

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

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OTHER REDS HAIL TITO COMMUNISM

Hungarians and Italians See
Gains for 'Socialism' Under
Leader of Yugoslavs

By ELIE ABEL

Special to The New York Times.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 15—The Yugoslav brand of communism, still suspect in the Soviet Union, came in for high praise today from Hungarian and Italian party leaders.

Erno Gero, First Secretary of the Hungarian Workers [Communist] party, stepped off a special train in Belgrade this morning to begin reconciliation talks with the Yugoslav League of Communists. In a short speech at the railway station, he hailed President Tito as "the remarkable leader of the Yugoslav people."

He also spoke of efforts in both countries to bury the remnants of the past that had "poisoned the relations between our countries and our peoples."

This implied condemnation of Matyas Rakosi, the man Mr. Gero replaced as party leader last July, was well received here. Mr. Rakosi, last reported under medical treatment in the Soviet Union, earned the hatred of Yugoslavs by his bloody purges of the so-called "National Communists" as Titoist agents.

Belgrade Gratified Over Nagy

Belgrade also was gratified by news from Budapest, Hungary, that Imre Nagy, former Premier, had been readmitted to the Communist party. This event was regarded here not only as an important concession to Yugoslavia but also as an attempt to arouse liberal elements in the Hungarian party.

The Ljubljana, meanwhile, an Italian Communist delegation ended a ten-day study tour of Yugoslavia with admiring tributes to its hosts.

Luigi Longo, leader of the Italian delegation, thanked the Yugoslav party leaders for the "frankness and patience" with which they had explained methods and doctrines. He said the visitors had been most deeply impressed by the system of workers' self-management in industry, an innovation that is frowned upon in the Soviet Union.

"This is the most original and effective form of management as far as we have been able to see and establish," Signor Longo said. "This method of wider participation by workers in the management of factories and public institutions provides for realization of the most effective form of people's democracy."

Communist Gains Expected

The example of Yugoslavia can serve to broaden the popular base of the Communist parties in Italy and other countries, Signor Longo added.

A communique on the Italian-Yugoslav talks, issued as Signor Longo's delegation left for Trieste, said the two parties had agreed to broaden their cooperation on a basis of equality, non-interference in each other's affairs, mutual respect and freedom of "comradely criticism" when differences arose.

The five-man Hungarian delegation headed by Mr. Gero and Premier Andras Hegedus was received by Marshal Tito soon after its arrival and plunged into the first round of talks with members of the Yugoslav Politburo and Central Committee.

Mr. Gero predicted the visit would establish a new basis of friendly cooperation between the two countries which broke off in 1948. Both countries are "building socialism" and both are dedicated to a settlement of their



Associated Press

'TITOIST' CLEARED: Imre Nagy, former Premier of Communist Hungary. He was purged, is now reinstated as a party member.

differences "in a spirit of national independence and non-interference," he said.

Press Hails Yugoslavia

LONDON, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—Szabad Nep, Hungarian Communist party newspaper, hailed Yugoslavia today as the country "which did not abandon socialism even under the most trying conditions" according to MTI, Hungarian news agency.

In a leading article, the newspaper was said to have called the Hungarian-Yugoslav talks in Belgrade "the climax of three years of endeavor to establish a true and complete friendship" between the two countries.

"We have a sincere admiration for the Yugoslav Communist party, which is searching for new ways and means best suited to their country's conditions and peoples' wishes," the newspaper was quoted as having said.

Times 19 X 256

HUNGARIAN THAW GOES ON UNABATED

Police Terror Has Almost
Ceased—Open Trials of
Stalinists Demanded

By JOHN MacCORMAC

Special to The New York Times.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Oct. 18

—The "thaw" that set in in Hungary when Matyas Rakosi was deposed from the leadership of the Working People's (Communist party) continues unabated.

The situation here seems to parallel that in Poland. The Hungarian party, like the Polish United Workers (Communist) party, is headed by an old Stalinist who is trying to adapt himself to a new anti-Stalinist course.

Back from banishment are Wladyslaw Gomulka in Poland and Imre Nagy in Hungary, who suffered for having pursued liberal ideas before they became popular. It is inevitable that they are regarded by the masses and the progressive spirits in the party as more logical leaders down the new path.

Meanwhile the terror of the Stalinist era has almost ceased. Some of the terrorists themselves have been arrested and will be tried. Chief among them is Mihaly Farkas, former head of the Hungarian political police, member of the party's Politburo and Minister of Defense.

Open Trial Demanded

Hetfoi Hirlap, a new weekly, similar to the students' weekly Po Prostu in Warsaw, has called for Mr. Farkas to be tried before an open court, not a secret military tribunal. It said: "In the trial of Farkas we must impeach the policy of dictatorship and high treason." It continued that if the trial was held honestly it would "inevitably express the political responsibility of Matyas Rakosi."

"We know he was Stalin's best Hungarian pupil and that he was the dictator of Hungary and lord of life and death," it continued. "We know that in the search for those politically responsible we cannot stop at the borders of the country. Nevertheless, let us reveal the truth."

An article in the trade union newspaper Nepszava also declared that Mr. Rakosi was responsible for the deeds for which Mr. Farkas will be tried. It said "his [Rakosi's] fifty years' activity in the workers movement did not give him a free pass to commit crimes or cover up evil deeds that besmirched the people's democracy."

One of the by-products of the thaw has been the betterment of Hungarian-United States relations. Attacks on the United States have almost ceased. Crowds gather around the pictorial displays of the United States Information Service and walk into the Legation to collect literature or make inquiries. The Information Service is able to place material in Budapest newspapers.

The president of the Budapest Hot Club was at the Legation to discuss plans for the visit of a United States jazz band. A former member of the Legation staff broadcast a talk a week ago on United States jazz records. The Hungarian Government agreed last week with Eric Johnson, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, to permit the import of films from the United States. He gave the Government a list of 100 from which it will select ten.

The Hungarian Government evidently yearns to have Washington lift its embargo on travel to Hungary by Americans. It has freed travel by its own citizens of many of the former restrictions. But six former employees of the United States Legation are still in prison, although two have been released.

BELGRADE TALKS GAINING

Yugoslavs and Hungarians Cite
'Positive Results'

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 18 (UP)—The Belgrade radio reported today that initial talks between Communist leaders of Hungary and Yugoslavia had ended "with very positive results."

The broadcast attributed the statement to Erno Gero, secretary of the Hungarian Communist party. The radio quoted Yugoslav President Tito as having said the talks "were of great importance for the further progress of relations between our two countries."

Communist delegations from Bulgaria and Italy preceded the Hungarians here and a fourth group from Rumania will arrive Saturday.

N. Y. Herald Trib 195256

Poland's Politburo To Oust Stalin Aid

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.— Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, who was sent from Russia by the late Josef Stalin to take over Poland's defenses, will shortly be ousted from the Polish Politburo, according to information reaching Washington.

The removal of Polish Defense

Minister Rokossovsky from a political role, according to Eastern European diplomats, will be one of the key results of nationalist-minded Wladyslaw Gomulka regaining a place among the Polish Communist party leadership.

And unless the Kremlin should successfully intervene within the very near future to reverse the trend, Eastern European experts believe that the ferment in the satellites will have gained an unstoppable momentum that will make it necessary for Soviet occupation forces to leave both Poland and Hungary within the foreseeable future. This does not mean that the satellites will turn their backs on communism, these experts caution. But it does mean that they will demand the same independence as Yugoslavia in administering their internal affairs.

[The East Berlin radio Thursday night denied reports that large-scale labor unrest had broken out at Magdeburg, an industrial center eighty miles southwest of Berlin. Earlier Thursday, there had been re-

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6 Babies Drift 2 Days in a Pan Unfed in Flood

CALCUTTA, India, Oct. 18 (AP).

Six babies were rescued today after drifting for forty-eight hours in a big pan on flood waters which swept a village north of Calcutta.

During their six-mile "voyage," the infants had nothing to eat or drink, and they were drenched by almost incessant rain. The babies' mothers placed them in the pan when the village of Shyampur was suddenly inundated, and hoisted the pan into a tree for safety. But flood waters caused the pan to slide off into the water.

Stalin Aid

(Continued from page one)

ports that 2,000 East German police had been rushed to the city to quell rebellious workers.]

According to diplomatic circles, Marshal Rokossovsky's exit from the political scene might not immediately jeopardize his post as Polish Defense Minister.

But there are persistent reports that the dominant faction in Poland today—the faction which is Titoist in inclination—favors a gradual removal of the 200 Soviet officers and men placed at strategic points in the Polish Army to insure that it remained faithful to the Kremlin's orders.

It is also reported that command of Poland's armed forces will ultimately revert to Gen. Marjan Spichalski, who was jailed at the peak of the Stalinist terror.

Awkward Position

No matter what the outcome, Marshal Rokossovsky is in a most awkward position, diplomats assert, although walking a tightrope is quite a specialty of this officer who was born in Polish territory but reared and educated as a Soviet citizen. Marshal Rokossovsky renounced his Soviet citizenship when Stalin sent him to Poland to discipline the troublesome Poles. Stalin entrusted him with this delicate mission even though at an earlier date he had lodged Marshal Rokossovsky in a Soviet jail on suspicion of political deviation.

It is openly reported in Polish circles that Marshal Rokossovsky is not on the best of terms with Marshal Georgi Zhukov, Soviet Defense Minister. Whether Marshal Rokossovsky would have a future if he switched once more and became a Russian citizen is a moot question.

The critical period for Poland's drive to establish "its own independent road to socialism" is expected to come in the weeks prior to the Dec. 16 elections. By that time Premier Joseph Cyrankiewicz must crystallize the direction in which his country is going. There is no doubt that he and other key figures such as the newly rehabilitated Mr. Gomulka wish to take their country along the path of national independence and greater internal freedom.

The big question is can they prevail against the pro-Stalinist factions within their own country and whether the Kremlin is going to let them get away with it. The effort to oust Marshal Rokossovsky from the Politburo may be the turning point, diplomats, here say.

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FRENCH REDS ASSAIL HUNGARIANS ON NEWS

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 19 — French Communists complained today against the Hungarian National Information Bureau here as having violated a Communist blackout on news of major political developments in Eastern Europe.

The party secretariat published a communiqué taking their fellow Communists of the Hungarian information office to task for having published the comments of a French Communist writer on his recent visit to Hungary.

These comments dealt with the enthusiastic anti-Stalinist campaign under way in Hungary and with the efforts of the Hungarian Communists to regain a substantial measure of independence from Moscow. French Communist publications have been silent on these matters.

Saluting the events in Hungary, the writer, Tristan Tzara, expressed regret that it was necessary to read the bourgeois press to learn of the political evolution in "Socialist countries."

The French party was almost the last and least enthusiastic of the Communist movements to accept the anti-Stalin campaign.

N.Y. Herald Trib. 22 Feb 56

Hungary Lifts Travel Curb

BUDAPEST, Oct. 20 (AP).—The Hungarian government Saturday ended restrictions on travel of foreign diplomats. The restrictions have been in force since the cold war began. Diplomats, but they were applied mainly to Westerners. Diplomats now will have the same freedom to move about the country as Hungarian citizens, a government announcement said.

N. Y. Herald Trib. 22 Feb 56

Hungary Students Issue Ultimatums

Threaten Reds With Demonstrations In 14 Days If Demands Aren't Met

BUDAPEST, Oct. 21 (AP). — Thousands of students at three Hungarian universities issued today ultimatums to the Hungarian Communist authorities saying they will engage in street demonstrations unless their demands for more freedom and for better living conditions for the whole country are granted within fourteen days.

The ultimatums came from students at the Budapest university of Technology and the Universities of Szeged and Pecs, two cities in southern Hungary near the Yugoslav Frontier.

Last week 3,000 students at Szeged University left the Hungarian Communist youth organization DISZ to establish an independent youth union.

Student Rebellion

For some time past a movement of rebellion has been spreading through the universities, trade schools and even high schools in Communist-ruled Hungary in the wake of the new spirit of freedom that has followed de-Stalinization.

The Communist control organizations do not appear to be opposing the rebels' demands.

They publicly acknowledge many demands are justified, and only deplore threats of strikers and demonstrations, on the ground that these might be "misused by dangerous elements."

Fifteen demands listed by the students in their ultimatums included such things as complete freedom of the press, abolition of the death penalty, permission to make visits to Western countries and importation of Western literature.

They also demanded a public trial of former Minister of Defense Gen. Mihaly Farkas, who was arrested on Oct. 13 for his part in the Stalin era purges. Farkas already has been degraded, removed from all his public offices and expelled from the Communist party.

4th British Atom Test

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 21 (AP). — Britain today exploded the fourth and last atomic device in its latest test series at the Maralinga test range in southern Australia. The device was exploded from a tower. One of the three previous blasts was an air-drop.

N.Y. Herald Trib. 22 Oct 56

Hungary May Follow Poles' Lead

Parliament Set To Meet Today

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP).—Hungary today showed signs of following the example of Poland and making an effort to end Soviet domination.

The Budapest radio said Hungarian students, at mass meetings, today demanded restoration of Imre Nagy as Premier and an "independent Hungarian internal and foreign policy to represent the true interest of the nation."

Mr. Nagy was premier from July 4, 1953, until April 18, 1955, when he was ousted as a "Titoist" and "Rightist deviationist." It was announced recently that he had been restored to membership in the Hungarian Communist party.

The Hungarian Parliament is to meet tomorrow. Observers here said it is possible that an announcement of governmental changes will be made then.

The Budapest radio said a speaker at one of several meetings attended by thousands of students received a "stormy ovation" when he said: "Poland has set an example which our country should follow."

N. Y. Herald Trib. 22 Aug 56

U. S. Envoy Sees Hungary Becoming More Liberalized

Returning from his diplomatic post in Hungary, United States Ambassador Christian Ravndal said yesterday he had noted "a tendency now toward more liberalization," which may loosen the Soviet grip on the Hungarian Communist party.

Returning aboard the liner United States, Mr. Ravndal said he left Budapest Aug. 5. He has been appointed as the new Ambassador to Ecuador, and is scheduled to report there Nov. 12.

Reflecting trends in Poland and other Iron Curtain countries, where "independence" of Soviet domination is in evidence, Mr. Ravndal said the first sign of "liberalization" in Hungary was noted in the resignation last July of Matyas Rakosi as Secretary General of the Hungarian Communist party.

Mr. Ravndal, who was in Hungary for five years, said the atmosphere has undergone considerable change. People are now allowed more latitude to express their views, and there is measurable less fear in the land, he stated.

He cited another sign of "change" in the release of some of the dozens of United States Legation employees arrested since 1950 in the Stalin-inspired Communist drive to frighten the population away from contacts with Americans. He said that all but "four or five" of those arrested have been released. Their arrests, he said, were based on "manufactured stuff which has never been explained."

Mr. Ravndal said there is allegedly "a hard core of opposition in the Hungarian Communist party," which centers around the widow of Laszlo Rajk, who was put to death after a treason trial in which he was accused of spying for Yugoslav Premier Marshal Tito. The diplomat said a main plank of this opposition is independence from Russia, with a demand that Hungary be given the right to trade wherever trade is available, and the formation of a Danubian federation, consisting of Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania and possibly Czechoslovakia.