

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

**Eyes Front, Straight Face...!**  
**1955. 06. 1-15.**

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Times VI 955

# Sports of The Times

By ARTHUR DALEY

## What Goes On Here?

LET'S first study the facts to see how impossible it all had to be. The primary fact, of course, is that Laszlo Tabori of Hungary ran a mile in 3:59 at White City Stadium in London last Saturday, with two Britons, Chris Chataway and Brian Hewson, doing 3:59.8 behind him. That adds up to a break-through of the four-minute mile barrier in triplicate.

Now for the secondary facts, which virtually move the entire operation to the fringe of fantasy.

The running surface at White City had been soaked by a twenty-four-hour rain prior to the race. Although the track has the reputation of being fast-drying, conditions hardly were ideal. Nor could it have helped when the temperature dropped to a clammy 50 degrees. Fortunately, though, there was no wind, an important consideration.

Yet none of the three newest members of the We-Broke-Four-Minutes Club had ever before shown any signs of qualifying for initiation. The 23-year-old Hewson is the British half-mile champion and his best previous clocking for the mile, 4:05.4, was good only for a second place.

### The Plot Thickens

The 24-year-old Chataway is a distance runner of some distinction—he once held the world record for 5,000 meters (three miles plus)—and acted as a stalking horse for both Roger Bannister and John Landy. The stocky Chataway blazed the trail for Bannister at Oxford in May, 1954, when blond Roger crashed through the four-minute barrier with his historic 3:59.4.

Some six weeks later the ever-obliging Chataway flew to Finland to give Landy of Australia a helping hand—or foot. The lad from Down Under needed a pace-setter and fun-loving, red-haired Chris was his man. It certainly is worth parenthetical mention to point out that Chataway runs just for the kicks and not out of any lofty spirit of dedication. He's been known to smoke a cigar or quaff a flagon of ale when the spirit has moved him.

So Chataway supplied the pressure and Landy supplied the record. The Australian was clocked in 3:58. It took man from the dawn of time until May 6, 1954, to break four minutes. And then the mark lasted exactly six weeks and four days. Oh, yes. Chataway's time in second place was 4:04, his best clocking. And he was busy winning the British Empire three-mile championship in August when Bannister outsprinted Landy, 3:58.8 to 3:59.6, in the mile at Vancouver.

### The Wrong Victor

And how about the 24-year-old Tabori, the big winner in 3:59 last Saturday? Presumably he was in there on a rain check.

This is the biggest strain on credulity. The Hungarians sent over a pair of milers for the White City race, Tabori and Sandor Iharos. They flew to London and it was a bumpy trip. Iharos was so airsick that he was unable to compete. But Tabori, queasy tummy and all,



Laszlo Tabori of Hungary

*He cashed in his rain check with a 3:59 mile*

swallowed his compunctions and made a try at it.

Iharos is definitely in the four-minute category. He has run 1,500 meters, the metric mile, in 3:42.6. The rule-of-thumb is to add seventeen seconds for the 120 yards that would make 1,500 meters a full mile. That would give Iharos the equivalent of a 3:59.6 performance for eight furlongs. And if further proof of his class were needed, this astonishing young man hacked seven seconds off the world two-mile record two days ago with 8:33.4.

But Tabori's best previous mile was 4:05.2 and that was only in second place. He never ran 1,500 meters in better than 3:47, figures that can be translated into a 4:04 mile. More ironic still, he couldn't even make the Hungarian team for the European championships a year ago.

Yet these three lightly regarded performers combined to offer a stunning drama—Tabori, 3:59; Chataway, 3:59.8, and Hewson, 3:59.8.





Eyes Front, Straight Face . . . !



N.Y. Herald Trib. 5/16/95

# Top Soviets Arrive in Bucharest

## To Lay Down New Policy on Tito

LONDON, June 4 (AP).—Three touring Soviet leaders arrived today in the Romanian capital of Bucharest to lay down the new Kremlin policy towards Yugoslavia.

Soviet Communist party boss Nikita S. Khrushchev arrived by plane with Prime Minister Nikolai A. Bulganin and Deputy Prime Minister Anastas I. Mikoyan, the Bucharest radio said.

At the same time, Matyas Rakosi, head of the Hungarian Communist party, appeared in the Romanian capital.

The Bucharest broadcast emphasized that the Soviet delegates are paying a visit "following their talks in Belgrade."

Mr. Khrushchev, who passed yesterday at Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, appeared to be making the rounds of satellites to give them a fill-in on his talks with President Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia.

This gave rise to speculation that the Moscow-dominated Cominform may join the Russians in attempting to woo back the Yugoslav leader, who once was ousted as a heretic by the Cominform.

European observers speculated that Mr. Khrushchev's visit to the Romanian capital may spell the end of the Cominform. They suggested that the Russians may propose a dissolution of that Communist body, which has its headquarters at Bucharest.

It was suggested that this might be part of the price the Russians would have to pay Tito for the new policy of "active co-existence" agreed upon at Belgrade.



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# Mindszenty's Foes Slain, Brownell Says

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 5 (AP).—Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., said today violent death has silenced those closely associated with the arrest and imprisonment of Josef Cardinal Mindszenty and hence the world will never know the full story of that affair.



Mindszenty

"Dead men tell no tales," he said, "and this was one tale the Communists wanted to hide forever." Brownell said Cabinet ministers, secret police and others involved in the 1948 prosecution in Hungary have been "liquidated."

Brownell, a Methodist, spoke at Notre Dame University's commencement exercises and received an honorary doctorate of laws.

The Attorney General said

Cardinal Mindszenty was tortured and thrown into an Iron Curtain dungeon after "a mockery of a trial" for treason. His real offense, Brownell said, involved "the 'horrible' mistake of urging the people in a totalitarian state to vote for candidates who believed in justice, the dignity of man and in freedom of religion."

Of Cardinal Mindszenty, presumably still in prison, the Attorney General said:

"You may be interested to know that the culprits responsible for the Cardinal's imprisonment met violent deaths.

"Three ministers of the interior who played major roles in securing the conviction of the cardinal; key witnesses against him; the secret-police agents who participated in his arrest; the Minister of Justice at the time of the trial; his interrogations at the time of his arrest, all strangely enough, soon thereafter were liquidated."



Reviewing War 8 VI 957

**CONSTANTINE BROWN**

## Loosened Chains Still Are Chains

*Kremlin Now Finding It Advantageous  
To Relax Cruelty of Anti-Titoist Fight*

The signs are increasing that the masters of the Kremlin are about to loosen the steel chains binding the Communist puppet governments of the satellite nations of Eastern Europe.

Those chains, always painful, were made utterly ruthless in their tightened restraint following the defection of Marshall Tito's Yugoslavia in 1948. Then, in the surge of terrorism initiated by the Moscow rulers, the NKVD moved in to all the satellites in force to guard against any new Titoism.

Top Communists in Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Czechoslovakia disappeared or were disgraced for "deviationism" as the police forces of the worst police dictatorship the modern world has known applied their fearsome cleansing techniques.

The purges and liquidations were undeniably effective in suppressing the very real tendencies of the subjugated peoples to assert their national and racial identities. Any illusions that the countries of the Balkans and Central Europe were truly independent "peoples' democracies" allied with Big Brother Russia quickly disappeared into the concentration camps and the cellars of the NKVD prisons.

But the signals have changed, and the operations techniques change with them. A few surviving Communists who managed somehow to stay alive and out of prison camps during the long night of the anti-Titoist purges have been restored to some measure of personal standing and prestige. Even some of the more violent prosecutors, the most zealous adherents of the Moscow line of the time, have in their turn been punished and disgraced for their zeal.

Today the signs multiply unmistakably that the new order of sweetness and light is acting to relinquish the chains and the mailed fist of the Kremlin.

American diplomats expect even more decided actions in the relations of Moscow and the satellites within the next few weeks.

The top Soviet bigwigs, Khrushchev, Bulganin and

Mikoyan, significantly did not return directly to Moscow at the conclusion of their recent visit to Belgrade. Instead, they visited in the capitals of the satellites, taking a comparatively leisurely trip with plenty of time for high-level conferences with the puppet rulers.

To the mild and good-humored atmosphere of their visit with the astute Tito they have added equal joviality and good fellowship along their route back to the Kremlin.

Much of this very real change in the outward character of the relationship of Moscow to the satellites must be attributed, of course, to the cold fact that the true, basic relationship will remain the same: Absolute and unquestioning obedience to the Kremlin in all matters of importance. The chains have been relaxed, and covered with velvet, but they are still in place as cruelly as ever, ready for tightening if the occasion should warrant.

Even more important, perhaps, is the final public announcement of a military alliance long in the making, which creates a sort of Communist NATO in Eastern Europe with Russia in the driver's seat.

All of these curious developments of Communist policy are plainly the result of the successful Western drive to restore sovereignty to West Germany and to recreate a German army as an aid to the West in resisting Communist expansion in Europe.

The present rulers of the Kremlin do not want a repetition of the bloody insurrec-

tions and continuous popular unrest so very evident in the satellites two years ago. They could cope with those, of course, with the Red army and its NKVD cohorts. But the prospect of a rearmed Germany making its contribution to the united European determination to resist further Red subversion or conquest calls for a change of approach. A half-willing puppet is better than an unwilling one; if the carrot of prospective peace under Soviet guidance can deliver more support than the stick of Soviet ruthlessness, the Kremlin will try it for all it is worth.



Evening Star WTT 9 5

# U. S. to Help Arm Austria If Asked, Dulles Says

Secretary of State Dulles told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today the United States will, if requested, help Austria equip the armed forces allowed her by the recent treaty restoring Austrian sovereignty.

Mr. Dulles urged the Senate to ratify the treaty before the Big Four meeting next month, and expressed the hope it may open the way to further co-operation to settle other World War II problems.

The Secretary was the only witness, and committee members indicated the treaty will be approved, probably early next week.

"It is important," Mr. Dulles testified, "to note that the Austrian government has indicated its intention to raise a substantial armed force and its resolve to defend its independence and neutrality with all the resources at its command. The steadfast and courageous behavior of the Austrian people during the years of occupation gives every reason for confidence that the Austrian people and government will hold to that intention."

### Cites Austria's Intention

Mr. Dulles' statement on military assistance came in answer to a question from Chairman George, Democrat, of Georgia. After the hearing Senator George was asked if he saw any inconsistency in giving military aid to a country pledged to neutrality. The Senator said he was merely seeking information.

In his prepared statement Mr. Dulles pointed out that the Austrian government has "indicated its intention to declare its per-

petual neutrality and not to join any military alliances or permit any foreign military bases on its territory.

Later, Senator Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, pointed out that this treaty is perpetual and wanted to know if Austria's neutrality also would have to be perpetual.

Mr. Dulles said Austria is under no compulsion from the outside and is not prohibited from defending herself.

### Knowland Watching Russia

Senate Republican Leader Knowland, of California, told the Secretary he will support the treaty because it is desired by the freely-elected representatives of the Austrian people and is an improvement over more unreasonable earlier terms for ending the occupation of Austria.

But the Senator said he wanted to compare the Soviet treatment of Austria in requiring annual payments in oil and other goods for 10 more years with the better treatment the United States has accorded Germany, Japan and Italy.

He also expressed concern over testimony indicating that Russia is not likely to withdraw troops from Hungary and Romania.

Senator Knowland said he hopes the United States will not "acquiesce too readily" to Russian troops remaining in Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary.

The Secretary said there is great force in Senator Knowland's point and that he is already looking into the 1947 treaties of recognition.



W. J. News

June 15, 1955

## BELGIANS DUBIOUS ABOUT BIG 4 SHIFT

Officials Do Not Think Major Changes in Europe Will Follow Geneva Parley

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, June 14

—The Big Four heads-of-government meeting next month is being welcomed here. It is seen as a step that could ease the "cold war" in Europe without bringing any loss to the momentum of Allied unity.

Belgian foreign policy authorities do not expect major shifts in policy or other spectacular developments to result from the Geneva conference. That conference will bring together President Eisenhower, Sir Anthony Eden, British Prime Minister; Edgar Faure, French Premier, and Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin, Soviet Premier.

However, the Belgian authorities believe that the Soviet Union, now weaker internally than when Stalin was in power, wants to lessen the strain in a part of the world where Western strength is an accomplished fact.

Nevertheless they hold one negative conviction firmly. This is that although progress toward a general improvement of the international situation may be under way, neither the East nor the West will make important concessions where the future of Europe is at stake.

### Belgians Cite Examples

For example, a proposal by the Soviet Union for using Austria as a model for a unified Germany would not receive a moment's consideration by the Western powers, the Belgians say.

Similarly, any Allied suggestion for German unification satisfactory to the free Europeans would be rejected as quickly by Moscow, they add.

Moscow's barrier against discussion of the East European satellite states and international communism is regarded here as the sort of limitation that will minimize concrete or dramatic results.

But the Belgians, occupying a sensitive position in Europe geographically as well as politically, are convinced nevertheless that a Big Four meeting is necessary for two reasons.

First, it is accepted here that some response had to be made to the demand of world public opinion for evidence that the West was willing at least to explore the new Soviet attitude.

Second, the Soviet Union is believed to be eager to shift its attention from a part of the world where it has lost the initiative to a part where communism still has a future, namely the Far East and Asia.

The core of the Belgian attitude toward any meeting or understanding with the Soviet Union is the insistence that the "status quo" remain in Europe. That is, the Western defense system must not be neutralized and the United States and Britain must not default on their commitments to the Continent of Europe.

### Soviet Invasion Doubted

The Belgians do not fear a Russian invasion as such. What they fear is any move, such as the withdrawal of United States troops, that would shake the foundation of European security.

The Belgians believe such a development would signal the return either of intense nationalism or of popular front govern-

ments that easily could fall prey to the Communists.

The fear of a revived and powerful Germany also is scorned here. Therefore the Belgians oppose any kind of neutralized Germany.

Their solution is to attach West Germany so strongly to West Europe by economic and political interests that it not only would spurn neutrality and the attractions of the East but also remain a cooperative member of the Atlantic community.

In the opinion of Belgian officials German membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is a start in that direction. The Atlantic alliance, although weaker than it would have been with the European Defense Community project, is credited here with being one of the elements behind the Soviet Union's willingness to lessen the "cold war" tensions.



6. J. Davis

June 15, 1955

### CLUE FROM HUNGARY

The Hungarian Communist regime has provided another important clue to help evaluate the meaning of the Soviet-Yugoslav rapprochement for the Eastern European satellites. By 1960, the Hungarian Communists have ordered, collective farms must be expanded to include over half the country's agricultural area. Drastic action must be taken against more prosperous farmers, and all peasants must recognize that compulsory food deliveries to the state "are a permanent feature of our system."

This new policy announcement in Hungary is particularly interesting because it represents a sharp reversal of a move taken two years ago which was widely interpreted as a step emulating one taken earlier in Yugoslavia. In mid-1953 Imre Nagy, then Premier of Hungary, announced that peasants who wished to leave the collective farms might do so. Many thousands of peasants took advantage of that permission, and the Hungarian collective farm structure contracted sharply.

Hungary's peasants have shown their antipathy for collectivization rather clearly in the past. Their Communist rulers can hardly be blamed for feeling some perturbation as they prepare to try to put more farmers under collective farm shackles. The fact of such concern is suggested by the palliative measures provided in the new order. Collective farms must distribute a portion of their profit to members as, in effect, rent payments for land contributed, though rent is not paid in Soviet collectives. Also, Hungary's Communists have been ordered first to organize peasants into "more simple forms of cooperative farming, taking advantage of these in order to lead some of the working peasants into the higher forms of producers' cooperatives." In other words, the rulers in Budapest know they have a hard job ahead of them. They hope that by proceeding cautiously they may avert some of the catastrophies which forced collectivization has brought in the past. Whether this latest maneuver will succeed remains to be seen.