

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

Neither Peace Nor Freedom
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The New York Times

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Text on Dissolution of the Cominform

ROME, April 17 (Reuters)—Following, in translation, is the text of the Cominform's statement of dissolution, as published today in the Italian Communist party newspaper *L'Unita*:

The formation in 1947 of the Information Office of Communist and Workers' parties has had a positive part in bridging the gap among Communist parties that occurred with the dissolution of the Comintern.

It has contributed notably by its reinforcement of the international proletariat and by better linking the working class and all the workers in the struggle for a stable peace, for democracy and for socialism.

The Information Office and its newspaper, *For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy*, have had a positive function in developing and reinforcing the bonds and the reciprocal exchange of experience between the Communist parties and the workers, and in clarifying the problems of Marxist-Leninist doctrine while taking into account the actual conditions in individual countries and the experience of the Communist movement and the international working class.

This has helped in the strengthening of brother parties and in increasing the influence of Communist parties among the masses.

However, the modifications that have taken place in the international situation in the last few years:

The emergence of socialism from the confines of a single country and its transformation into a world system;

The formation of a vast "peace zone" that includes European and Asian states, socialist and non-socialist friends of peace;

The development and strengthening of many Communist parties in the capitalist, dependent and colonial countries, their activity in the struggle against the peril of war, and their achievement, for peace, for the vital interests of the workers



Associated Press

Anastas I. Mikoyan

and for the national independence of their countries;

And, finally, the tasks of overcoming the splits in the working class movement and the reinforcement of working class unity to bring success in the struggle for peace and socialism;

All this has created new conditions for the activities of working class and Communist parties.

The Information Office of the Communist and Workers' Parties, both in its composition and in its activities, does not correspond any more to these new conditions.

The Central Committees of the Communist and Workers' parties participating in the Information Office, after an exchange of opinions on the problems of its activities, have recognized that the office as con-

stituted in 1947 has exhausted its uses.

They have therefore all agreed that the office should cease its activities and the Information Office organ, *For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy*, should cease publication.

The Central Committees of the Communist and Workers' parties already participating in the Information Office believe that the individual parties and groups of parties, battling for the interests of the working class, pursuing their activities according to the general objectives of the Marxist-Leninist parties and according to the particular national conditions of their own countries, will find new useful methods of establishing links with each other.

The Communist and Workers' parties will without doubt continue on their own judgment, taking into account common problems of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism, the defense of the interests of the working class and of all workers, and the mobilization of the popular masses against the danger of war.

At the same time they will examine the problems of collaboration with parties with tendencies toward socialism, and also with other organizations which aim to consolidate peace and democracy.

All this will make even stronger the spirit of reciprocal collaboration between the Communist and Workers' parties, on the basis of the principles of the international proletariat.

All this will strengthen the fraternal bonds between them in the interests of the cause of peace, of democracy and of socialism.

The statement was signed by the Central Committees of the Bulgarian Communist party, the Hungarian Workers' party, the Italian Communist party, the Polish United Workers' party, the Rumanian Workers' party, the Communist party of the Soviet Union, the Communist party of Czechoslovakia and the French Communist party.

Exiles March in London

Protests Staged by 35,000 as Queen Receives Reds

By Gaston Coblentz

From the Herald Tribune Bureau.
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LONDON, Apr. 22. — Thousands of solemn-faced Eastern Europeans marched silently through the streets of London today as Queen Elizabeth II received the two top leaders of the Soviet Union at Windsor Castle.

The grim processions were staged by Polish exiles, Ukrainians and many other nationalities in the heart of the British capital in bitter protest against continued enslavement of their homelands by communism.

The occasion for the protest marches was the current visit to Britain by Soviet Prime Minister Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist party chief Nikita S. Khrushchev.

Carry National Flags

Among other national flags borne by the marchers were those of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Yugoslavia and the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

The number of Eastern Europeans and sympathizers who took part either in the procession or in ceremonies at the Cenotaph War Memorial was estimated by police at 35,000.

The demonstrations were divided into two main marches. The larger was led by more than 12,000 Poles. It formed a file two miles long as it moved from Knightsbridge to the Cenotaph. Among the leaders of the Polish procession were Lt. Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, chief of Polish units in the Western Allies' army in Italy in World War II, and Lt. Gen. Tadeusz Bor-Komorowski, leader of the tragic Warsaw uprising in 1944.

Airmen in Parade

Other Polish marchers included airmen who fought in the Battle of Britain and members of the Polish parachute brigade who engaged in the battle against the Germans at Arnhem, the Netherlands. These two groups received cheers from the otherwise undemonstrative Londoners watching in the streets.

As the Poles entered Whitehall on the way to the Cenotaph, four of them carried a

the Poles and others had finished singing Eastern European national anthems there. The Ukrainian group likewise deposited a wreath.

Placards carried in the two processions included the following: "Messrs. Bulganin and Khrushchev, Put Right the Things Done Wrong by Stalin

and Free Occupied Latvia"; "Release Archbishop Beran" (of Czechoslovakia); "Terror, Famine, Poverty and Slavery Are Moscow's Gifts"; "Don't Believe That Moscow's Aims Have Changed"; "6,000,000 Ukrainians Died of Starvation in 1933. Why Did Western Politicians Ignore It?"

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Neither Peace Nor Freedom

While Khrushchev and Bulganin sip tea with the Queen and chat with Eden about the co-existence of neighbors that "God gives" this is what the Reds are doing to their neighbors: in Poland they have just imprisoned again Bishop Kaczmarek of Kielce though he was ill with influenza and running a high fever; in East Germany they have so flagrantly broken the provisions of their Constitution about religious education that Bishop Weskamm condemned their actions by a letter read in all the churches; in our country, they forced at gun point Russians who had fled their country to return; though they condemn Stalin's crimes, they perpetuate his villainy by keeping enslaved millions of peoples and throttling all attempts at freedom—like murderers who lay the blame on another while keeping all the loot.

These are the deeds of today with which to measure the sincerity of the Reds' words. Those are the deeds of the present tyrants of Russia, not those of the discredited Stalin.

The deadly aspect of the smile campaign of the Reds is that they actually claim to be peace-loving by agreeing to maintain, but not increase, their barbaric enslavement of millions. This is what "peaceful co-existence" entails. It involves recognition of their right to barbarize and keep enslaved half the people of Europe and Asia. With a lordly and grandiloquent manner they propose to the West to agree to this fate for nations such as Poland and Hungary and Czechoslovakia which have fought for freedom and Christian civilization for a thousand years.

We know from bitter experience what co-existence means to the Reds. They co-existed in China before taking all of it; they co-existed in Korea before invading South Korea; they co-existed in Greece and Indo-China as preludes to subversion. The countries they now occupy in Europe are only salients thrust into the heart of free Europe. Co-existence includes the privilege of espionage and subversion.

The arrogant demeanor of the Reds in England demonstrates how they abhor peace which means a genuine searching of their motives: Khrushchev ridiculed President Eisenhower's plan of arms inspection and bridles when the English labor leader, Hugh Gaitskell, inquired about the freedoms of certain persons in the Red empire.

The angry outburst of Khrushchev to Gaitskell's natural questions about the freedom of Socialists and Jews (he could have included millions of Christians) in the Red empire showed how little Khrushchev cares about real peace and freedom. Peace to him means the right to be permitted to enslave.

Whether the Reds growl or smile, they are still red with the blood of millions of victims. This does not mean that we should not negotiate to arrange a truce to prevent war. But we should always recognize with whom we are dealing. The present Reds claim to be disciples of Lenin—and it was Lenin who insisted on the wisdom of lying to conquer an opponent.

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RAKOSI STILL HAS SOVIET'S SUPPORT

Hungarian Red Leader Gets Moscow Backing Against His Own Party Rebels

By JOHN MacCORMAC

Special to The New York Times.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, April 25—It is a maxim that no man is indispensable. But Matyas Rakosi, who has been Communist leader of Hungary for eleven years seems to be an exception to this rule in the eyes of Moscow.

Many of Mr. Rakosi's Communist party colleagues have been making it understood that in this era of anti-Stalinism the time has come for this "little Stalin" to go. But the Kremlin seems to want to keep him in his place.

Moscow deposed Vulko Chervenkov as Premier of Bulgaria ten days ago against the wishes of the Bulgarian Communist party. There have been calls from Hungarian Communists for Mr. Rakosi's resignation but Moscow has not heeded them.

The revolt against Mr. Rakosi originated with the intellectuals. It really began last November when Hungarian printers, dissatisfied with the restrictions under which they had to work, began to press for more elbow room. They were promptly disciplined by Mr. Rakosi's orders.

Then came the Twentieth Congress of the Soviet Communist party with its repudiation of Stalinism and internal class warfare and the rehabilitation of Stalin's victims. When Mr. Rakosi rehabilitated the name of Laszlo Rajk, Hungarian Foreign Minister who was executed in 1949 on charges of treason and Titoism and ascribed it all to his own former police chief, Gabor Peter, it seemed to be too much for the writers.

Paper Notes Attacks

The revolt broke out again and with far more vehemence. So violent were the attacks made on Mr. Rakosi at a meeting of the Hungarian Writers' Federation March 13 that it had to be suspended. When the meeting resumed April 13 the writers were still irate. Szabad Nep, chief Hungarian Communist organ, said:

"At a party activists' meeting, Gyorgy Litvan and at a Writers' Association meeting Sandor Lukacs launched base attacks against the party under the guise of criticism. At a meeting in Budapest's Eighth District, Ferenc Kiss slandered the whole Socialist regime and there was no Communist who reprimanded him or returned the slander. In the Twelfth District, Mme. Jozsef Szilaty spoke with hatred about the party and its local and supreme leaders. When called to order, she delivered shameless insults and left the meeting."

If such things had happened a year ago, the critics would probably have been arrested and their attacks not chronicled in



Associated Press

AN EXCEPTION: Matyas Rakosi, Communist boss of Hungary. Moscow appears to regard him as indispensable.

Szabad Nep. But, as that party organ recently said, "Let us face it, the new political questions raised by the Twentieth Congress and the criticisms of the personality cult and of Comrade Stalin confront Communists with difficulties of understanding, and some have been received by the enemies' demagoguery."

Party Expels Critic

According to unofficial reports, Mr. Rakosi was called "murderer" and "Judas" at the first meeting of the Writers' Association and five members demanded his resignation. When a vote of confidence in the party was moved only twenty persons supported it out of 180.

Sandor Lukacs, Mr. Rakosi's fiercest critic, has been expelled from the Communist party, it is said. It is evident, from the Hungarian press that unrest continues. It is also evident that the unrest is restricted to the lower levels of the party.

Some of the rebels have been calling for the return of Imre Nagy, who was deposed as Premier by Mr. Rakosi after he had tried for a year and a half to give the Hungarians more food and consumer goods. Mr. Rakosi has insisted that even in the light of the Twentieth Congress Mr. Nagy is still a right deviationist.

If the revolt against Mr. Rakosi continues, Moscow might presumably have to reconsider its decision to support him. But that it was still supporting him a fortnight ago was indicated by the message sent then by the Soviet leaders, referring to "the central leadership of the Hungarian Workers party headed by Comrade Matyas Rakosi, that well-tried veteran of the revolutionary movement."

The Evening Star
April 28, 1956

Dr. Von Neumann Wins \$50,000 Atomic Award

Dr. John von Neumann, mathematician and member of the Atomic Energy Commission, was the first recipient yesterday of the \$50,000 Enrico Fermi Award for contributions in the field of atomic energy.

Dr. von Neumann was cited for his "scientific contribution to the theory of fast computing machines and for his original contributions to their design and construction." These electronic "brains" have been indispensable in developing nuclear energy for both peacetime and military use.

"More than anyone else," the citation read, "he foresaw the important and necessary role they would play in the control and use of atomic energy and to the general advancement of the arts and sciences for the benefit of mankind."

The Budapest-born scientist first came to this country in 1930 and became a citizen in 1937. He worked at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N. J., but was "borrowed" constantly by Government agencies during and after World War II for work in atomic energy projects.

The award was conferred by the Atomic Energy Commission on recommendation of the Gen-



DR. JOHN VON NEUMANN
Honored by AEC

eral Advisory Committee. The Fermi awards, named after the man who created the first sustained nuclear chain reaction, were authorized by Congress and must be approved by the President.

This is the first of what is expected to be an annual citation of a scientist working in atomic energy.

The Evening Star

April 28, 1952

Brother Fires on Refugee Crossing Iron Curtain

VIENNA, Austria, April 28 (AP).

—The only survivor among four young Hungarian refugees who made a dash for freedom through the Iron Curtain on a farm tractor told reporters today he recognized his own brother among the Hungarian border guards who fired on them.

He said the other three youths were killed by machine gun fire as they sought to tear through the barbed wire entanglements that guard Communist Hungary's frontier with free Austria.

Only 18-year-old Friedrich (Fritz) Hammerl made it to safety in Austria. He told Austrian border police that his family is Communist. He said his brother, Christoph, is a lieutenant in the border police and his father is the captain and commandant of another Hungarian police unit.

When Fritz went back to the border with Austrian police to reconstruct the flight, he said his brother Christoph stood behind barbed wire on the Hungarian side and cursed him as a rene-

gade. Fritz will be given political asylum here.

The youth told reporters this story:

"We decided to flee on a tractor. I drove toward the barbed wire. A flare mine was touched off. Seconds later, border sentries fired the first volley from tommyguns. Two mines were touched off and the whole area was light as day, although it was night.

"My friends wanted to surrender. They lifted their hands. Shots missed me. I ran like a madman toward the barbed wire, crawled through it and remained flat on the ground. Only 10 yards from me, the Hungarian border sentries gathered. In the center, tommygun in hand, was my brother Christoph. He personally directed the manhunt. The sentries searched every inch of the border but they did not cross the barbed wire. At dawn, I saw them carrying off the dead. But there were still sentries remaining behind. My heart was in my throat. I was still on Hungarian soil, as the barbed wire is some yards behind the frontier. Any moment, the sentries might come over and get me. They finally left. Exhausted, I dragged myself to the first Austrian farm. There I collapsed."

2 PARADES MARK CITY LOYALTY DAY

Total of 175,000 See 22,000
March on Fifth Avenue
and 50,000 in Brooklyn

Loyalty Day, proclaimed here nine years ago to combat the Communists' May Day observance, was celebrated yesterday with parades in Manhattan and Brooklyn witnessed by 175,000 persons.

Summerlike temperatures brought out thousands of spectators in shirt sleeves. The police estimated that the parade down Fifth Avenue had 22,000 marchers and 125,000 spectators, while the Brooklyn affair had 50,000 persons watching 50,000 march.

The Fifth Avenue route was from Ninety-fifth Street to Sixty-second. It was led by the grand marshal, State Supreme Court Justice Joseph A. Cox; Cardinal Spellman, Metropolitan Panteleimon of Argirocastron of the Greek Orthodox Church and city officials.

This parade began at 1 P. M. and the last marchers stepped off at 3:25 P. M. Mayor Wagner led the reviewers in the official stand at Sixty-ninth Street.

Most of the paraders came from posts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, sponsors of the parades. There were also units from the Armed Forces, groups from city departments and members of religious, civic and patriotic organizations.

Chinese Provide Pageantry

The most colorful contingent consisted of hundreds of Chinese-Americans representing many societies. They carried signs with such legends as "Beware of the Soviet Smile," "Up With Freedom, Down With Communism"



LOYALTY DAY PARADE: These were some of the marchers who took part yesterday in procession on Fifth Avenue.

The New York Times

and "Loyalty Insures Freedom Forever."

Group after group marched by with Chinese dragons, floats filled with children and young women and musical ensembles playing eerie Chinese music with cymbals and stringed instruments. The watchers were delighted with a dozen stilt-walkers, dressed in ancient Chinese costumes, who negotiated successfully the mile-and-a-half line of march.

Other anti-Communist slogans were carried by Greek, Croatian,

Estonian, Czechoslovak and Hungarian units in native costumes. They were joined by thousands of American veterans of wars ranging from the Spanish-American to the Korean.

One of the most impressive units was a display by the city's Civil Defense forces, riding in fire engines and rescue trucks. They were led by Deputy Director James J. Costigan.

Groups from the American Voters Forum carried such signs as "God Bless You, Dr. Salk"

and "Help Prevent Forest Fires."

American forces overseas were represented by Sgt. 1/c Bobby McDavid of Memphis, Tenn., who was flown here from Mannheim, Germany. He was greeted by James E. Spafford, the parade chairman, who declared the nation should be "placed on guard against the perils of communism which are now taking on a new type of smooth, subtle quality."

The parade was hailed in a message from George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations. He said the union had defeated Communist efforts to subvert American labor and was now fighting "Communist efforts to infiltrate and subvert the free labor movements of other nations allied with us."

The parade in Brooklyn began at 11 A. M. and ended at 3 P. M. It was reviewed at Borough Hall by Borough President John Cashmore. The parade started at Grand Army Plaza and moved along Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street to Cadman Plaza.

Other patriotic ceremonies marking May Day will be held on Tuesday at Union Square, which will honor the American Red Cross on its seventy-fifth anniversary.

Tomorrow Benjamin J. Davis Jr., a Communist official, will address a Union Square Rally for Peace, Jobs and Democracy.