

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

Hungarians Are Told Kulaks Are People
Rich Peasants Now Can Farm in Peace
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Mindszenty Arrest Implied

VIENNA, May 31 (AP)—Austrian Roman Catholic authorities said today they had received reports that Josef Cardinal Mindszenty had been re-arrested and imprisoned in Hungary. The pretext was said to be his refusal to sign a pledge of loyalty to the Hungarian Communist Government.

Putting the Sun to Work

Solar Energy: What It Has Done and Its Future

By Countess Stella Andrássy

(Countess Andrássy escaped from Hungary when the Communist regime took over at the end of World War II. Her husband owned the largest daily newspaper, "Friss Ujság," and the biggest magazine in the country, "Kincses Ujság," which she edited. The countess is well known as a writer there and in her native Sweden.)

On a pleasant Friday afternoon last spring I answered my telephone and heard: "Please help me find a black Turkish towel." It was my friend, Dr. Maria Telkes, research associate at New York University and an expert in solar energy research. "Certainly," I said, although I wasn't quite sure where to get one, "but why black?"

"I've just had a brainstorm," Dr. Telkes said. "I have thought of a wonderfully efficient way of taking the salt out of sea water using only sunlight as energy. But I need a black towel for the experiment. I'm too busy in the laboratory to go looking. Would you please find one for me so I can work on the idea this week end?"

Ever since I first knew Dr. Telkes—in Hungary as a winner of the Ph.D. degree in physics cum laude at the University of Budapest and later here in the United States—she has been driving toward the goal of finding ways to use the tremendous energy the sun pours down on the earth each day.

Makes Sun Broil Steak

Dr. Telkes has already developed a practical solar stove that takes the sun's heat to broil a steak. It may be useful in India where housewives now use cow dung for cooking fuel. A solar heated house has been built in Massachusetts to her specifications and it has gone through three winters.

During World War II Dr. Telkes built a small plastic sea-water distilling device. It was mass-produced and put into every pilot's emergency equipment. It saved many airmen forced down into the sea.

On that spring morning I had some vague notion that a black surface was important in solar energy experiments for catching and holding the sun's heat. I had a difficult time finding a black towel, which I finally located at Bloomingdale's.

Testing the Sea Water Still

All week end Dr. Telkes worked on her new sea water still. Sunday it was finished. It looked like a large picture frame with the black towel sandwiched between two glass panes. We took the contraption out to Jones Beach. It was a cold, clear spring morning with not a cloud in the sky.

Dr. Telkes mounted the picture frame facing the sun and poured briny sea water into the top, drenching the towel. As the sun rays heated the towel, the sea water evaporated and a stream of fresh water, warm but salt free, trickled out of the lower spigot.

We measured the amount. The rate was one gallon a day for every four square feet of surface. Dr. Telkes told me that this was 20 per cent more than any other solar still had ever produced.

Immediately I began to dream out loud. "With a still of this type built on a large scale," I said, "man will be able to turn deserts into fertile lands. Think what this would mean to people in arid tropical zones: the Sahara, Israel and Australia. This might even lessen the

ger of war." I even saw in it a weapon against communism for when people are not hungry they are not easy prey to that ideology.

"A Long Road Ahead"

But Dr. Telkes, who is a practical scientist, looked at me soberly. "Don't you believe," she said, "that it will be that easy. There is a long road ahead from a mere brainchild like this to reality that can be mass-produced, installed and operated in remote corners of the world. Tests have to be made: different materials tried, climatic conditions studied, native living habits taken into consideration. . . . I'm afraid that the Sahara won't be turned into a rose garden for a long time."

Living as she has with the problem of solar energy, Dr. Telkes sees many more of the inherent difficulties than a layman would. But it is reassuring that men like Dr. James Bryant Conant, former president of Harvard University, have great hopes for solar energy.

Dr. Conant, who did some work in photosynthesis, the means by which plants use sun energy, predicted in 1949 that "energy from the sun would far outstrip in industry that from the atom. . . the problem of turning sea water into fresh water will be solved with the advent of cheap solar power. . . in this way deserts near oceans would be turned into garden spots."

In an ordinary sunny day, the energy falling on a city block in New York City is equivalent to 2,000 tons of coal—\$25,000 worth at today's prices. This is the treasure Dr. Conant was thinking of and which Dr. Telkes is working toward.

Desalting the Ocean

Only recently have scientists and industrialists begun to look at the ocean as a source of fresh water. At least one electric power plant owned by Pacific Gas and Electric Co., San Francisco, finds it cheaper to distill sea water at \$1.50 to \$4 per 1,000 gallons than to buy local city water. And the Department of Interior has established a special department, the Saline Water Program, with a \$400,000-a-year budget, to look into all possibilities of desalting the ocean.

To remove the salt from sea water is a thorny problem. In every quart of ocean there are about two soup spoons of salt. One way to get the salt out is to boil the water and let the vapor condense on a cold surface. The salt will be left behind in the pot.

Many scientists are coming around to the view that the power for sea water distillation must be free. The wind, the tides and the temperature differences deep in the earth are possible sources that have been explored. Solar energy appears to be the most promising.

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A second article will appear tomorrow.



Solar stills—Plastic devices for distilling sea water by the energy of the sun at work alongside a life raft. The device is the invention of Dr. Maria Telkes, research associate at New York University.

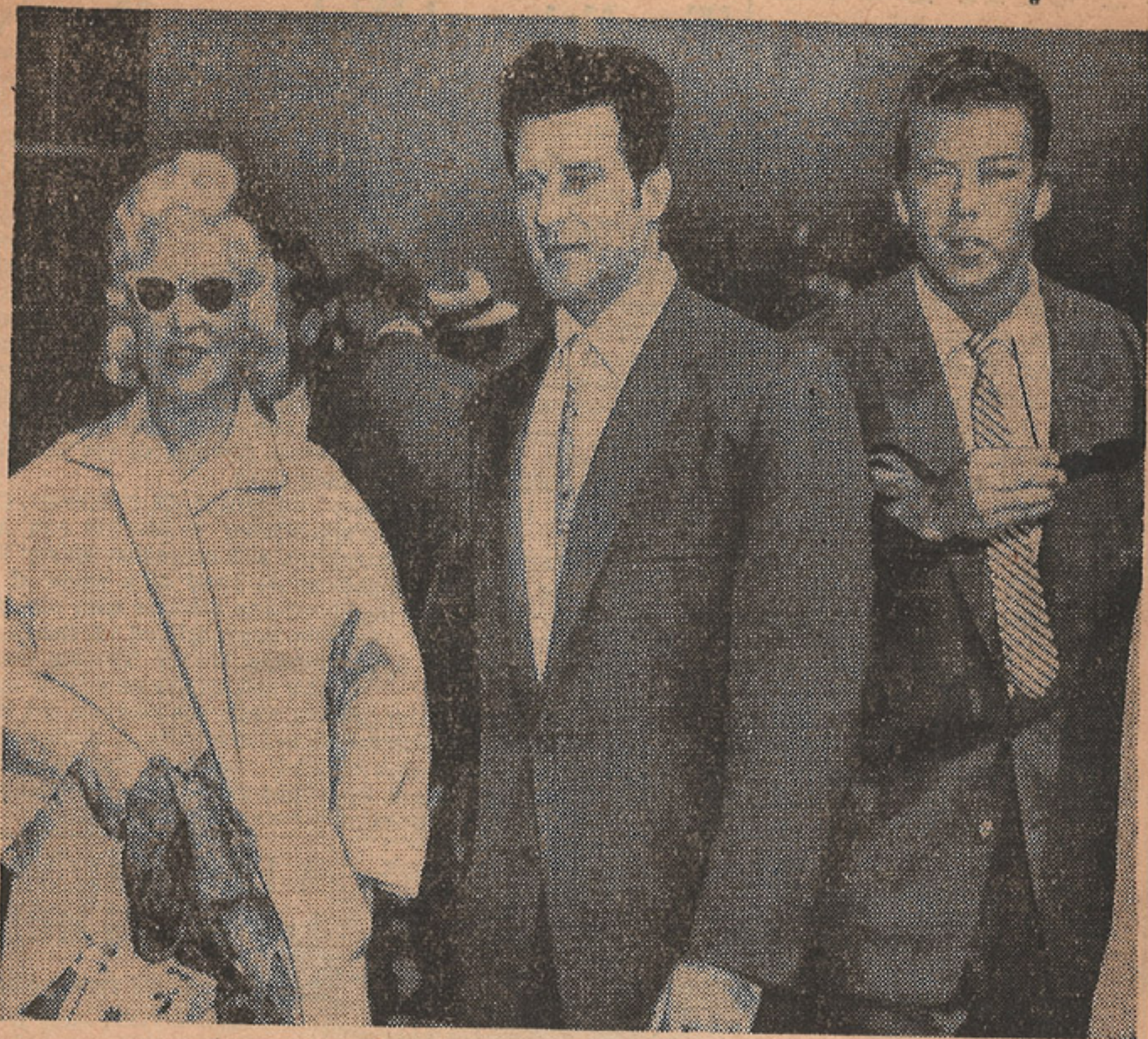


MORTIS WARMAN
Dr. Maria Telkes

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Fight in Mae West's Dressing Room

Mr. Universe Sports a Black Eye



Associated Press wirephoto

BATTLE OF TITANS—Mickey Hartigay (right), Mr. Universe, sports a black eye as he leaves the Municipal Court Building in Washington yesterday after filing assault charges against Chuck Krauser (center), Mr. California. Mr. Universe accused Mr. California of knocking him out during an altercation in the dressing room of Mae West (left). Both men are members of Miss West's troupe, now performing at a night club.

By Judith Crist

Jayne Mansfield got one version and a Washington, D. C. district attorney another yesterday of the fight between Mr. Universe and Mr. California in Mae West's night-club dressing-room on Wednesday night.

The upshot of it was, however, that in Washington's Municipal Court Mr. Universe, non-professionally known as

ed to go up to see her," Miss Mansfield reported, referring to Miss West, "not quite in those words, but he wouldn't return her plea for affection. Mr. Krauser got mad and hit Mickey. Mickey wouldn't lower himself to hit back. He behaved like a gentleman and not like an animal."

There have been rumors, begun during the recent New York appearance of Miss West's

the Washington court proceedings or, according to the testimony, Wednesday night's fracas. What did emerge from various witnesses, at the preliminary hearing before Assistant United States Attorney Kenneth Woods was that Mr. Hargitay resented being "demoted," evidently to make way in Miss West's troupe for the new Mr. Universe, to be chosen next week in Atlantic City.

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**Hungary Red Leader,
Moscow Agent Confer**

VIENNA, June 7 (AP)—M. A. Suslov, a top Soviet official, arrived unexpectedly in Hungary today to confer with Hungarian Communist leader Matyas Rakosi, one of the last Stalin-era bosses still in power.

Suslov's arrival touched off speculation that Yugoslav President Tito may be demanding Rakosi's head as part of his price for new ties with Russia.

A Cellar In Budapest

I AM FIFTEEN AND I DON'T WANT TO DIE. By Christine Arnothy. 124 pp. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.75.

By ANNE FREMANTLE

ONE man killed is a tragedy, one million, a statistic. This fact is admirably illustrated in Christine Arnothy's first book, written from notes scribbled in the underground cellar of the apartment house in Budapest where she and her parents, with assorted others, hid for three months during the siege by the Russians in 1944.

Christine and her parents occupied their own coal bin where they had salvaged two beds, a couch and a table. Others in this subterranean arc included the janitor and his wife; Ilus and her baby, deserted by her husband; a medical student and his aunt; a colonel's lady; a dying district attorney and his Swiss wife; and a Jew, who read Heine by the light of a cooking fat candle.

Then Pista arrived. Pista the deserter from the Hungarian Army, Pista the hero whose first action was to divide his bread and bacon into twelve parts, so everyone could have a bite; who risked his life to get sulfa drugs for the District Attorney and dodged the bombs upstairs to bring Christine her unfinished Balzac. She promptly set her hair on fire trying to read by the light of the cooking fat candle—an accident that enabled her to pass as a boy and escape violation when the Russians finally "liberated" Budapest.

THE book moves toward its climax when the Russians hunt down the last few German soldiers still hiding in Budapest. Christine and her friends find a wounded German soldier, bleeding to death, under the stairs. The medical student bandages him although the Russians have decreed death to anyone helping a German. The Russians kill the German and rape Ilus beside his still warm body. Three other Germans come by night to beg civilian outfits. "We acted on a common impulse," Christine writes. "The janitor brought out a suit. 'It belonged to my son,' he muttered." As for Mr. Radnai, the Jew who suffered most from the Germans, here's how the author describes his reaction to the three Germans: "Wearing his yellow star 'I am a Jew,' he said in a cold voice, 'My entire family was deported. But to prove human kindness still exists, I will let you get away.'" The Russians shot him.

This astonishing tale always rings true and it is not surprising that in the original French it won the *Prix des Vérités*. Christine Arnothy writes with compassion, economy and reticence. But would she wrote in English!—the style of her unnamed translator is pedestrian, the solemn, declamatory title cumbersome.

Times 10 VI 256

HUNGARIANS MOVE TO MOLLIFY U. S.

Efforts for Better Relations
Includes Study of Cases of
Jailed Legation Employees

By SYDNEY GRUSON

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 9 —The Budapest Government has embarked on a course directed toward improving Hungarian-United States relations.

A leading Government official said today that the cases of nine Hungarian employees at the United States Legation who have been imprisoned since 1951 would be re-examined soon.

The results of the re-examination may not be all that the United States Government desires in each case, the official

said. However, he added the Hungarian Government is determined to remove causes of conflict with the United States wherever possible and especially regarding the treatment of legation employees.

The Hungarians already have taken action to support their expressed desire for better relations and their more recent private assertion that they have checked the kind of police activity that the United States has complained about.

After a strong oral protest by G. M. Ravndal, the United States Minister, a police order affecting a Hungarian woman employed as a domestic by a legation family was rescinded last week. The order would have continuing to work for Americans.

Correspondent to Resume Job

The Government has also decided to allow Ilona Mylas Marton to resume her work as United Press correspondent in Budapest. With her husband, Dr.

Endre Marton, she was arrested last year on charges of espionage and plotting against the Government. Dr. Marton, who was Associated Press correspondent here was sentenced to six years' imprisonment and is still in jail. Mme. Marton was sentenced to three years and was released in April.

The decision to permit Mme. Marton to resume her work has been or is about to be communicated to the United Press headquarters in New York.

Police persecution of legation employees and the imprisonment of the Martons were among the issues raised by the United States Government when it announced last February that it was reimposing a ban on travel by Americans to Hungary.

At the same time Washington also said it was abandoning the idea of talks on various other problems between the two governments.

Officially Hungary refused to accept the Feb. 3 note of pro-

test. But the outspoken United States Minister in Budapest left officials here in no doubt about his Government's strong feeling on the police's treatment of legation employees.

Harassment Protested

Whenever an occasion has presented itself, Mr. Ravndal told the highest officials of both the Government and the Communist party that better understanding between the two countries would be impossible so long as the police continued to harass the legation's Hungarian and American personnel.

Until recently the legation United States personnel were followed incessantly by the police, their servants were forced to spy for the police and mirrors were discovered in the living quarters of American diplomatic officers.

Foreign Ministry officials have told several Western diplomats in the past that their office could do little about police activity because "the

lice are a state within the state." This is no longer the case, these officials assert. They claim that the police have been brought under considerable control and that this control now will be extended steadily. They still contend, however, that Americans here were at least partly to blame for the police attention by having hired Hungarians "hostile to the regime." They hope that once the control of the police becomes evident, the United States will agree to begin talks on other problems—primarily the resumption of trade relations and lifting of the travel ban. A detailed list of each country's complaints is to be exchanged soon. Hungarian officials said today they believed not only that the problem of legation employees could be cleared up but also that the Hungarian Government would be agreeable to permitting persons of dual nationality to join relatives in the United States.

Times WVI 256

Hungarians Are Told Kulaks Are People; Rich Peasants Now Can Farm in Peace

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, May 29—The long-suffering kulak, the rich peasant, who has been the classic villain of communism, is to get a break at last. He will get it in Hungary, whose Communist chief, Matyas Rakosi, once declared that "every kulak is guilty of something."

The kulak gets his break as a result of the decision of the twentieth Congress of the Soviet Communist party that Stalin was wrong when he said the class war must increase as socialism advances.

Mr. Rakosi gave the lead in the new attitude toward kulaks in his speech of self-criticism in Budapest ten days ago. Yesterday the Hungarian Central Communist organ Szabad Nep followed by declaring that there were only 1,000 kulak farms left in Hungary.

Many former kulaks, the paper said, have obtained work on state farms or in the building industry. The majority of the remainder live from the work of their hands, no longer exploit the labor of others, and realize their

privileged position is gone for-

"These must be permitted to cultivate their own farms in peace and security. It is not opportune to change our practice of not allowing kulaks to join collective farms. But children, relatives, sons-in-law or other members of kulak families, provided they do not exploit others, may be permitted to join collective farms if their members agree."

The paper said that in past years, as a result of improper anti-kulak decrees and personal means of revenge, many middle-class farmers were declared to be kulaks.

It is not the possession of much land or valuable land that makes a kulak, said Szabad Nep, but the exploitation of others.

The newspaper said that children of kulaks, who were formerly barred from nearly all opportunities of advancement, must in the future be judged unconditionally according to their behavior.

ever, said Szabad Nep, continuing: