

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

### Hungarian Revolt Hero Reported Doomed to Die 1957. 01. 21-31.

- Hungarian Writers Arrested In Communist Crackdown
- Hungarian Revolt Hero Reported Doomed to Die (Pal Maleter)
- Bartok Work Steals Show at Recital
- Vatican Annual Lists Cardinals As Free Now
- A Big Splash
- Radio Free Europe's Role In Hungary Revolt Scored
- 469 Reported Arrested In 2-Day Budapest Raid
- U.N to Hear 3 on Revolt In Hungary
- U.S Woman Freed by Hungary



W ash Post

1.21.57

# Hungarian Writers Arrested In Communist Crackdown

BUDAPEST, Jan. 20 (AP)—Seven of Hungary's best-known writers and newspapermen tonight were reported arrested by the Communist government.

The arrests came as Hungarian newspapers reported the jailings of three railway employees accused of helping refugees get out of the country. Budapest Radio announced the execution of two youths accused as counter-revolutionaries.

Other arrests were expected among the writers.

Members of the suspended Federation of Hungarian Writers were charged with "activities contrary to the interests of the Hungarian People's Republic," reliable reports said.

Two among those reported arrested are Gyula Hay and Zoltan Zelk, winners of the

Kossuth Prize awarded annually for the most distinguished performance in all branches of Hungarian life.

The Soviet-supported regime of Premier Janos Kadar, which ousted Imre Nagy as Premier, blamed the writers for a big share in beginning the revolt.

(In Vienna, the Austrian Interior Ministry announced that 30 Hungarian soldiers, firing machine guns, invaded Austrian territory Sunday in pursuit of refugees. The Austrian Press Agency said about 20 refugees were forced to turn back and the soldiers departed, leaving one wounded comrade behind.

In Belgrade, the Yugoslavs pleaded urgently for financial help to take care of a heavy increase in Hungarian refugees. The increase apparent-

ly was the result of tightened controls along the Austrian frontier. Over the 24 hours ending Sunday morning Yugo-

slavia received nearly twice as many refugees as Austria—684 to 256).

N Y H Tribune

## Hungarian Reds Arrest 7 Top Writers, Newsmen

BUDAPEST, Jan. 20 (AP)—Seven of Hungary's best-known writers and newspapermen tonight were reported arrested by the Communist government. Other arrests were expected among the writers.

Members of the suspended Federation of Hungarian Writers were charged with "activities contrary to the interests of the Hungarian People's Republic," reliable reports said. The suspended National Association of Hungarian Journalists was accused of choosing its board of directors without a proper election.

Headquarters of both groups were taken over by the government and members told to stay away from the club houses.

Two among those reported arrested are Gyula Hay and Zoltan Zelk, winners of the Kossuth prize awarded annually for the most distinguished performance in all branches of Hungarian life.

Others reported in police custody are Tibor Tardos, Sandor Novobacky, Pal Loecsei, Domonkos Varga and Balazs Lengyel.

All but the last two were members of the Communist party, although Tardos was expelled recently.

Radio Budapest announced the arrest of five anti-Communists who attacked a frontier police station at Majlathpuszta at the Hungarian - Yugoslav frontier, and looted it of arms and ammunition. They face the death penalty.



Star

# Hungarian Revolt Hero Reported Doomed to Die

VIENNA, Austria, Jan. 22 (AP). —Gen. Pal Maleter, a hero of the Hungarian revolution, last night was reported sentenced to death in Budapest.

Reports reaching here from Hungary said an aide, Col. Sandor K. Kopacsi, also was sentenced to death and both have appealed for clemency. These reports lacked official confirmation in Budapest.

A Communist court will decide later on their appeals, the reports said.

(In Budapest, Laszlo Gyaros, the Communist regime's press chief, said the reported death sentences were "unconfirmed rumors." But he did not deny them.)

(The Soviet-imposed Hungarian government today ordered all citizens to turn in their personal identity cards to police "for extension." The people were given until the end of the month to comply.)

(The government obviously wants to establish how many people, and who, fled from Hungary. It also wants to establish what happened to the thousands who were freed from prisons during the



**GEN. PAL MALETER**  
**Reported Sentenced to Die**

October-November revolt.)

Gen. Maleter, a career army officer who stands 6 feet 4, was commander of the Kilian (Maria Theresa) barracks that held out defiantly against Red Army tanks during the revolt and controlled much of Budapest's 8th and 9th districts.

Gen. Maleter was Minister of

Defense in the cabinet of ousted Premier Imre Nagy. Col. Kovacsi was head of the Budapest police during Mr. Nagy's short-lived government.

Gen. Maleter headed the Hungarian government delegation that went to Soviet headquarters on Csepel Island early November 4 to negotiate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary.

It was a trap. Gen. Maleter was arrested. The Soviet tanks renewed their onslaught during the day in an attempt to crush the rebellion.

Since then, the general whose name has become legendary among Hungarian freedom fighters has been reported held in the Russian section of the boe Utea (Street) Prison of the secret police in Budapest.

Pravda, official Soviet Communist Party paper, called Gen. Maleter the leader of the revolt and charged he intended to set up a military dictatorship with Josef Cardinal Mindszenty as Premier.

Col. Kopacsi was entrusted by Mr. Nagy to organize the defense of Budapest November 4 after Gen. Maleter's arrest. The police chief was captured after armed resistance was crushed in Budapest.

Gen. Maleter, 39, was an army career officer who had always wanted to be a doctor. Although he led Hungarian student organizations in opposing German claims on Hungary in 1938, he served with the Hungarian forces allied to Germany in World War II.

## Often Under Suspicion

Although a member of the Communist Party since 1946, Gen. Maleter was frequently under suspicion because of his middle class upbringing. His father was a law professor and Gen. Maleter had graduated from Prague schools as a medical student.

Gen. Maleter was married and had a son and two daughters. Reports from the frontier after Gen. Maleter's arrest said the family escaped to Austria. Austrian government sources could not confirm this.

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NEWS OF MUSIC

# Bartok Work Steals Show at Recital

George Manos, piano; Charles Treger, violin; Richard Waller, clarinet at Phillips Gallery. Program: Trio Sonata in C minor, Telemann; Clarinet Sonata in E flat minor, Opus 120, No. 2; Violin Sonata in D, Opus 94, Prokofieff; Contrasts, Bartok.

By IRVING LOWENS

So far as the music was concerned, Bela Bartok stole the show from Telemann, Brahms and Prokofieff last night at the Phillips Gallery, where an unusually satisfying program of chamber music for violin, clarinet and piano in various combinations was presented.

The piece de resistance of the

evening was Bartok's astonishing "Contrasts," a 20-minute-long work replete with one marvel after another. The great Hungarian composer wrote in 1938 on commission from Benny Goodman. Although it is marked by the usual fierce difficulties for the players and the usual fierce dissonances for the audiences characteristic of much of Bartok's music, it is extraordinarily easy to listen to and to grasp.

Much of the secret behind Bartok's attractiveness lies in the extreme clarity of line he insists upon, and in his deft use of contrasting timbres and motives. The work so brilliantly performed yesterday was an excellent example of a neglected

modern masterpiece. One is grateful to the Messrs. Manos, Treger and Waller for bringing it back to life.

George Manos', artistry at the piano is well known to Washingtonians through his many activities in this city, but his two associates in last night's concert were new names, comparatively speaking, to this reviewer.

Violinist Charles Treger, in the lovely D major Prokofieff Sonata, showed himself to be a musician of exquisite sensibility and first-rate technical attainments.

Richard Waller also demonstrated mature musicianship and an easy mastery over the clari-

net, as well as lovely tone, in his reading of the Brahms E flat minor clarinet sonata, although he was slightly handicapped by Mr. Manos' unaccountably hard and clangorous piano-playing.

Fortunately, this was not the case in Mr. Manos', other contributions to the program, which were fully up to the unusually high standards set by his fellow-artists.



Catholic Standard

## Vatican Annual Lists Cardinals As Free Now

VATICAN CITY (NC)—For the first time in several years, the names of Cardinal Mindszenty, Primate of Hungary, and Cardinal Wyszynski, Primate of Poland, appear in the Pontifical Yearbook without the notations "exiled" or "held in an unknown place."

The first copy of the 1957 edition of the "Annuario Pontificio," the official Vatican Yearbook, was presented to His Holiness Pope Pius XII as it is done every year, on the feast of the Chair of St. Peter.

The feast of the Chair of St. Peter has been the traditional day set for the presentation of the "Annuario" because it signifies in a special way the unity and universality of the Church which are so impressively illustrated in the Yearbook.

Cardinal Stepanic, Archbishop of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, is still listed as "held in confinement and prevented from carrying out his duties."

Archbishop Josef Beran of Prague is once more listed as

"held in an unknown place." Cardinal Tien, Archbishop of Peking, who is now living in the United States, is listed as "prevented from carrying out his duties."

Publication of the yearbook by the Holy See dates back to 1716, when a volume called "Notizie" (Information) appeared. Publication under the yearbook's present name began in 1860. After 10 years of publication, it was suspended in 1870. It was resumed in 1872, under the name "Catholic Hierarchy." This was printed privately at first, but since 1885 has been issued by the Vatican Press. The present title, "Annuario Pontificio," was restored in 1912.

1.25.57

Star

## Hungarian Fighter to Speak Here

Arpad Hazaphi, a Hungarian freedom leader, will speak on "The Meaning of Recent Events in Hungary" tonight at 8:15 at Adas Israel Synagogue, Connecticut ave. and Porter st. nw.

Chairman of one of the revolutionary committees in Budapest, Hazaphi is now on a mission to the free world.

Other guest speakers and special events:

Adas Israel, Monday, 8:30 p. m., Prof. Abraham S. Halkin of the Jewish Theological Seminary, New York, lecture on "Judaism and Its Daughter Religions," also, opening of exhibit concerning Yehuda Halevi, poet.

Beth El of Montgomery County, Monday, 9:15 p. m., Isaac Franck, Executive Director of the Jewish Community Council, lecture, "Can Prejudice Be Overcome?"

Washington Highlands Jewish Center, today, 8:30 p. m., Moe Hoffman, Area Director of the National Jewish Welfare Board, "Parental Responsibility to Youth."

Young People's Synagogue-Tifereth Israel, today, 8:30 p. m., Miriam Selker Dodek will read her poems on Biblical subjects.



NY Times 1.2.5.57

# Sports of The Times

By ARTHUR DALEY

## A Big Splash

IT was inevitable. Even before the game began, everyone knew the simmering animosities between the Hungarians and Russians were bound to erupt. They did. The water polo match at the Melbourne Olympics last month had hardly made its first splash before one of the Red brothers tried a stranglehold on a Hungarian. Midway in the festivities a Ruskie slugged a Magyar forward and an aquatic battle royal broke out, briefly but intensely.

Then just before the game ended the most inflammatory incident occurred. Valentine Prokopov, a Soviet defense man, jabbed an elbow into an eye of Ervin Zador. The blue-green waters of the Olympic pool suddenly were streaked with blood that spilled from a deep gash in Zador's face. Hungarian emigres to Australia rushed angrily to the side of the pool, screaming threats and imprecations at the Russians. Police stepped in quickly to prevent a riot.

The Hungarians won the game, 4 to 0, and went on from there to win another Olympic water polo championship. Most players on that team defected after the Olympics and are touring the United States. Tonight at the New York Athletic Club pool the refugee athletes—Zador is among them—will play the crack New York A. C. team in an exhibition game. If any blood is shed, it will be strictly by accident.

### Without Brutality

Luckily for the Hungarians—and maybe the Russians, too—the style of water polo which now is followed is the international brand of "hard-ball" play. The Americanized form was known as "soft-ball" and the only thing soft about it was the ball. As far as spectators of that era were able to discover the only rule was one forbidding contestants to use knives or brass knuckles. Everything else went.

There would have been a lot fewer Hungarians and Russians in the world if they'd operated at Melbourne under the now abandoned American rules. This game of submarine wrestling was so brutal that the Amateur Athletic Union abolished it for almost a quarter of a century. It was briefly revived and discarded again in favor of the faster, more appealing and less cruel international form.

In the old days the spectators did not see much beyond a swimming pool which seemed to be boiling because all of the action was under the surface. In hard-ball play, however, it's illegal to take the ball below. That manifestly would have cramped the style of Joe Ruddy of the New York A. C., the greatest water polo player of them all.

### Invisible Snorkel

The barrel-chested Winged Footer was so fantastic that he often seemed more fish than man. He'd grab the ball at one goal-mouth and plunge into the depths. He'd swim underwater the length of the pool, fight stray battles en route and bound up at the other end to score a goal. Unless he had an invisible



Ervin Zador of Hungary after Olympic water polo game against Russia at Melbourne.

snorkel device, he didn't need to breathe. He's stayed under water as long as three minutes and nineteen seconds, an item that Believe-It-Or-Not Ripley found worthy of use.

One of the most extraordinary water polo games was that between the New York A. C., the national champion, and the United States Naval Academy, intercollegiate champion. The star of the Winged Footers was Joe Ruddy. Star for the midshipmen was Joe Ruddy Jr.

"We'll beat you old-timers tonight, Pop," said Joe Jr., at dinner that day.

"I'll bet you all the tea in China you won't," retorted his Old Man.

It was a titanic battle with Joe Jr. tying the score at 29-all with two minutes to go. To the bottom went Pop. Junior swam frantically on top to intercept his father when he emerged, snorting like a porpoise, in front of the Navy goal.

### Family Fight

Up came Joe, a solid 190 pounds of him. Junior smothered him in a bear hug. Down they went and the water roiled as though some submarine monster was thrashing in his death agonies. A hand broke surface, ball clenched tightly. It was Pop. He slapped the goal-board, dropped the ball and plunged instantly below to fetch up the semi-conscious body of his son.

The New York A. C. beat Navy, 32 to 29. High scorer for the clubmen was Joe Ruddy Sr. with 32 points. High scorer for the middies was Joe Ruddy Jr. with 29 points.

There will be no Ruddy on the New York A. C. team tonight, but there will be fellows such as Frank Moorman, Don Tierney, Ed Jaworski, Bob Koehler and Fran Judge, all skilled at the more adroit maneuvering the fully inflated hard ball requires.

They are such complete amateurs that they even pay their own expenses on trips. Moorman, the advertising executive who is captain of the team, even has attended the last two Olympic Games merely to watch the water polo competition.

The Hungarians have dominated this sport for almost a quarter of a century. The game at the New York A. C. tonight will give our villagers a rare opportunity to see the world's best in action.



NYH Tribune

parade in New Delhi today.

## Adenauer Is Critical

# Radio Free Europe's Role In Hungary Revolt Scored

By Gaston Coblentz

From the Herald Tribune Bureau  
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BONN, Jan. 25.—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said today that Radio Free Europe made statements that were subject to "misinterpretation" in its broadcasts to Hungary at the height of the recent Hungarian revolt. R. F. E. is financed mainly by private American contributions.

Dr. Adenauer exonerated R. F. E. of charges that it had promised the Hungarian rebels military help from the West.

### Loose Use of Words

It was learned from West German government quarters tonight that the challenged pas-

sages in R. F. E.'s broadcasts revolved around the rather loose use of the words "support" and "help." German officials said that R. F. E., in assuring the Hungarian rebels of Western "support," did not make sufficiently clear that it was talking about moral rather than military support.

The West German government has officially investigated the role of R. F. E. during the Hungarian revolt. The investigation has been conducted by replaying the Bonn government's own tape recordings of R. F. E. broadcasts. Since R. F. E. is located on West German Territory, it operates under license from the Bonn government.

### Personnel Changes

Mr. Adenauer also disclosed, in discussing the investigation at a press conference, that "certain changes in personnel" have taken place on R. F. E.'s staff as a result of the handling of broadcasts during the Hungarian uprising.

This afternoon, R. F. E. headquarters at Munich refused to comment on Dr. Adenauer's statements.

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W ash Post 1.27.57

# 469 Reported Arrested In 2-Day Budapest Raid

Reuters

VIENNA, Jan. 26—Hungarian police combing Budapest arrested 469 persons in two days, Nepakarat, the Hungarian trade-union newspaper, reported in an issue reaching here today.

The paper said those arrested were criminals who escaped from prison during the October uprising.

It also reported that the Workers Council in the Csepel Island Steel Works, dissolved after riots earlier this month, had defied the Premier Janos Kadar and met again. Council members expressed their determination to remain in office, the paper said, and 71 of 73 former members were secretly re-elected.

[Radio Budapest announced meantime that Russia has made a second major financial contribution to Hungary, granting long-term loans including \$50 million worth of rubles at the official rate, United Press reported.]

[Istvan Szirmai, government press chief, said in an interview today that the trial of Gen. Pal Maleter, a leader of the revolution, would probably not start for some time, the Asso-

ciated Press reported. There had been reports that Maleter had been sentenced to death.

[Radio Budapest reported the arrest of more railway workers accused of helping refugees flee to Austria.]

[In Vienna, Austria rejected as "completely without basis" Hungarians accusations that refugees here were being prevented from returning home.]

[In a memorandum to the U. N., the Austrian government said there is "no discernible sign" that any large number of approximately 70,000 refugees want to be back. The Hungarian accusations were contained in a memorandum to the U. N. on Jan. 15.]

[Adolf Schaerf, the Austrian Vice Chancellor, appealed anew to the free world tonight to accept Hungarian refugees still in this country. He said the country can only absorb a maximum of 20,000.]

[Interior Minister Oskar Helmer said many refugees are now coming by way of Yugoslavia. He attributed this to "warlike conditions" on the Austrian - Hungarian border, where only 29 crossed over last night.]



N Y H Tribune

# U.N. to Hear 3 on Revolt In Hungary

## Key Figures To Testify Today

*From the Herald Tribune Bureau*

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 27. — The General Assembly's Special Committee on Hungary announced today it will hold its first public meeting at 3 p. m. tomorrow to hear testimony from three key figures in the bloody Hungarian uprising of last October.

The first witness will be Mrs. Anna Kethly, Minister of State in the short-lived government of Premier Imre Nagy. Mrs. Kethly, a former Social Democratic member of the Hungarian Parliament, will tell the five-nation committee about events preceding the popular revolt of Oct. 29, 1956, including the motives which transformed a mass demonstration in Budapest into a nationwide revolt against the Communist regime.

### To Offer Suggestions

A spokesman for Mrs. Kethly said she would offer "practical suggestions" for further U. N. action and would also recommend that the committee hear other Hungarians who were eyewitnesses to the fighting.

The committee also will hear testimony from Jozsef Kovago, former Mayor of Budapest and secretary-general of the Small Landowners' party. Mr. Kovago will speak in English. Mrs. Kethly, who tried vainly for two months to appear before the General Assembly during the debate on Hungary, will make her statement in Hungarian. Both are expected to undergo questioning by committee members.

A third witness who will appear either tomorrow or Tues-

N Y Times

### Hungary to Resume Air Travel

LONDON, Jan. 27 (UP)—The Budapest radio said today that air travel to and from Hungary would be resumed by stages between now and March 1, but that renewal of air freight service would be delayed indefinitely. Service between Budapest and other Communist capitals will be resumed Feb. 1. Six days later, the regular Amsterdam-to-Cairo plane will stop in Budapest for the first time since the October revolt.

1.28.57

day is Maj. Gen. Bela Kiraly, who was commander in chief of the Hungarian National Guard. Both he and Mr. Kovago escaped from Budapest to Austria with other refugees. Mrs. Kethly was attending a Socialist meeting in Vienna and escaped the fate of Premier Nagy, who is reported to be in prison.

The special Assembly committee was established Jan. 10 to investigate the situation in Hungary by direct observation in that country and elsewhere, and by gathering evidence and testimony. The Kadar regime has refused to permit the committee to visit Hungary but offers of information have reportedly been received from both individuals and official authorities. The five nations represented on the committee are Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Tunisia and Uruguay.



NY Times 1.28.57

## U. S. Woman Freed by Hungary



Associated Press Radiophoto

**Mrs. Georgette Meyer Chapelle, a free-lance photographer, talking to reporters yesterday at Nickelsdorf, Austria.**

VIENNA, Jan. 27 (AP)—Mrs. Georgette Meyer Chapelle came out of Hungary today after more than seven weeks in Communist jails and said, "Thank God I am an American!"

"Prison life was rough," reported the 36-year-old free-lance photographer, who was ordered out of Hungary by a Budapest court, which convicted her Saturday of having entered the country illegally.

Mrs. Chapelle, a native of Milwaukee and a resident of New York, said that she had lost weight, but had not been mistreated.

At a news conference in Vienna's Hotel Bristol, she described the food in prison as

plain and skimpy. A cigarette was a luxury, she said.

Richard Selby, United States Consul, escorted Mrs. Chapelle from Budapest in a legation car. She was wearing a long brown overcoat, which she had repaired in prison, mannish herringbone slacks and high-laced brown shoes.

That was what she was wearing when she was arrested by four frontier policemen the night of Dec. 5 on a charge of entering the country illegally from Austria.

Municipal Judge Lorant Timar sentenced her to fifty days in jail—canceled out by time already served—and directed her to get out by Sunday midnight and stay out.