Hungary & Eastern Europe - Sixty Years Ago A Press Review by a Hungarian Refugee Ex-Regent of Hungary is a tennis fan 1956. *0.* 1–. - 200,000 Parade in Budapest Hungary Envoy, 2 Aids Accused of Terror in U.S. - Hungarians See No U.S. Liberation 2 Pre-War Cafes open in Budapest Hungary to Lift Barrier Today - Hungary Gives Pardon to Archbishop Groesz - Iron Curtain Immigration to U.S., Ex-Regent of Hungary is a tennis fan Prokung rsten Zignretten, Mark Luxus, edouh euchmacklich an de Verwilhrungere rm Z gar the ermnernd, este umgurech Mark Fasch er Mark, m Tass Kalfee 2 Mark, m Flasch Ungara em 15 211 40 Mark, em ar ellig ummediadur ber hal are Schuh 2 Mark, em Ihm wintermantel schlech Schuitts un mittelmäßig Qualitä

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200,000 Parade in Budapest

By JOHN MacCORMAC

Special to The New York Times.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, May 1—Two hundred thousand cheering demonstrators marched for nearly three hours in Budapest today past a bronze statue of Stalin and the living figure of his faithful disciple, Matyas Rakosi. Neither appeared to stand in danger of being toppled from his pedestal.

It was said to be one of Hungary's biggest May Day processions. The Government had decreed a three-day holiday for the occasion. Its keynote was peace

and co-existence.

No troops marched in close formation, nor did any jet planes fly overhead. Missing also were the usual denunciations of United States imperialism and capitalist exploitation. Even a few United States flags were displayed with those of other nations along the route of march.

That communism has taken an anti-Stalinist turn was indicated by the fact that giant pictures of Marx, Engels and Lenin were displayed before the reviewing

erald Trib. 4 T. 9

Hungary Envoy, 2 Aids accused of Terror in U.S.

A Roman Catholic clergyman into returning to Russia. The who was once Speaker of the today Parliament Hungarian accused the head of Hungary's Legation here of "terrorizing and blackmailing" anti-Communist refugees to force them to return to Hungary.

told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee that two legation aids participated in the campaign against anti-Communist Hungarians in this country.

At the same time, subcommittee counsel Robert Morris made public a series of letters to So-Ambassador Georgi viet Zaroubin from the five Russian seamen who recently returned to Russia after receiving asylum in this country.

Wanted to Stay

In the letters, the five expressed a strong desire to remain in the United States. This was directly contrary to the innocent victims." statements of the sailors in Moscow that they were pressured to writing to Soviet diplomats.

tee they believe the five were try.

WASHINGTON, May 3 (P).- pressured by Russian officials incident led to the ouster of two officials of the Russian delegation to the United Nations.

The Chinese Embassy, mean-"patently while, rejected as false" the charge of the five returned sailors that they were "systematically beaten" on For-Exiled Msgr. Bela Varga also mosa to make them betray their country. The sailors' ship was S captured by the Chinese Nationalists.

Inquiry Expanded

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Vargar's testimony Msgr. marked an expansion of the subcommittee's investigation to include pressures by all Russian anti-Comagainst satellites munist refugees here.

Msgr. Varga, who fled Hungary after World War II with a Russian death sentence hanging over him, charged that three Hungarian diplomats have "committed acts of terrorism in the United States against selected

He identified the diplomats as Hungarian Minister Charles remain here and prevented from Szarka and two of his staff, Laszlo Hars and second secre-Four other Soviet sailors who tary Vince Csapala. He said Mr. stayed here told the subcommit- Hars already has left this coun-

HINGARIANS SEE NO U.S. LIBERATION

Suggest a More Realistic Attitude for Western Radio, Stress Need for News

By JOHN MacCORMAC

Special to The New York Times.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, May 6 -The people of Hungary apparently have ceased to believe, as they believed a few years ago, that the United States was getting ready to free their country.

Many of them still believe, however, that there is a special department of the United States Government concerned with their libeartion. In so far as public opinion exists in Hungary, it is formed largely by the Western radio.

Most Hungarians seem to read their own newspapers only for news of sports, entertainment

and the weather.

Szabad Nep, chief Hungarian Communist organ, conceded yesterday that "the workers are he said, by the speed with which justified in criticizing our paper events have been taking place for containing too few news in Poland. The party is getting items and not being sufficiently news about these events chiefly informative." This gives West- from the Western radio, accordern radio services an opportu-ing to him nity to supply what Communists do not: the news.

This correspondent found Hungarians with whom he talked of the opinion that dissemination of objective news should be regarded as the chief task for Western

broadcasters.

"Ninety per cent of the Hungarian people are against communism," said a man who was a high official in a pre-Communist Hungarian Government. "They do not need to hear propaganda against it and they are sick of propaganda in any case. But they are hungry for news. The British Broadcasting Corporation supplies that best. Next they should be given entertainment and third could come lectures on new aspects of Western science.

Anti-Red Attacks Chided

"The Hungarian people should not be provoked to acts of sabotage, which do not serve any practical purpose. They should not be sold the idea that they would be liberated in two weeks or two months. You should not hide the fact that Russia is strong and cannot be defeated without a disastrous war. Last but not least you should explain American policy clearly." This man said Radio Free

Europe, a private anti-Communist organization of the United States, had probably the widest audience in Hungary but was regarded as "unrealistic." Propaganda balloons have had no effect here, he said.

The minister of a neutral country thought the Western radio should stop indiscriminate attacks on Hungary's as such. munist regime should concentrate on criticizing it when it departs from the new anti-Stalinist principles laid down by the Soviet Communist party congress in Moscow, he said. It should, on the other hand, commend the regime when it takes an anti-Stalinist line. He said Radio Free Europe

had badly erred when it told the Hungarians that the milder proconsumer policy introduced in 1953 by the then Premier, Imre Nagy, was merely a maneuver designed to deceive the people. He also agreed that dissemination of objective news should be regarded as a most effective function of the Western radio.

A man who described himself as a member of the Communist party-out of expediency and not conviction-took the same line. He said the party had been in ferment since the Soviet party congress and was follow-

ing with the closest attention the effects on other satellite gov-



The New York Times

RESIGNS: Jakub Berman, Vice Premier of Poland.

ernments of the new principles laid down in Moscow. Its interest has been particularly excited, Jues 2 V 2

2 PRE-WAR CAFES OPEN IN BUDAPEST

Hungarian Capital's Literati Convene in Their Favorite Haunts as Life Improves

By JOHN MacCORMAC

By The Associated Press. BUDAPEST, Hungary, May 7—The Cafe Delvarosi in Buda-

pest reopened recently.

Elsewhere in the world this might seem a small matter, but here in this Communist city it was considered virtually historic.

The Cafe Delvarosi was the favorite resort of the Budapest bourgeoisie just as the Cafe New York was that of its intelligentsia. The Cafe New York, now renamed the Hungaria, was reopened some months ago. It is once more, as it was in Ferenc Molnar's time, the abiding place of Budapest's literati.

When the Cafe Delvarosi threw open its doors last week, those of its old middle-class patrons who had managed to survive the confiscations and deportations of intervening years turned up again to exchange guarded confidences over glasses of weak black coffee to the wailing strains of gypsy music.

In spite of the overlay of communism, Budapest is still Western and still Budapest, and has

its gypsy bands and symphony gime seems to realize that it orchestrasorchestra but a Hot will never convert their parents Club, whose members avidly read Downbeat and listen thirst- It pins its hopes on the children ily to jazz programs of Western and looks after them well. They radio stations.

Censorship Described

here has peculiar problems of was here last year, six months censorship. He may present ago. Food is more plentiful and

not "Lohengrin," "The Flying Dutchman" but not "Tristan and Isolde."

But censorship is being relaxed. The ban on "Rosenkavalier" has been rescinded. Censorship is also inconsistent. Two nights ago, Zoltan Kodaly's "Missa Brevis" was performed in the Academy of Music in the presence of this greatest living Hungarian composer. It was the first time since communism took over that religious music has been presented so publicly.

Imbe Madach's "Tragedy of Man," which is a sort of Hungarian "Faust," is regularly played, although it contains an indictment of communism.

As for clothing, now that the Government has cut prices by one-quarter to one-third, Budapest women are hoping to regain some of that chic for which they were once famous. They kept it through the siege of their city in World War II and the first grim post-war years but lost it under communism.

visitors who knew this capital since wages are low. in the days when the Gabor sishere. It is simply that they one. "Most people have another have had neither the time, the job on the side," was another. their best. their aim was demonstrated by ing. That is why the Governtheir purchase of 15,000 Paris ment had to bring the prices nylon stockings one day in a down," was the most pessimistic state store after the price had explanation. been cut to 72 forints (\$6.50) a pair.

in recent months been growing Budapest are probably its chil-It has, for instance, not only dren. Hungary's Communist reand considers them expendable. seem to have most of the things children desire.

Life has improved in Buda-Budapest's opera ensemble is pest, at least in its outward as-An opera director pects, since this correspondent "Tannhaeuser," for instance, but there is more to buy in the

shops. How the people can af-It is a common complaint of ford to buy it is another matter

An effort to solve this mysters were considered run-of-the- tery received various answers. mill here that it has lost its "The workers steal a little, the pretty girls. But they are still middle class sells a little," was clothes nor the cosmetics to look "The women work, too," was a That this is still third. "They have not been buyWaal. Roal 11V State

Hungary to Lift Barrier Today

VIENNA, May 10 (A)—Red Hungary promised tonight to start Friday noon on the job of tearing down the Iron Curtain and its broad belt of death-dealing man-traps along the Austrian border. Austrians were interested but skeptical.

The barrier is a controlled area about 12 miles across. In it are minefields, electric shock fences, barbed wire entanglements and armed watch towers.

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Yangary Gives Pardon To Archbishop Groesz



Associated Press

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Archbishop Josef Groesz

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, May 11—Archbishop Joseph Groesz of Kalosca, sentenced by a Hungarian court in 1951 to fifteen years imprisonment for alleged espionage and treason, has been pardoned, Budapest an-

nounced tonight.

Archbishop Groesz, whose trial followed that of Cardinal Joseph Mindszenty, was head of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary at the time of his arrest. His successor was Archbishop Gyula Czapik of Eger. Archbishop Czapik died two weeks ago, Hungary was left without a functioning archbishop.

This fact was pointed out to the Government today by a delegation consisting of Dr. Endre Hamvas, Bishop of Csanad, Bishop Lajos Shvoy of Szekesfehervar and Bishop

Kalman Papp of Gyoer.

Last October Archbishop
Groesz was taken from prison
and placed under a kind of
house arrest in the parish
house of Toszeg, in northeastern Hungary.

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Iron Curtain Immigration to U.S.

The following table shows total immigration from eastern Europe to the United States since World War II:

	in the war ii:						11
	Soviet Union 19,545	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	Total	
	Poland Union 19,545	14,019	15,269	1,932	1,887	Total.	1 7
	Poland 88,957	45,766	42,665	4,428		52,646	,
	Czechoslovakia 13,771	3,870	5,398	2,138	4,851	186,667	
	Hungary 7,818	5,079	7,331	575	2,005	27,182	
	Estonia 7,444	2.230	1,366		801	21,624	
	Latvia 21,714	11,220	4,999	183	156	11,329	f
1	Lithuania 19,326	4,568		244	203	38,360	ł
-	Rumania 3.844	2,042	3,330	258	311	27,966	
1	Bulgaria 439	231	5,184	208	308	11,586	1
1	Yugoslavia 8,486		330	56	52	1,108	
1	Other 1,177	7,411	17,265	640	778	34,480	
	1,111	346	1,045	308	332	3,208	
1.						110 110	

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Admiral Nicholas Horthy (far left), ex-Regent of Hungary, is a tennis fan and often watches international matches. With him are his son (center) and

Mme. Horthy (right). Horthy, now 87, led the Hungarian anti-Communist forces against the government of Bela Kun in 1919 and was dictator from 1920 to 1944.