

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

8:33,4 - Iharos of Hungary Beats World Two-Mile
1955. 05. 16-31.

- Austria Faces Trying Times
- Patent Is Issued on First Reactor
- Big Things Coming
- No Change in Kremlin Attitudes
- Pravda Accepts Tito's Socialism
- Named for the Dance. Chardas Meals Have Hungarian Kick
- Dulles Denounced by Two Satellites
- Iharos of Hungary Beats World Two-Mile Mark
by Seven-Seconds

Accounting 17 V 955

CONSTANTINE BROWN

Austria Faces Trying Times

Russia Means to Form Danubian Union That Would Include Vienna Regime

How safe is Austria's newly won independence? This question is being quietly asked in Washington even by those who joined in the chorus of jubilation which accompanied signing of the Vienna treaty.

The foreign ministers of the big powers said the treaty will assure Austria not only her independence and sovereignty but will also make her politically into "another Switzerland." The pact provides specifically that Austria will henceforth become a strictly neutral republic, like her neighbor which has enjoyed that self-imposed status for centuries.

The truth is that Austria cannot survive on her own. And while the ink on the treaty is not yet dry there is already talk that Austria will eventually become a member of the Danubian federation—including Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia—to be organized at a convenient time by the USSR.

Such a federation before the outbreak of World War II could have saved those states from Hitlerian domination. But unfortunately the power politics played in Europe prevented such a sound idea. Now, if Austria joins the Danubian states willingly or by necessity, she will become a Danubian satellite like the others.

Students of the economic situation discount the suggestion that Austria can assume the same position as Switzerland, which is one of the most prosperous countries in Europe. Switzerland has a banking system which makes her second only to Britain in that

active estimates the economy of Land (province) Salzburg alone will lose something like 680 million schillings yearly through withdrawal of American troops. Smaller but still substantial amounts will be lost when the British evacuate the provinces of Styria and Carinthia.

Chancellor Julius Raab and his government, while elated that their country is to become independent once more, have no illusions about the difficulties it will face immediately. He hopes to offset the losses from withdrawal of American, British and French troops and meet payments to the USSR in two ways. (1) He wants to make Austria into a tourists' paradise and draw income as Switzerland does from summer resorts and winter sports; and (2) he expects benevolent Uncle Sam to find ways to make up at least the deficit caused by treaty payments to Russia.

What concerns diplomatic observers most is the future of the country as a long-range proposition. Whispers are heard already that Moscow intends to establish a Danubian confederation including all the countries bordering that river. Supporting these is the fact that the Kremlin leaders have decided to mend their political and economic fences in Yugoslavia.

Tito is a tough Communist educated in the old NKVD school. He knows how to take

advantage of a favorable situation. He has never broken "ideologically" with his former masters in the Kremlin. When he was unceremoniously kicked out of the Comintern he found ready acceptance—without any strings—in the less exclusive Western club. This the Kremlin apparently never expected. America and Britain rushed military equipment and hard cash, thus frustrating Stalin's plans to destroy Titoism by a Bulgarian, Romanian and Hungarian invasion.

Over seven years Yugoslavia became one of the foremost powers in the Balkans. Tito had only to ask and economic and military assistance was rushed without questions from Washington and London. But throughout those years his heart continued to "belong to daddy" in Moscow. At no time did he change the communistic pattern of Yugoslavia or relent his atheistic policies, even as a sop to the West.

When Moscow realized that its bullying policies were in vain, it decided to appease. And we are about to witness a remarkable feat. The top men in the Kremlin—Bulganin, Mikoyan and Khrushchev—are going to pay a reconciliation visit to Comrade Tito in his own lair at Belgrade.

The Kremlin does not need Yugoslavia as a military ally. But it is essential for its plans to establish a Danubian confederation as a "neutral" belt. Tito's country as well as Austria are essential for this purpose. And unpleasant as it may sound, the Austrian republic will find it difficult to wiggle out of such a situation.

Times 19 V 925

PATENT IS ISSUED ON FIRST REACTOR

Fermi-Szilard Invention Gets
Recognition—A. E. C.
Holds Ownership

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18—A historic patent, covering the first nuclear reactor, or atomic pile, has been issued by the United States Patent Office.

The inventors were Enrico Fermi, the Italian-born physicist who died last November, and Prof. Leo Szilard of the University of Chicago. The patent is owned by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Roland A. Anderson, patent counsel to the commission, classed the patent in importance with those issued to Eli Whitney for the cotton gin, to Samuel F. B. Morse for the telegraph and to Alexander Graham Bell for the telephone.

Licenses will be issued under the patent (No. 2,708,656), but applicants will have to meet the other requirements for the civilian atomic industry prescribed by the commission on April 12. Various improvements in nuclear reactors have been made since the basic invention covered by the Fermi-Szilard patent.

Inventors' Method Revealed

The patent discloses the method by which the inventors achieved their self-sustaining chain reaction. They and their co-workers succeeded in starting the reaction—which made the atomic bomb possible—on Dec. 2, 1942, in a pile at the University of Chicago.

The patent also describes an air-cooled reactor such as X-10, which has been in operation at the Oak Ridge national laboratory since 1943 and is now used for isotope production.

Issuance of the patent establishes the priority of the Fermi-Szilard invention and protects the Government's interests. Much of the information in the patent has been declassified, but it contains technical details of interest to the civilian atomic industry and formally establishes the basis for a new art.

'Exile' From Fascist Italy

Dr. Fermi, who came to the United States as a "self-imported exile" from Fascist Italy in 1939, joined the Columbia University faculty as Professor of Physics. In 1940, he was one of seven scientists who obtained an early patent in the atomic energy field. Two years ago the Atomic Energy Commission awarded \$300,000 compensation to the inventors for partial revocation and infringing use.

Professor Szilard served on atomic energy projects at Columbia from 1940 to 1942 and later at the University of Chi-

and operate a nuclear power plant entirely with private capital. Four proposals for "demonstration" reactor construction to be financed partly by the Government are pending, and four colleges also have applied for permission to build research reactors.

Times 1955 955

TODAY AND TOMORROW

By WALTER LIPPMANN

Big Things Coming

We can now be reasonably certain that before the meeting at the summit, the Kremlin will have prepared for itself a position of great diplomatic and political strength. Judging by what we have already seen, the Kremlin has formed a big program for Europe, which also will have very far-reaching implications for Asia.

The program was launched with the Kremlin's reversal of its position on the Austrian treaty. But that was not an isolated act, not a single gesture. It was quite clearly part of a new program which has been widely conceived and carefully co-ordinated, and this new program is now being put forward item by item, thesis by thesis. We have not yet seen the whole of it. But within the past week the Soviets have done and have said enough to indicate the general shape of things to come.

* * *

We know enough already to say that the reversal on the Austrian treaty was not due to a notion that the Germans could be beguiled and seduced into accepting a similar treaty. The Kremlin knows quite well the difference between the rather simple Austrian problem and the extremely complicated German problem. If I read correctly the recent moves of the Kremlin, the Soviet rulers have understood what Churchill first began to feel for when he talked about a new "Locarno." It is what Adenauer after Churchill has been saying for some time. It is that the issues of German unification within acceptable German frontiers are soluble only within a general European security system in which both Western and Eastern Europe participate.

* * *

The Kremlin's actions in the past week indicate that they may be getting ready to propose, or at least to negotiate about if we propose, not only a German settlement but also a change in the status of the satellite countries of Eastern Europe. I may be wholly mistaken. But I cannot think of any other explanation for some of the key sentences in the armaments resolution, for the public recognition of Tito's independence and importance, for the recent approaches to Finland, for Mr. Molotov's enthusiasm for the principles of the Austrian settlement, and for what was put into and was left out of the Warsaw treaty.

On the day that the Western governments invited the Soviet to a meeting at the summit, the Kremlin put out the idea of a withdrawal of the Red Army beyond the satellites and behind the Soviet frontier—in return for American evacuation of its air bases in Europe. The Kremlin followed this up by announcing, just as the Austrian treaty was being concluded, that their leaders were paying a visit to Belgrade. They have gone to great length to express their approval of three states, Finland, Austria and Yugoslavia, which have this in common: that they have national independence and that they are not members of either of the two great military coalitions.

If this notion is attractive to the Germans, why is it not also attractive to the Czechs, the Hungarians and the Poles? The Kremlin will not have overlooked this point. Why did they begin this diplomatic week by proposing to negotiate about the withdrawal of the Red Army from the satellites? And why, when they designed the Warsaw treaty, did they set up a system of command which is not integrated like NATO, but leaves the armed forces of each of the member nations under its own national command? Why have they done all these extraordinary things if they are not prepared to negotiate for a "neutrality belt" which includes at least some if not all of the satellites?

* * *

I do not know, and I am certainly not meaning to predict, that the Soviet Union has decided to propose a European security system with a belt of military neutrals extending from Scandinavia through Middle and Eastern Europe to the Balkans. But I think they are at least preparing the ground in case their proposals for a united and neutral Germany are met by queries and proposals from the West about Eastern Europe. In any event, if they are getting ready to talk about giving Prague and Budapest the same status as Vienna, and Warsaw the same status, perhaps, as Helsinki, there is no good reason why we should shrink from the negotiation, why we should not seek such a negotiation.

To any one who takes seriously, as humanly and in honor Americans must, the liberation of Eastern Europe, the idea of neutrality, the extension of a neutral belt to include Eastern

Europe, is of capital importance. Eastern Europe cannot be liberated by war; it can only be devastated by nuclear weapons. And Eastern Europe cannot be liberated by a violent counter-revolution without precipitating the war which would devastate Eastern Europe. It is, moreover, no use to suppose that the Kremlin will release Eastern Europe in order that it may join NATO. If, then, the satellite states are to be released from Moscow's military system without entering our military system, they must be able to enter a community of military neutrals.

This suggests that the best reply the West can make to the developing Soviet diplomatic campaign is not to reject the idea of a neutrality belt but to ask that it be widened.

* * *

It would be a mistake, I believe, to have fixed preconceptions and prejudices about the idea of military neutrality as the policy of small, exposed, and vulnerable states. Great powers like Britain, France and the United States, like the Soviet Union and Red China, cannot be neutrals. But small states can be, often with difficulty, sometimes without success, but sometimes also to their national advantage.

The idea of neutrality was not invented by the Soviets, and they should not now be allowed to monopolize and exploit it for their own national purposes. The idea of military neutrality, as our own history should remind us, is in the tradition of our Western society. It has nothing whatever to do with moral neutrality, or with political isolation, or with spiritual indifference to evil. A policy of neutrality, like a policy of alliances, is the policy of a state and it is justifiable or not justifiable by reasons of state. It has to do with the protection of the vital interests of the nation. Having practiced military neutrality ourselves for more than a century when we were weak, it is not nice of us to be self-righteous and superior about other weak states who follow the example we set.

In the great diplomatic encounter which is now beginning let us not hobble ourselves with our own fixed notions. Let us not give the Kremlin a free field and the initiative, while we stand by beating our breasts and crying out that we are being enticed and ensnared by those oh-so-much-too-clever Russians.

Received Mar 20 1955

No Change in Kremlin Attitudes

Austrian Treaty Is Hardly an Example Of Good-Will Gesture by Russians

The State Department and our diplomats in the countries behind the Iron Curtain have the difficult task of trying to guess what is actually in the minds of the Soviet leaders who are waging their most vigorous campaign for "peace and coexistence."

A careful survey of the so-called Soviet concessions to the West does not disclose any of the "deeds" President Eisenhower has considered in the past as essential for a meeting of the Big Four heads of state.

Secretary Dulles, in his television report to the President and the Nation, emphasized the Austrian treaty as a definite gesture of good will by the Russians. But did they give up anything more than the military occupation of Austria which they had mulcted thoroughly over a period of 10 years?

Talking to Congress members in executive session, Mr. Dulles admitted that the Red concessions were mostly theoretical. The most important feature was the withdrawal of their troops from eastern Austria. Mr. Dulles agreed under questioning that the approximately 50,000 men may be transferred less than 100 miles from Austria to satellite territory.

Even Austria's sovereignty appears limited, since the republic is not permitted by the treaty to change its form of government and become a monarchy in the unlikely event that the people felt they would like the Hapsburg dynasty back.

While the American, British and French occupation was benevolent, and did not live on the land, the Russians squeezed everything they could out of eastern Austria. Not only was the Vienna government compelled to provide for all their needs, but the Russians took over important industrial properties such as oil fields, factories and the small merchant fleet on the Danube under the guise of taking away certain Nazi assets. They got all that was to be gotten out of the properties to the tune of some \$300 million a year. The oil wells have been exploited in such a

manner that they are now practically dry and the Austrian oil industry will have to obtain American capital for new drillings.

After sucking the country dry, Moscow was willing to make a magnanimous gesture of signing a treaty giving Austria independence, but for a price: 10 million more tons of oil; \$150 million in cash or goods for the return of the so-called former Nazi properties and \$2 million for return of the now decrepit river barges and steamers.

During the same 10-year occupation period, America actually put into Austria close to \$1 billion and now may be expected to provide for the payment of the concealed reparations to Moscow which Austria was forced to agree to pay.

Only by looking at the new treaty with the rosier glasses is it possible to see any change of heart and indication of good will on the part of the Kremlin.

Of course the Russians do not need these reparations either in kind or cash. Their objective, according to diplomats who look at the situation realistically, is to weaken "sovereign Austria" economically to such an extent that she will be easy prey for communism.

The Russians are hipped on creating a neutral belt in Europe to include such Nordic members of NATO as Norway, Denmark and Holland in addition to the already nonpartisan Sweden. Of course, they will insist at the forthcoming

meeting on placing Germany in the same group as a price for German unity.

Despite the officially optimistic statements that the Bonn government will never accept this solution for unity, unofficial reports are warning the administration that neutrality sentiment is growing in Western Germany. It is very strong in the Scandinavian and Nordic kingdoms.

President Eisenhower is said to have a plan whereby he would counter the Soviet proposition by suggesting that the USSR withdraw all its forces from Poland, East Germany, Rumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Moreover, he would insist that new elections be held in all those countries free from the pressure of Soviet and native armies and that the parliaments thus elected decide the future form of government.

An unlikely Soviet acceptance of this proposition would involve a gradual withdrawal of our own forces from Europe—a move which might be greeted with joy by the growing neutralist sentiment all over Western Europe. It might mean our retiring into our own shell—and this would be greeted with joy by the handful of remaining isolationists.

It is conceivable that such a plan might be acceptable to the Russians, since our withdrawal would entail going back thousands of miles across the Atlantic, while the Reds would have to move only a few hundred miles behind the Elbe River. The plan would have the advantage of pleasing most of our allies in Europe where we seem to have overstayed our welcome.

Times 21V955

PRAVDA ACCEPTS TITO'S SOCIALISM

Paper Indicates Toleration
of Yugoslavia's Line as a
Variant of the Kremlin's

By HARRY SCHWARTZ

Pravda indicated Wednesday that the Yugoslav political and economic system was accepted in Moscow as a variant type of socialism.

This reformulation of the Soviet line by the official organ of the Communist party apparently removes a barrier to amity between the two countries. The former Soviet position had been that President Marshal Tito had betrayed socialism and had instituted "capitalist oppression" in Yugoslavia.

The importance of the Pravda pronouncement was emphasized by the fact it had been widely reprinted in the Eastern European satellite press, appearing, for example, in all Bulgarian newspapers Thursday.

Pravda began its reformulation by indicating that in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia there were still some "fundamental differences in our understanding of a number of important problems of social development." It then went on, however, to stress the similarities between the two nations in these new terms:

"But the very fact that public ownership of the basic means of production prevails in Yugoslavia; that the major classes in Yugoslavia are the working class and the toiling peasantry, who possess militant revolutionary and patriotic traditions * * * that both the working people of the U. S. S. R. and Yugoslavia have mutual fundamental interests, the interests of the international workers' movement and the same ultimate aims of the working class—all this proves that there exists a solid basis for a broad and manifold cooperation between the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples."

Soviet Line Is Reversed

This Soviet praise of the Yugoslav political and economic system reverses the main line of the past six years and more, during which numerous Eastern European satellite leaders have been purged for the crime of "Titoism." This crime has been officially defined as conspiracy to end socialist rule in Eastern Europe and to reinstate capitalism.

Pravda also stressed what it called the "identity of views of the two states" on "basic questions of foreign policy." It listed among these the principles of non-interference in the affairs of other states, peaceful coexistence and the prohibition of atomic arms.

The Pravda reformulation in effect appears to reverse the previous Soviet judgment on the major changes made in the Yugoslav economic organization since Marshal Tito's 1948 break with the Cominform. Among those changes have been the large-scale abandonment of collectivization, the decentralization of economic direction for industry, and the reduced role given to central economic planning in the Yugoslav economy.

N.Y. Herald Trib 21 V 955

Named for the Dance

Chardas Meals Have Hungarian Kick

(Isabel A. McGovern takes over the column while Clementine Paddleford is traveling in Belgium and France.)

By Isabel A. McGovern

There's Hungarian food, decor, music and entertainment at the Chardas Restaurant, 307 E. 79th St. If you relish the substantial mainstays of an Hungarian diet, dishes made colorful and palatable with spices, herbs and seasonings, if you are moved by the heart-pulling strains of gypsy music and if you enjoy gay camaraderie, you will find it here.

Gypsy Rendezvous

The Chardas, named after the Hungarian national dance, has been decorated by a Paris designer who must have had the gypsy brought out in him. Along the walls are shadow boxes (with fringes on top) filled with pieces of crockery just as in Hungarian homes. Murals, boxes of artificial flowers and softly glowing lamps lend color and languorous enchantment.

An a la carte menu and a fixed dinner allows a choice of Hungarian specialties or the more customary items such as steak, chops, shrimp etc. Our appetizer was tesco kolbasz, a distinctive medley of green and hot peppers, onion, Hungarian sausage (the size of small shrimp) and stewed tomatoes served in a small casserole. It could well be a main dish when served over noodles. Hungarian soups have been described as symphonies of taste. A mushroom and barley soup lived up to that description.

Hungarian Motif

Paprika is the element that distinguishes provincial Hungarian cooking so we ordered chicken paprika and nockeri. The sweet red pepper and sour cream transformed our feathered friend into a foreign fantasy. With it went a mixed green salad blended with a rather sweet dressing that was a pleasant change from customary sharp variety. This sweetish dressing consisted of mayonnaise thinned with oil and vinegar and seasoned with garlic powder and paprika. Jean, our waiter, recommended egri bikaver, a Hungarian wine made from grapes grown in the region of a large lake. Its dryness and rich red color were most effective.

Continental Entertainment

Dick Martin and his gypsy orchestra provide music that has the Continental touch. Dick is an expert at the cimbalom. (You may have heard his solo recordings.) Bela Babbai draws haunting strains from a violin;



Joe Engels

Every Tuesday evening at the Chardas Restaurant a Hungarian costumed doll is presented to a lucky diner. Mr. Arthur Nagy, co-owner, is showing "Miss Chardas" to Ruth Altman, featured comedienne of "The Boy Friend."

Tibor Rokossy, the Alfred Drake of Hungarian musical comedy, sings romantically. An added touch to the Tuesday evening entertainment is the complimentary presentation of a precious hand-made Hungarian-costumed life-size doll to a patron who holds the winning number. And, for added glamor, get a drink at the bar from Gezar, a nobleman from Budapest.

Two partners own the restaurant. Arthur Nagy selects the entertainment and caters to the comfort of the guests. Nicolas Rappy is also chef, spending about six hours a day on the delectable pastries and also supervising other food preparation. His theory for meats, sauces and gravies is that they must be long-cooked if the ultimate in tenderness and flavor is to be reached. He is also a deft user of the characteristic spices and herbs.

There is a minimum charge of \$3 a person which may be consumed in food and/or beverage. After 9 o'clock the 20 per cent Federal tax is in force. The Chardas is open from 5 p.m. to 4 a.m. daily, except Monday; music starts at 7:15; entertainment at 9 and 12.

Chardas Paprika Chicken

Cut a two and one-half pound broiler into eight parts. Dice finely one-half green pepper, one large onion, one clove of garlic. Add to three-fourths cup hot chicken fat and simmer until light brown. Mix in one teaspoon salt and one teaspoon paprika. Add chicken pieces: cover and cook for fifteen minutes. Add one glass of cold water; cover and cook for fifteen minutes more or till chicken is almost done. Mix one tablespoon flour and three-fourths cup thick sour cream. Add to chicken and cook for a few minutes more until chicken is done.

Traditionally, chicken paprika is served with egg dumpling called nockerle. To prepare this, mix well three eggs, six tablespoonfuls of flour and a pinch or two of salt. Place doughy mixture on a small board. Boil up a pot of water and with the tip edge of knife snap off small pieces from the dough into boiling water.

W. J. Miles May 26, 1955

DULLES DENOUNCED BY TWO SATELLITES

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, May 25—The Prague radio attacked today Secretary of State Dulles' "incredible" suggestion that the Soviet satellite states might be neutralized along with Austria.

The radio declared the United States Government had proposed no more and no less than that the forthcoming four-power high-level conference should restore old regimes in the so-called people's democracies. It asked why Mr. Dulles thought it advisable to return to his what it called his policy of aggression against the Soviet Union and the "people's democracies."

It concluded this was due to the recent Warsaw meeting that created an "eastern NATO," to the conclusion of the Austrian state treaty and to Soviet disarmament proposals.

Rude Pravo, Czechoslovak Communist party newspaper declared that the "monstrous

proposals by an American statesmen" that the east bloc states be neutralized "are simply absurd."

Matyas Rakosi, Hungary's Communist party leader, declared in the Hungarian Parliament that "American imperialist statesmen use big words to the effect that they want to discuss peace but simultaneously want to recreate capitalism among us and restore land to the counts and industry to the magnates."

by Times

May 31, 1955

Iharos of Hungary Beats World Two-Mile Mark by Seven Seconds

WINNER IN LONDON CLOCKED IN 8:33.4

Iharos Defeats Wood, Who
Also Batters Reiff's
Mark With 8:34.8

LONDON, May 30 (AP)—Sandor Iharos, a slim Hungarian Army lieutenant, today slashed seven seconds off the world two-mile track record.

The 25-year-old Iharos won in 8 minutes 33.4 seconds before a wildly cheering crowd of 50,000 at the British Games at the White City Stadium. The listed world mark is 8:40.4, set in 1952 by Belgium's Gaston Reiff.

Iharos' feat followed by two days the achievement of his countryman, Laszlo Tabori, in leading a pack of three runners into the exclusive sub-four minute mile club. Tabori ran 3:59 for the mile, with Chris Chataway and Brian Hewson of Britain finishing second and third in the same time of 3:59.8.

Missed Mile Race

Tabori said he thought Iharos—who scratched because of air sickness on the trip the day before from Budapest—would have won the mile in a second or two faster. Iharos today appeared capable of doing a 3:56 mile with ease.

Britain's Ken Wood, a 4:04.8 miler running his third two-mile race, stuck valiantly with the smooth-striding Iharos. Wood finished second, also surpassing the record with a time of 8:34.8. Wood, 24, ran 9:19 in his best previous two-mile race.

When Tabori dropped out of the race with a stitch in the side at the end of a mile and a half in 6:31.2, Iharos took over.

So strong was the 5 foot 11 inch Iharos that he sped that seventh lap of 440 yards in 0:59.6. He did the last 880 yards in 2:02.2.

Iharos lowered Reiff's world 3,000-meter record two weeks ago by 3.2 seconds to 7:55.6. He next plans to try to beat Reiff's 2,000-meter mark of 5:07 in a race in Brussels on June 15.

Landy's Mark Cited

The Hungarian also plans to run the mile in the Hungary-Britain meet in London on Aug. 12-13. Iharos said he thought a few seconds could be taken off the 3:58 world mark set last June by Australia's John Landy.

Today Iharos ran the first 880 in 2:07.6 and the initial mile in 4:17.3. He did the third half mile in 2:13.9 and the last half mile in 2:02.2 for a second mile in 4:16.1.

race was his first two-mile event.

The 132-pound athlete said the (The 3,000 meters, however, is one mile and 1,520.3 yards.) He said later he thought the world mark would be brought down eventually under 8:30.

Tabori had set the pace for most of the first six laps and thus assured fast time. But so speedy was the race that the third-place finisher, Brian Barratt, finished in 8:45.8.

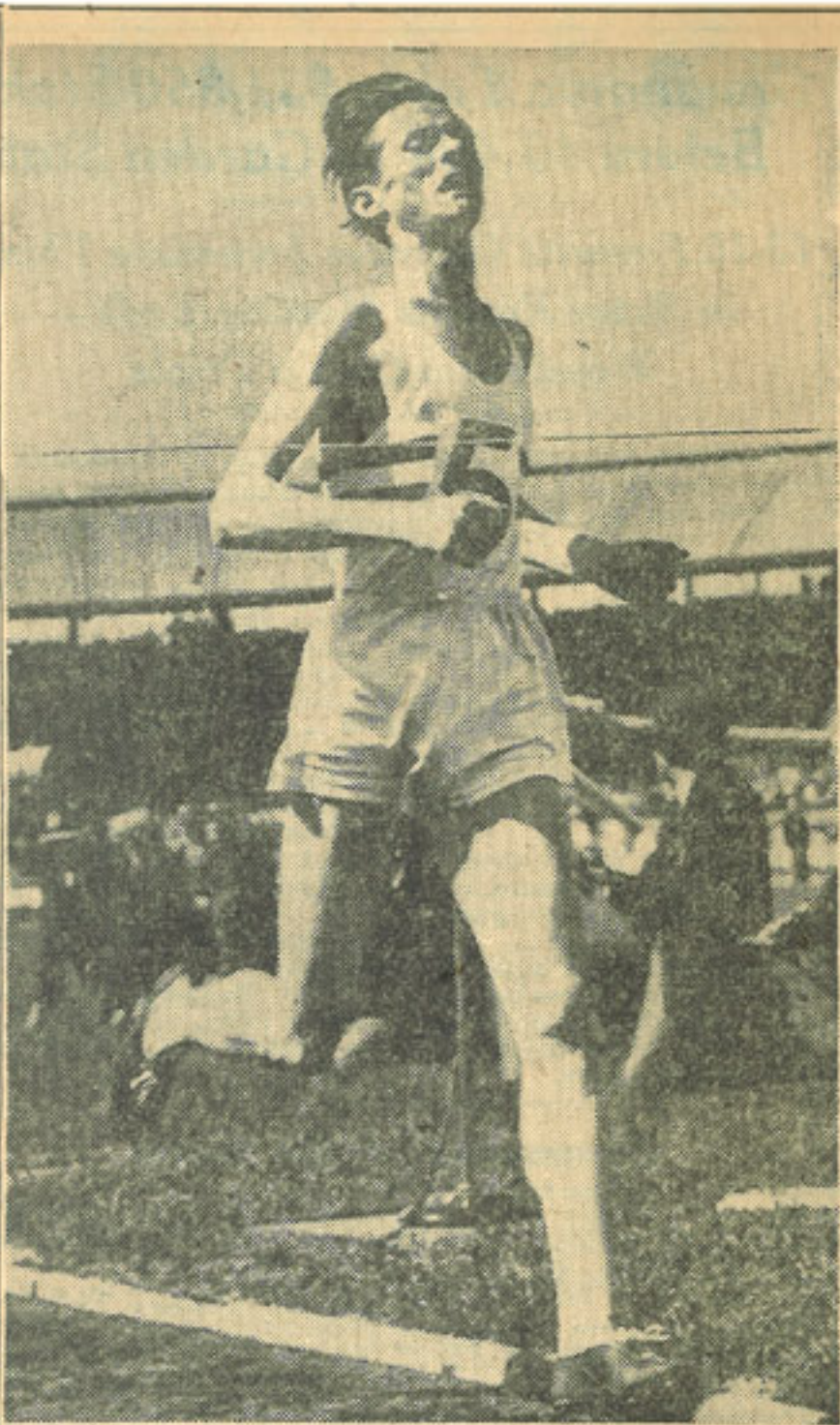
Before the race that time would have been the fourth fastest for the distance behind such famous names as Reiff, Chataway and Gunder Haegg of Sweden.

Conditions were perfect for the race. The sun shone, the track was hard and fast and there was only a slight cross wind. On Saturday, there was no wind, but the track was sodden and the day was raw and damp after twenty-four hours of rain.

Reiff Impressed by Mark

BRUSSELS, May 30 (Reuters)—Gaston Reiff, whose two-mile world record was beaten in London today, hailed Sandor Iharos' record as "formidable."

"But I have been expecting this ever since his new 3,000-meter record. I think Iharos can do even better and probably get down to 8 minutes 30 seconds," the Belgian athlete said.



Associated Press Radiophoto

HE SLASHED WORLD RECORD: Sandro Iharos of Hungary crossing finish line yesterday after 2-mile run in the British track and field carnival in White City Stadium, London. The time was 8 minutes 33.4 seconds.