

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

Dudas to Die for Leading Hungarian Rebellion 1957. 01. 11-20.

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Work Post

Hear Anna Kethly

The Soviet Union betrayed how profoundly it fears a United Nations investigation of the Hungarian revolt in an unprecedented attack on Secretary General Hammarskjold, who initiated the idea in its latest form. Previously Mr. Hammarskjold had escaped any serious personal criticism by the Russians. The projected investigation by a five-nation committee will necessarily be confined to interviewing escapees and gathering other information outside of Hungary, although the report of the U. N. relief mission to Budapest may shed some light on the extent of Hungarian suffering.

But even this long delayed and restricted study of the violent Russian repression of the Hungarian bid for freedom doubtless will produce damning evidence of the Kremlin's complete domination of the puppet Kadar regime. It may be expected to document the already well-known story of a Com-

munist dictatorship locked in bloody struggle with the workers it professes to represent. It will drive another nail into the coffin of Communist ideological appeals.

The U. N. investigation can also serve to repair a highly regrettable omission in earlier General Assembly consideration of the revolt if it will provide a full opportunity for Anna Kethly to tell her story. She is the only member to escape of the short-lived Imre Nagy regime—which declared its independence of the Kremlin and appealed for U. N. help. Her account of the Nagy bid for freedom, which precipitated the murderous Russian suppression, has so far been given no satisfactory hearing. Provision for this is the very least the free world owes to the only Hungarian government in recent years that had any claim to represent its own people.

1.11.57

NY Times

MESSAGE WITHOUT SURPRISES

If any persons expected that the President's message of yesterday on the State of the Union would contain surprises, those persons must have been themselves surprised. Speaker Sam Rayburn, a good friend of the President's, remarked in one of his less grammatical moments that this was "one of those kind of usual things."

The truth is that in such reasonably prosperous times as these there are a certain number of the usual kind of domestic things to talk about. The President did talk about these things. He noted that the country was prosperous but that both business and labor needed to be careful if inflation were to be avoided; he seemed to be agreeing with the philosophy of the Tennessee Valley Authority that every river valley "should be considered as a whole," but reiterated his own belief that local, state and Federal cooperation was necessary; he came out again for Federal assistance in school construction; he was convinced that we were making some progress in the field of civil rights but that more legislation was still needed to implement that progress; he promised a budget message "within the week" but did not promise lower taxes; and he had been convinced by the tragic flight of refugees out of Hungary that there should be changes in our immigration law.

If we or any other nation were still geographically isolated, the foreign policy sections of the message could have been brief. As it is, nearly half the wordage dealt with this subject. The state of the Union in these crowded times is not just the condition of our own forty-eight commonwealths, it is the state of the whole earth's free community. Mr. Eisenhower believes that the changes in the international situation even during the past year "foreshadow a world transformed in the spirit of freedom." It is pleasant to know that he thinks this, for he has access to more information than the rest of us.

As a former military man, the President believes "that our survival in today's world requires modern, adequate, dependable military strength." Nevertheless, he is obviously just as sincere when he points out that "national security requires far more than military power" and that "economic and moral factors play indispensable roles." He reasserts our willingness to enter into "a sound and safeguarded agreement for open skies, unarmed aerial sentinels and reduced armament." He tells the world and not just Congress that "we are prepared to make further proposals in the United Nations," that we would "like to reverse the trend toward even more devastating nuclear weapons" and that we would be willing to join with other countries to "control the outer space missile and satellite development." He will ask Congress "to authorize full United States participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency."

It is hard to believe that even the Kremlin, ostensibly looking for aggressive imperialists under every bush, can find a real threat in this message. This is not propaganda to be issued by loud speakers in the bazaars of India or Egypt. It is an honest, peaceable and reasonable man serving his own country as best he may by policies that are also wholesome for other countries. Noth-

ing here is hard or arbitrary.

Mr. Eisenhower's theoretical opponents in Congress were not too severe in their criticisms. The arguments will develop when future messages dealing with the budget, with agriculture, with foreign trade, with labor-management relations, with public welfare and with the nature of our defense establishment begin, as promised, to roll in.

As of yesterday there was much goodwill. There was no one in either house, one can be sure, who wasn't glad that the President was able to come before Congress in person to deliver this message. A year ago, still convalescent from his heart attack, he was in Key West at this time. The message was read by clerks and all that Mr. Eisenhower was then permitted to say personally was concentrated into a seven-and-one-half-minute radio and television broadcast.

HUNGARY INQUIRY VOTED BY U. N., 59-8

5-Nation Committee to Hear Refugees—Soviet Bloc Opposes It—10 Abstain

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.,

Jan. 10—The General Assembly voted today to establish a five-nation committee to watch the situation in Hungary.

The committee will take testimony from refugees who have fled from Hungary since the revolt against Soviet control broke out in Budapest last October.

Establishment of the committee was approved, 59 to 8, with 10 abstentions, in a resolution sponsored by the United States and twenty-three other states.

The eight opposing votes came from the Soviet Union and its allies, indicating that Moscow would not heed a provision in the resolution that it help the committee enter Hungary for an investigation. [In a broadcast, Hungary declared that no United Nations inquiry group would be allowed within her border.]

Most of the resolution's supporters, in fact, have acknowledged that they do not think the present resolution, the eleventh on Hungary, will persuade either Moscow or Budapest to alter the refusal to admit United Nations observers.

Hungarians Stay Away

Hungary's delegation stayed away from the Assembly meeting, in keeping with its policy of boycotting all sessions on this issue.

The five nations named in the resolution to serve on the inquiry panel are Australia, Tunisia, Ceylon, Denmark and Uruguay. A Uruguayan spokesman said tonight it was hoped that the five could hold a preliminary meeting tomorrow afternoon and get a quick start on the fact-finding mission.

The vote on the twenty-four-power resolution showed much the same line-up as on the Assembly resolution adopted Dec. 12, which condemned the Soviet Union's military intervention in Hungary and called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops. However, Morocco, Cambodia and Indonesia, which abstained the

Hungary Inquiry Voted by U. N., 5-Nation Unit to Hear Refugees

Continued From Page 1

last time, joined the majority supporting the new United Nations action on Hungary.

Cuba, which has been appealing in vain for tougher penalties, such as sanctions, against Moscow, abstained from voting today as a protest gesture. Emilio Nunez-Portuondo had told the Assembly that the resolution, in effect, buried the Hungarian question by sending it to the "dusty archives."

Most delegates, however, took the view that the committee plan was the best that could be obtained in view of the attitude of Moscow and the Soviet-controlled Budapest regime.

The United States, which took the lead in proposing the committee, has contended that this resolution will show the Hungarian people that their case has not been dropped and is still before the Assembly. The five-nation committee is to report its findings at the current Assembly session.

The United States, Italy and Austria have agreed to help the committee take testimony and Canada made a similar offer today to help interview Hungarian refugees.

Throughout the second full day of debate, Soviet bloc states kept up their attack on the resolution, insisting that the committee project was an "illegal" interference in Hungary's domestic affairs.

In support of the proposed investigation, Comdr. Allan Noble, British Minister of State, declared the United Nations must show Moscow that it would never accept the doctrine that "Russia has some special dispensation bully the people of Eastern Europe."

The British spokesman, in his first speech in the Assembly, declared member states could not overlook Moscow's flouting of the resolutions that it cease interference in Hungary, permit United Nations observers to enter and re-establish Hungarian independence by free elections under United Nations auspices. Unless the Soviet Union cooperates, he warned, "further steps" may be required.

De Seynes' Return Awaited

Edmond Michelet of France shared the views of the British delegate and others that continued Soviet military control in Hungary belied Moscow's assertion that the situation was "normalized." On this point Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand remarked there was a "note of desperation" in the Russians' efforts to wind up United Nations debate on Hungary and in their "frenzied effort" to divert attention from the issue.

In addition to the testimony of refugees, the committee probably will have access to the findings of United Nations officials who have visited Hungary on nonpolitical missions. Under Secretary Philippe de Seynes, who headed a United Nations team of economists, is expected to return this week-end from his visit to Budapest and to report directly to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

The Assembly of Captive Eu-

Vote in U. N. Assembly On Refugee Interviews

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan.

10—Following is the roll-call vote by which the General Assembly adopted today a resolution establishing a five-nation committee to take testimony from Hungarian refugees.

FOR THE RESOLUTION (59)

Argentina	France	Nepal
Australia	Greece	Netherlands
Austria	Guatemala	New Zealand
Belgium	Haiti	Nicaragua
Bolivia	Honduras	Norway
Brazil	Iceland	Pakistan
Britain	Indonesia	Panama
Burma	Iran	Paraguay
Cambodia	Iraq	Peru
Canada	Ireland	Philippines
Ceylon	Israel	Portugal
Chile	Italy	Spain
China	Japan	Sweden
Colombia	Laos	Thailand
Costa Rica	Lebanon	Tunisia
Denmark	Liberia	Turkey
Dominican Rep.	Libya	United States
Ecuador	Luxembourg	Uruguay
El Salvador	Mexico	Venezuela
Ethiopia	Morocco	

AGAINST THE RESOLUTION (8)

Albania	Czechoslovakia	Soviet Union
Bulgaria	Poland	Ukraine
Byelorussia	Rumania	

ABSTENTIONS (10)

Afghanistan	India	Syria
Cuba	Jordan	Yugoslavia
Egypt	Saudi Arabia	
Finland	Sudan	

ABSENT (3)

Hungary	South Africa	Yemen
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Hammarskjold today an analytical memorandum pointing out certain powers its believes he holds but has failed to exercise in the Hungarian crisis.

The message expanded on one circulated at the same time to non-Communist delegations to the United Nations, appealing for suspension of the present Hungarian representatives and enforcement of sanctions against the Administration there.

The communication to Mr. Hammarskjold said that among powers voted to the Secretary General by the Assembly was one "which could have been implemented independently of any cooperation from the Soviet and Hungarian authorities." It directed the executive to investigate the situation caused by foreign intervention in Hungary, observe it directly through representatives and report on it to the Assembly.

Hungary Bars U. N. Group

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Jan. 10—Hungary served notice tonight that no United Nations commission would be permitted within her borders to collect information for the world organization.

In a broadcast over the Budapest radio, the regime of Premier Janos Kadar protested "vehemently against a pending United Nations resolution that would form a five-nation commission to investigate conditions in the Soviet-occupied country, either through direct observation or through interrogation of refugees.

Hungary is doing everything in her power, the broadcast declared, to bring about the return of "misled elements" (refugees). It added that the Government "has determined that no commission has the right to interrogate unqualified and prejudiced persons or to establish observers in Hungary to gather information."

The Government demanded that the question be stricken from the agenda of the General Assembly because its discussion

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1,1157.

World-Wide

HAROLD MACMILLAN was named British Prime Minister to succeed Eden.

Queen Elizabeth announced her choice after calling in Sir Winston Churchill and the Marquess of Salisbury, two ranking leaders of the Conservative party.

The new Prime Minister served notice he will not call national elections, as the Labor party has demanded.

But a cabinet shakeup seemed certain with Foreign Secretary Lloyd, one of the most-criticized champions of the Suez invasion, likely to go.

London was surprised by selection of the 62-year-old Macmillan over Lord Privy Seal R. A. Butler, who favored a softer line against Egypt than Eden and many of his colleagues.

U. S. officials welcomed the appointment of the former Chancellor of the Exchequer. Diplomatic sources indicated Eisenhower, a good friend of Macmillan, probably will invite the Prime Minister to Washington for early talks on healing U. S.-British relations.

The President had rebuffed efforts by Eden to visit Washington immediately after the two nations split over the Suez invasion.

Meanwhile, Egypt reacted favorably to Eden's resignation. One Cairo paper declared that since coexistence between Britain and France was impossible following the invasion, "the natural outcome has been that Eden has gone and Nasser has triumphed."

Tass, the Soviet news agency, said Eisenhower's Mid-East doctrine also was a factor since it "underlines the already-weakened position of British imperialism."

FOUR NEGRO CHURCHES were bombed in Montgomery, Ala., over bus integration.

In addition, the homes of two anti-segregation ministers were dynamited by night-riding assailants. No one was injured in any of the bombings.

The Montgomery City Commission, meeting in emergency session, ordered all bus service suspended indefinitely.

The bombings were the worst outbreak of violence yet since the Negro fight to end racial segregation on buses began.

But Montgomery Negroes vowed to go ahead "in the face of death" with efforts for equal seating.

In Atlanta, Ga., six Negro ministers who sat in the white section of a bus Tuesday were served with warrants charging violation of state segregation laws.

ACHESON TERMED Eisenhower's Mid-East doctrine "a hazardous course."

The former Secretary of State accused the Administration of "reckless talk" about the

Hungary Study Is Voted in U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 10 (AP)—The United Nations General Assembly, by a 59-8 vote with 10 abstentions, approved today establishment of a five-nation committee to investigate the Hungarian revolt.

The investigating committee was rejected in advance by the Hungarian authorities, whose Budapest radio said it would constitute "unprecedented interference in the internal affairs of Hungary."

The eight members of the Soviet bloc—Hungary boycotted the debate on its revolution—registered the only opposition to the resolution to establish the committee, sponsored by the United States and 23 other countries.

The abstainers were Cuba, whose delegate complained that the measure was weak and would prove a disappointment to the Hungarian patriots, Finland, Yugoslavia and seven members of the 26-member Afro-Asian bloc—Afghanistan, Egypt, India, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Syria.

Britain and the Philippines took the lead in pressing for a vote on the resolution. They warned Russia and its puppet Hungarian regime that the U. N. had not exhausted its possibilities in dealing with Hungary.

Sanctions Implied

Both clearly implied that sanctions—political, economic or military action—might be taken against the two governments if they continue to defy the Assembly's resolutions calling for Russia to get its troops out of Hungary and permit U. N. supervision of elections to determine what form of government its people will choose freely.

Hungary was not represented in the Assembly debate. Its new Ambassador, Peter Mod, continued the boycott of the Hungarian debate started when his Foreign Minister, Imre Horvath, walked out of the Assembly Dec. 11.

Hungary's rejection did not mean, however, that the committee—which would consist of representatives of Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Tunisia and

Uruguay—would not function.

The resolution, sponsored by the United States and 23 other countries, instructs the committee "to investigate, and to establish and maintain direct observation in Hungary and elsewhere, taking testimony, collecting evidence and receiving information as appropriate."

It meant the five-member team could operate in Austria, in Western European countries where refugees have been admitted, at the receiving center at Camp Kilmer, N. J., or elsewhere in this country.

Yugoslavia Says No

Yugoslavia, Hungary's only other neighbor not in the Soviet bloc, has refused to admit U. N. observers.

Cmdr. Allan Noble, Minister of State in the British Cabinet, announced to the Assembly that his country was ready to accept 5000 more Hungarian refugees in addition to 11,000 already admitted.

Appealing for establishment of the investigating committee, he said:

"The Soviet authorities must be brought to realize that the U. N. will never accept the doctrine that Russia has some special dispensation to bully the people of Eastern Europe and treat them as provinces within its European empire."

Filipino Warning

Filipino Ambassador Felixberto Serrano warned the Russians:

"This Assembly has hardly scratched its reservoir of inexhaustible strength in dealing with the Hungarian problem. . . . There is no telling how far it will go if its judgment will not be respected. . . ."

"We are not weak; we are not impotent; we have not reached the end of our resources. Let me warn the Soviet Union and those who might share the underestimation of our strength that if we have not heretofore sought to act with swiftness and decisiveness, as is perhaps expected of us by an outraged mankind, our moderation proceeds not from a sense of frustration, but of patience."

Kadar in Kremlin Talk; 2 Slain at Budapest Rally

By B. J. Cutler

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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MOSCOW, Jan. 11.—Premier Janos Kadar, of Hungary, met in the Kremlin yesterday with Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and leaders of the Soviet government, it was disclosed tonight.

The secret visit of the puppet premier was announced by the Tass news agency. It was the first indication that he had come to Moscow for instructions and advice in dealing with the anti-Communist revolution.

[At least two Hungarian workers were killed and a number wounded Friday when Communist militiamen fired into a crowd of 5,000 demonstrating against lay-offs in the big Csepel Island steel plant outside Budapest, The United Press reported. Soviet tanks closed off the area, but the unrest spread to other plants in the capital.]

At the conference were Mr. Kadar, Mr. Chou, Soviet Prime Minister Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin, Communist party chief Nikita S. Khrushchev, First Deputy Premier Anastas I.

Mikoyan and Foreign Minister Dmitri T. Shepilov.

The Tass bulletin said only that the conference took place yesterday. It did not state how long it lasted nor when Mr. Kadar arrived. It was presumed he was back in Budapest by the time the meeting was announced.

The conference with Mr. Kadar was apparently the last business conducted here by Mr. Chou before he left for Poland this morning. He is to see Mr. Kadar again in Budapest on Tuesday before returning for another round of talks in the Kremlin.

Mr. Kadar's visit here at a time when his troops were occupying factories in Budapest in a last-ditch effort to get pro-

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Kadar

(Continued from page one)

duction started clearly reflected his desperate quest for foreign Communist support to bolster his regime.

He had ample opportunity to talk with Mr. Khrushchev just over a week ago when the party leader was in Budapest from Jan. 1 through Jan. 4, at the meeting of leaders of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Hungary at which the Kadar regime was pledged aid and defense.

By waiting five more days, Mr. Kadar could have seen Mr. Chou in Budapest without leaving his revolution-torn nation at a time of crisis.

Fate of Communism

These considerations led diplomats to assume that matters of the greatest urgency to the fate of communism in Hungary brought Mr. Kadar to Moscow and were discussed at the Kremlin.

The Tass communique threw little light on the gathering. It was riddled with cliches about "strengthening contacts" between Communist parties and the "complete unanimity" of the participants in viewing the international situation.

A hit of Sino-Russian aid to the Hungarian regime was in the communique's assertion that the participants "expressed their firm determination to broaden political, economic and cultural relations and all-sided co-operation" among these three countries.

It also contained a veiled threat to the West which Soviet-line Communists have accused of fomenting the revolution crushed by the Soviet army in Hungary. It said the three nations will frustrate "all attempts to weaken the unbreakable unity of the Socialist camp."

NY Times 1. 13.57

BUDAPEST BLOCKS STUDENT MEETING

Police Said to Seize 8 Youth Chiefs to Bar New Action on Freedom Resolution

By JOHN MacCORMAC

Special to The New York Times.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 12—The Government used its police powers today to prevent Hungarian university students from meeting.

The Communist party newspaper Nepszabadsag said a scheduled meeting had been "postponed for technical reasons."

Eight student leaders were reported to have been arrested in a raid yesterday on the headquarters of Mefesz, the organization of university youth that succeeded the official Communist youth association Disz in the early days of the revolt.

Mefesz had called a meeting last Saturday of delegates from all Hungarian universities and high schools. That session adopted a resolution re-endorsing the program urged by university youths in Budapest Oct. 23.

The program, on which the revolt was based, included demands for freedom of the press, abolition of the death penalty, freedom of travel to the West, importation of Western literature, and restoration of the independence that Hungarian universities formerly enjoyed.

Last Saturday's resolution also stressed that negotiations must be initiated for withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary and that different political parties

that accept Socialist principles must be included in the Government.

When the provisional executive committee of the Mefesz met later to draft a permanent program, the Federation of Revolutionary Young Workers, which had been created by the Government of Premier Janos Kadar to divide the university youth, sent delegates. These insisted on the revision of the resolution of last Saturday.

As a result, a watered-down resolution was proposed by the executive committee. It asserted that "the spontaneous unsystematic nature" of the revolt had permitted counter-revolutionary forces that had been organizing for the last dozen years to revive and that the revival had had furious consequences.

Another meeting of the committee was to have been held yesterday. It did not take place.

The paper Nepszabadsag said the National Federation of the United Peasant Youth and the National Federation of Hungarian Students had sent a letter to college and university students expressing "the indignation of juvenile workers, young intellectuals and peasant youth" over the students' resolution of last Saturday.

Hungarians with whom this correspondent talked said they had never heard of these youth associations.

All Seems Quiet on Csepel

Meanwhile, on Csepel Island, where the militia fired yesterday on demonstrating workers, all seemed quiet yesterday. However, the police stopped newspaper men from crossing the causeway that connects the island with Budapest.

They said that permits issued by the Hungarian Foreign Ministry to correspondents entitling

them to circulate freely in pursuance of their duties were "good for Budapest and not for Csepel." Actually, Csepel is part of Budapest.

The Government published today in Nepszabadsag a comment on "a provocation at Csepel that failed." It said that, though more and more workers' councils were proving themselves worthy of the confidence of the workers, there were some that "deserted their tasks, announced their dissolution in a provocative way and even incited to fresh strikes and bloodshed."

The newspaper charged that the Central Workers Council of the Csepel iron works had induced the council of several factory units to resign or stop work.

From other sources this correspondent was told today that four workers were killed yesterday. These sources said that the bodies of the four had been displayed alongside some of the arms they had taken from some of the militiamen and that the display had been inscribed: "This is Kadar's gift to the workers."

In another development, it was learned today that the former National Peasant party, renamed the Petofi party after the revolt, had been ordered dissolved.

Tanks Patrol Budapest Area

BUDAPEST, Jan. 12 (P)—Soviet tanks and armored cars patrolled the Budapest area today as an undisclosed number of Csepel workers continued their defiance.

The Budapest radio said that men in the tool machinew shop "did not resume work today" and the work force of a sewing-machine shop mostly stood around and talked.

The radio also disclosed guerilla action in western Hungary. It said:

"Armed men attacked a freight

train between the stations of Bakonyszentlaszlo and Korvacszeszuek last night. They wounded the engineer. The police are searching for the culprits."

Also today the official Hungarian news agency M. T. I. reported another execution and a death sentence for alleged crimes committed during the revolt.

It said Andreas Jakab, a 22-year-old worker accused of escaping prison during the October fighting and looting, was executed after conviction by the Budapest military tribunal. It was the seventh execution made public.

A death sentence was also imposed on Sandor Remics, a policeman, accused of breaking into a liquor shop during an alcohol embargo. His death sentence was the twenty-first made public.

Civil War Fear Reported

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Jan. 12—The official Hungarian peasant publication Szabad Fold said today that fear reigned throughout Hungary that another civil war would break out soon.

According to reports received here, the paper added:

"Everywhere in Hungary there is talk that the third act of the uprising will soon erupt in the cities and villages. Our people know that this 'third act' would mean a new and bloody civil war that would destroy everything the Kadar Government has been able to build.

"The fear has become a sickness, and certain elements are making sure that it continues * * * We do not want to persuade these people, for it is impossible to talk with them. Nothing is left but to destroy them with every possible means."

W ash Post 1. 13. 57.

Refugee Barber Finds Job, Money, Tools of Trade Here

By Paul Sampson
Staff Reporter

Laszlo Meszaros, a Hungarian refugee, has learned after only two weeks in the United States that his new home is bountiful.

Meszaros arrived in this country with little money, and no job. Now, he has a job, money and the tools of his trade.

Meszaros, 31, a barber, arrived at Camp Kilmer, N. J., just before Christmas with his wife, Maria, 23, and their 14-month-old daughter. He escaped from his home in Hungary just before the Russians arrived.

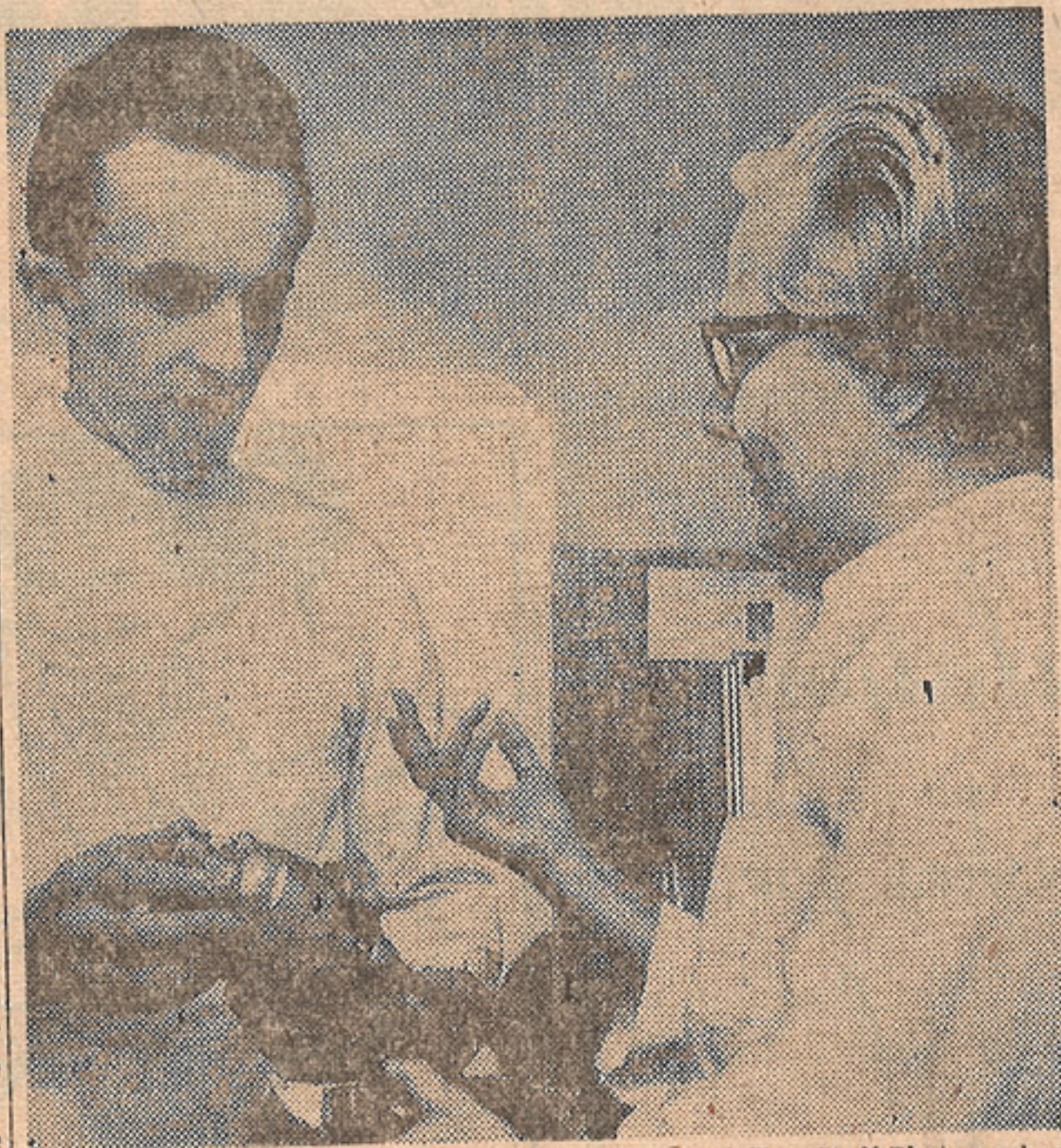
Meszaros spent six years in a Russian slave labor camp in Siberia and had no intention of returning. Because of the haste of their departure, the Meszaroses had to leave behind a three-year-old son who was staying with Meszaros' father in a village in the path of the Russians.

Meszaros is sponsored here by Hilda Nordback, who operates Hilda's Gwenwood barber shop, 1024 19th st. nw.

Miss Nordback is immensely pleased with her new barber. She praised his imagination, skill and intense desire to work. Meszaros will take a test for his barber's license on Jan. 15 and Miss Nordback said he will have no trouble passing.

"He knows all our instruments," she said. "The only thing he didn't know about was the electric massager, and he thinks that's wonderful."

Meszaros has been observing



By Frank Hoy, Staff Photographer

Laszlo Meszaros and Hilda Nordback check tools as he resumes his barbering in America.

Miss Nordback and getting tips on American-style haircutting from her. He can't actually go to work until he's licensed.

"I know he won't have any trouble. He's been a barber since he was 15 and is proud of his work."

Miss Nordback relaxed her no tipping rule and asked customers to give money instead to a fund to buy barber tools

for Meszaros. In a short time, \$48 was raised. A barber supply house sold Meszaros the tools wholesale.

The only thing Meszaros now lacks is one of a barber's stocks-in-trade. He can't speak English fluently. He is learning, however, and soon will be able to discourse on politics, baseball and the weather as volubly as his American counterparts.

Budapest Heard Here First Time Since Nov. 4

While the Hungarian government strikes its unhappy people with an iron fist, the other hand shakily waves an olive branch, a Washington short wave listener reported last night.

Eugene Gonda, a former journalist now engaged in historical research, said he listened last night to a Radio Budapest broadcast, the first time he had heard the station since Nov. 4, when Hungarian rebels had pleaded for aid against the Russians and signed off with music.

Gonda said the announcer discussed the extension of martial law. "Subversive activities have increased in industry, despite the fact that salaries have been boosted," Gonda translated.

But later in the program, Gonda said, it was disclosed that 70,000 books have been taken off a forbidden index where they were placed by the old regime and now are available to readers.

"No explanation was given why books by Aldous Huxley, Ernest Hemingway, John Steinbeck and many other British and American authors could not be given out," Gonda quoted the announcer. "The same was true of books by famous Hungarian authors, some who—unfortunately—are now in exile.

"Why were these books forbidden?" the announcer asked. "Of course, it was physically impossible to put such questions under the old regime, because to do so would have been a crime against the people's democracy. Now, thanks to God, those times are over, and we can quote the old saying, 'the weapons became silent and the time came for the muses to sing'."

Hungarian-born Gonda, who worked as a newsman in his native land and for International News Service in Europe before becoming an American citizen last November, was excited as he gave his interpretation of the broadcast:

"This two-faced approach proves the Kadar government cannot go back to pure Stalinism. The regime is hanging in the air . . . trying to use Russian strength and still give satisfaction in words to the Hungarian people. The admission about the books shows the uprising was a workers' revolution against a police state, not a fascist plot."

Gonda said the announcer also told of many theaters opening with plays which previously were taboo.

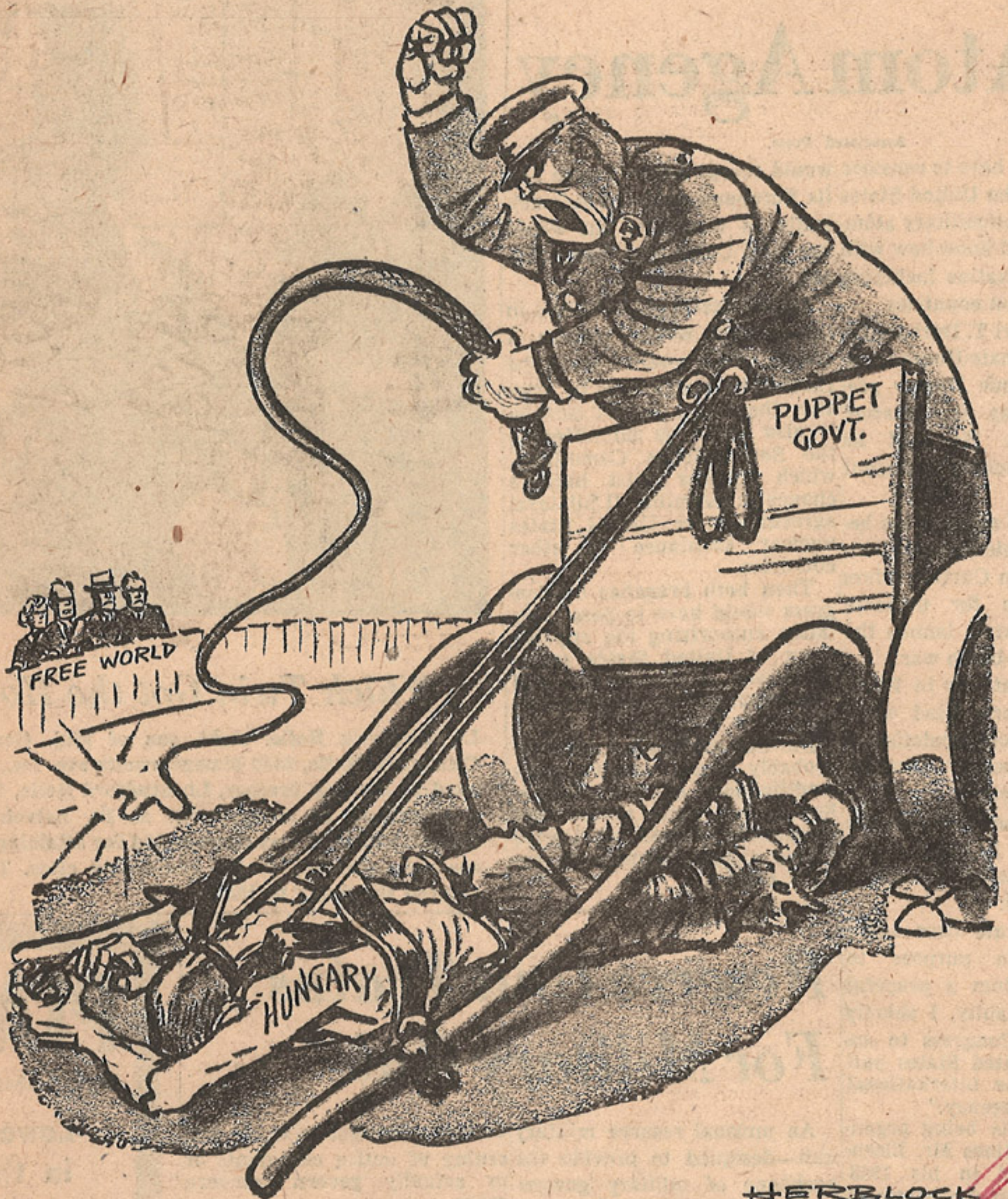
The program continued:

"At a meeting of 200 student delegates in Budapest attended by a representative of the Kadar government, a resolution asking for the democratization of the Hungarian political system and a free and independent Hungary was passed unanimously.

"Polish Cardinal Wyszynski has had to postpone indefinitely his visit to Rome because there is no possibility of agreement between the Polish Catholic Church and the reactionary Vatican," Gonda quoted the announcer.

Wark Post 1.14.51

**"Why Don't You Help Me Get This Poor Fellow
Back on His Feet?"**



HERBLOCK
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1. 15. 57

Hungarian Anti-Red Quits Role In Peasant Party and Politics

Kovacs, Smallholders' Head, Resigns—Held Unwilling to Join Kadar Regime

By JOHN MacCORMAC

Special to The New York Times.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan.

14—Any hopes Premier Janos Kadar may have had of inducing leading figures of other Hungarian parties to join his Government seem likely to be disappointed.

Bela Kovacs, former secretary General of the Smallholders party, wrote to his friends in Budapest today to announce his withdrawal from the leadership of the party and from political life.

Two days ago it was announced that the Petofi party, formerly the National Peasant party, had dissolved. The reason is believed to be the same in both cases: unwillingness to negotiate with the Kadar regime.

Key Figures Invited

Premier Kadar made it plain in his statement of policy ten days ago that he hoped to enlarge his government by the addition of "leading public figures," but as individuals, not as representatives of their party.

Mr. Kovacs, arrested in 1946 at the instance of the Russians, was released only last spring. He was Minister of Agriculture and general secretary of the Smallholders party when arrested.

He entered the short-lived Government of Imre Nagy as Minister of State. He was by far the most prominent member of his party, and his name still carries weight in Hungary, particularly with the peasants.

Police Tighten Checks

Last night, apparently in preparation for the arrival of Chou En-lai, Chinese Communist Premier, the police swooped down on restaurants and other public places to check the identity of those they found there. Although Soviet tanks have been



Associated Press

Bela Kovacs

cent, workers and civil servants will be dismissed, military expenses will be greatly reduced by the virtual disbandment of the Army, and foreign travel by Hungarians will be cut down. To keep down food prices the export of food will be reduced and its import increased.

Loans Held Essential

To make this possible Hungary must have loans and will seek them from the West as well as the East. Whether the West will grant them to the Kadar Government remains to be seen.

A Hungarian economic expert estimated unofficially that Hungary already owes about \$200,000,000 to Western countries from which she has imported grain, fats, machinery and materials. During recent years this former agricultural country has been importing about 500,000 tons of grain annually. She is expected to need a similar amount this year.

Experts estimate that Hungary needs at least \$400,000,000 to reconstruct her economy. They do not seem to expect that she will get this sum from the Soviet Union.

The Hungarian Government said today that Mrs. Georgette Chapelle, a freelance United States photographer, who is believed to have entered Hungary on Dec. 5 without a visa, was in prison. It is understood no one from the United States Legation has yet been allowed to visit her.

Cardinal Stritch Gets Award
CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (UP)—Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Chicago, will be presented to the executive group later this week. A working group that met here last week sought solutions to the problem of the Committee's deficit financing. Its proposals will be presented to the executive group later this week.

Dudas to Die for Leading Hungarian Rebellion

BUDAPEST, Jan. 15 (AP).—A Communist military court was reported to have imposed a death sentence today on Josef Dudas, a leader of Hungary's uprising against the Russians.

A usually reliable source said Mr. Dudas, a bold looking man with a varied political background, was condemned on charges that included seizure and suppression of the Communist newspaper Szabad Nép October 29.

Confirmation was lacking. Hungary's government-controlled press has said not a word about Mr. Dudas' trial, though it has acknowledged the imposition of 22 death sentences so far under a martial law decree that makes even the illegal possession of ammunition a capital crime.

Secrecy Around Trial

A 20-year-old welder was the latest addition to the official list. The trade union paper Nepakarat announced the welder, Istvan Horvath, is to die and others of a fighting group he led—the number was not stated—are going to prison for 5 to 10 years for "disarming revenue officers" and other offenses in Budapest.

Secrecy shrouds the trials. Premier Janos Kadar's Red regime has refused visas for three former attorneys general of Britain who sought to come to Budapest to attend as observers. The men turned down are Sir Hartley Shawcross, Sir Frank Soskice and Sir Lionel Heald.

Mr. Dudas was riding high at the peak of the rebellion.

At one time he was running the city of Budapest for the insurgent students and workmen. He talked with reporters in interviews and news conferences. He impressed them as aggressive and adventurous.

Whatever he did to Szabad Nép, that Communist publication has never reappeared. Its place as the official party organ has been taken by a new paper, Nepszabadsag.

Since 1945, Mr. Dudas had been a member of a number of political groups in Hungary, ranging from the moderate smallholders to the Communists.

Imprisoned in '48

He went to prison in 1948, a time when Matyas Rakosi was running Hungary as Communist Party boss. He was released last

year. In the final days of the short-lived revolt Premier Imre Nagy ordered his arrest, but Mr. Dudas was said to have been released on parole.

Before the Russians launched their successful attack November 4 to crush the rebellion, Mr. Dudas edited a newspaper called Magyar Függetlenség (Hungarian Independence).

Meantime, the Communists pushed on with their efforts to uproot resistance. Nepszabadsag announced Budapest police had uncovered a submachine gun, eight rifles and some grenades cached by a group led by Byula Kohali, described as "a man with a criminal record."

On the economic front, radio Budapest said Red China is lending Hungary 200 million rubles (\$50 million) for reconstruction work. The Kadar government announced two weeks ago that Soviet Russia had granted a 200-million-ruble loan.

The radio also charged that exaggerated rumors were spread abroad on the number of persons killed in Budapest. It quoted the city council as saying "only" 1,700 perished. Some Western estimates have run as high as 20,000, with even 50,000 mentioned for the whole country.

Prosecution Lax, Kadar Charges

By Carl Hartman

BUDAPEST, Jan. 18 (AP)—Premier Janos Kadar's newspaper today denounced some state prosecutors for "intolerable liberalism" in dealing with accused rebels.

The newspaper, Nepszabadsag, scolded the prosecutors, although 24 death sentences have been pronounced and other revolutionaries have received long prison terms.

Nepszabadsag said the liberality was "based either on sham humanism or simply on opposing the policy of the government. Whatever the reason for it, this so-called liberalism causes grave political harm and hinders the restoration of order and legality."

The demand for greater strictness was made as a newspaper editor and a playwright were indicted on charges of inciting rebellion, hiding firearms and other crimes. The indictment followed last night's decree banning the Federation of Hungarian Writers, a group of influential in shaping the Oct. 23 anti-Soviet revolt.

The newsman, Gyula Ober-sovszky, edited Igazsag (Truth), a paper published during the revolution. The playwright is

Joszf Gali, a young man whose drama was played in the Budapest National Theater last year. Both were arrested in November.

Radio Budapest reported that Kadar's army had discovered a new revolutionary plot near Tapolcza in western Hungary. The alleged ringleader was identified as a "big land owner." Police claimed to have found weapons.

Radio Budapest also announced the expulsion of the British Embassy's military attache for "active and direct contacts" with several "leaders of the counter-revolution." He was given 48 hours to leave the country, it added.

The radio said Col. James N. Cowley gave the rebels "expert instructions where to hide arms and equipment" after the suppression of the revolt by Russia. The attache is the first Western diplomat to be expelled from Hungary since the revolt began.

[In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said Cowley has already returned to Britain from his post in Budapest. He said the British minister in Budapest denied Cowley had done anything improper.]

Kadar's Budget Asks Austerity To Cut Deficits

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 19 (AP).—The hard-pressed government of Soviet-supported Premier Janos Kadar today drafted a national budget for only the first quarter of this year and ordered "rigorous austerity" to reduce deficits.

Hope was expressed in the official government newspaper that bankruptcy can be avoided through loans "from friendly countries."

Premier Kadar claims to have obtained a \$50 million loan from Russia and a 200 million ruble (\$50 million by the official rate) credit from China. But his regime's appeals for credits from Western countries so far have met no response.

The government-party paper, Nepszabadsag, said "the deficit can be reduced by industrial production, which will be possible when the coal mines increase their production and we have more oil and electric power."

Coal Output Halved

Coal production continues at only about half the rate prevailing before the October revolution.

"There will be further deficits," Nepszabadsag said, "but these can be eliminated by loans from friendly countries. The government instructed the finance minister to work out rigorous austerity measures in all fields of public life in order to reduce the deficit to the minimum."

Will Resume Old Practice

"At present," the newspaper continued, "it is possible to prepare only a quarterly budget, but later the government will return to the old practice of annual budgets. It instructed the chairman of the state planning office and the finance minister to draft a budget for the remainder of the year by March 31."

It gave no details on the first quarter budget.

"Rigorous austerity in public life" apparently means the dismissal of more government employees and reduction of funds for the armed forces. Thousands of government white collar workers already have been discharged. And functions of the disintegrated Hungarian army have been taken over largely by the Russian occupation forces.

Budapest Executes 2 For Revolt Civilian Leaders Had 6-Day Trial

By The United Press

VIENNA, Jan. 19.—The two principal leaders of the recent Hungarian revolt were executed today, the Budapest radio announced.

The broadcast said Jozsef Dudas, former chairman of the All-Hungary Revolutionary Council, and Janos Szabo, his right-hand man, were put to death after a six-day trial. It said they were found guilty of "trying to overthrow the Hungarian people's democracy by organizing an armed uprising."

The executions were a further step in the crackdown ordered by Premier Janos Kadar to smash the last elements of resistance to communism in Hungary.

News Society Disbanded

In the period since a martial law decree went into effect, more than one month ago, a number of "counter-revolutionaries" who took part in the Oct. 23 uprising have been executed after trials before military tribunals and civilian courts.

The Kadar government extended its repression drive today to newspaper men, ordering dissolution of the National Association of Hungarian Journalists.

Soon afterward, the Budapest radio announced the trial and death by hanging of Dudas and Szabo, who were the civilian chiefs of the rebellion. The broadcast did not say where the trial and executions took place. It said forty-four witnesses testified at the trial.

Rumors that Dudas had been sentenced to death were current in Budapest earlier this week.

Dudas, a fifty-year-old engineer, represented the over-all non-military leadership of the anti-Communist rebels. The military leader, Maj. Gen. Pal Maleter, who served as Defense Minister during the short-lived regime of Premier Imre Nagy, is believed to be a prisoner in a security police jail.

2 Hungary Revolt Leaders Executed in Budapest

VIENNA, Austria, Jan. 19 (AP). —Josef Dudas and Janos Szabo, two leaders of the Hungarian rebellion, were put to death this morning in a Budapest prison, Radio Budapest reported tonight.

Mr. Dudas headed a group of insurgents that stormed the Hungarian foreign ministry and seized the Communist newspaper Szabad Nep. On the rebel-held radio he appealed to the U. N. Security Council to dispatch armed forces to Hungary, the newscasts said.

Mr. Szabo was leader of a group of freedom fighters which distinguished itself by its stand against superior Russian forces in the battle on Budapest's Moscow Square.

After the fighting he hid, but refused to flee the country. Some time later he was caught by Russian troops in the Gilis Mountains.

Radio Budapest said Mr. Szabo had been convicted of espionage,

illegal border crossing and of escape attempts.

The radio announcement of the two deaths brought to 24 the number of officially announced death sentences imposed on Hungarian rebels. Nine have been executed.

Radio Budapest also announced the "temporary" dissolution of Hungary's Union of Journalists by Premier Janos Kadar's government.

An official announcement said the union engaged in activities "which did not correspond with its statutes."

Earlier this week the Hungarian Association of Writers, numbering about 400 members, was suspended.

By disbanding both associations the Hungarian government apparently hopes to get rid of two of the most important rallying points of revolutionary intellectuals.