschen, died while undergoing an operation in Buenos Aires July 23, it was learned today. The Archduke would have been fifty-eight years old on the day following his death.

He had lived in Buenos Aires for the past eight years. His first visit to the country was in the early 1930s, when he purchased 150,000 acres of land to develop for his countrymen.

Married Commoner

Son of Archduke Friedrich and Princess Isabella of Croy, Archduke Albrecht was backed for many years by his mother in his claim to the throne of Hungary. In April, 1930, he renounced his

claim in favor of Archduke Otto, in order to marry the divorced wife of a commoner, Mrs. Irene Rudnay.

Until his marriage, the Archduke was still contending for the throne despite the fact that both he and his mother had been banished from Hungary in 1926 by Premier Bethlen. The banishment was the result of a plot, allegedly by supporters of the Archduke, to forge some 30,000,000,000 French francs.

In 1934 the Archduke was divorced by his first wife, and four years later married a Hungarian schoolteacher. That marriage also ended in divorce.

By profession an agricultural engineer, the Archduke lived quietly in Argentina the last years of his life with his third wife and her sister.

The N.Y. Times Aug 13, 1955

SOVIET TO RETAIN FORCE IN RUMANIA

**Bucharest Premier Sees Stay
Till NATO Ends, U.S. Leaves**

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, Aug. 12—Premier Gheorghe Gheorgiu-Dej of Rumania announced today that Soviet troops would remain in his country until United States forces left Europe and the Western military alliance was dissolved.

The announcement, broadcast by the Bucharest radio, said the Soviet troops would remain to assure "Rumania's security" in accordance with the Warsaw military alliance the Soviet bloc signed last May.

The Premier's statement confirmed the widespread Western belief that the Soviet Union would use the Warsaw pact as its reason for keeping its troops in Rumania and Hungary after the Russian withdrawal from Austria, scheduled to be completed by October. The two satellites' World War II peace treaties had provided that the Russians could legally remain only to protect their communication lines to their occupation forces in Austria.

Western observers here anticipated that Hungary soon would make an announcement similar to Rumania's.

Replies to Agency Inquiry

LONDON, Aug. 12 (Reuters)
—A statement by Premier Gheor-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Soviet Troops to Stay in Rumania Till NATO Ends, U.S. Forces Go

Continued From Page 1

ghiu-Dej of Rumania today in a letter replying to an inquiry by A. L. Bradford, vice president of the United Press and distributed by the official Rumanian news agency Agerpress said that "in the West, military groupings and numerous foreign military bases have been created and the Paris treaties that provide for the remilitarization of Western Germany and its inclusion into the military groupings of the Western powers have been ratified.

"It is a consequence of this fact that the Warsaw treaty was concluded to insure the security of the European democratic countries including Rumania.

"If the foreign troops of the Western states were withdrawn from the countries of Europe within the limits of their national boundaries, and the military groupings created in the West were liquidated, the situation in Europe would change and the present necessity of the Warsaw treaty would be removed along with the necessity of those measures insuring security that are provided by this treaty.

"In this case it is obvious that the necessity of the presence of Soviet troops in Rumania would be removed and these troops would be withdrawn from Rumania."

Britain Not Surprised

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 12—British officials interpreted the Gheorgiu-Dej announcement as proof that the Soviet Union intends to retain its military hold on its Eastern European satellites until it has achieved the dismantling of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the withdrawal of United States forces from Europe.

A Foreign Office spokesman



Associated Press

Gheorghe Gheorgiu-Dej

said the Rumanian leader's announcement had come as "no surprise" because "it has always been the Soviet policy to build up the Warsaw pact and then to seek dissolution of the Warsaw pact and NATO as complementary factors."

The Warsaw pact, he noted further, "added nothing" to the close military relations already existing between the Soviet Union and its Eastern satellites before the Atlantic alliance was created.

M. Gheorgiu-Dej's announcement, in other words, offers proof that there has been no relaxation of the Soviet Union's armed grip on its satellites, despite the new "friendship line," the British say.