

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

John Von Neumann Dies
1957. 02. 1-10.

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Wash Post

Hungarians Show Stuff at College Park

Some of the top aquatic talent in the world performed last night at the University of Maryland pool in the interest of the Hungarian athletes Freedom Tour.

A near-capacity gathering watched the competition, combining the talents of the Hungarian and United States Olympic teams.

Among those present were Countess Gladys Szechenyi and George S. Ghika, former Hungarian minister to the United States.

Although competition was informal, Hungarian Laslo Magyar defeated George Lucey of the University of Maryland in the 100-yard backstroke with a time of 1:00.3.

Stan Tinkham, United States Olympic coach from the Walter Reed Club of Washington, said it probably was the fastest "100" ever swum in Washington.

One of the best butterfly fields ever assembled comprised Olympic 100-meter champion Shelley Mann of Arlington, Rypszima Szekely of Hungary, former world champion, and Mary Jane Sears of Washington, first United States swimmer ever to qualify for the Olympics in the event.

They finished in that order and the winning time was 29 seconds.

Water polo topped the program. The Hungarian team, unbeaten in the last two Olympics, played an intra-squad game with 12 medal winners involved.

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Backstroke Tops Hungarian Show

A backstroke performance that will give swimmers in Washington a mark at which to shoot for some time was turned in during the exhibition by Hungarian Olympic athletes at the University of Maryland pool last night.

Lasle Magyar, one of those making a Freedom Tour of the United States, swam 100 yards in 1:00.3, believed to be the fastest that event ever has been done around here.

A near-capacity crowd attended the performances, which mostly were on an informal basis and which included an intrasquad water polo game by the Hungarians who won the Olympic gold medal in that sport.

One of the best races of the night was the women's butterfly event in which Shelley Mann, the Olympic 100-meter winner, defeated Rypszim Szekely of Hungary, with Mary Jane Sears third.

2-1-3 /

NY Times 2.2.57

G.I. Student Who Joined Hungarian Rebels Seeks Bonn Asylum, Fearing Trial by U.S.

BONN, Germany, Feb. 1 (AP) —An American student said today he was seeking political asylum in West Germany because he feared prosecution for fighting alongside Hungarian rebels while wearing a United States Army uniform.

The student, Stuart Whitehill Kellogg, 28 years old, was born at Westfield, Mass., and is a graduate of Boston University. He is studying for his doctorate at Bonn University. His father, Langdon C. Kellogg, lives at Madeira Beach, Fla.

Mr. Kellogg said in an interview that he voluntarily fought with Hungarian students in Budapest last Nov. 3 and 4. As a result, he said, his passport was revoked and he was issued a new one valid only until Feb. 17 and good only for direct travel to the United States.

He said he had been warned by United States officials that his activities in Hungary made him liable to prosecution. Officials told him he could be deprived of his United States citizenship, he added.

Therefore, he said, he decided not to return home but to appeal to the West German authorities for political asylum.

Mr. Kellogg served in the United States Army in Germany, where his highest rank was Private, First Class, and returned to study under the G. I. Bill of Rights.

When the Hungarians revolted against the Russians he hitchhiked to Vienna "because I wanted to fight for freedom." He said he obtained a Hungarian

visa in Vienna by pretending to be a reporter and reached Budapest by train Nov. 3.

He said he reported to a Hungarian student group and "was accepted into the freedom forces." He was given a rifle and thirty rounds of ammunition "but never had a chance to use them." He remained with a subheadquarters manned by students in Buda, giving advice on defense of the area.

The Russians launched their crushing attack on the city at dawn Nov. 4. That night rebel headquarters ordered Mr. Kellogg to be released from the freedom forces and to take refuge in the United States Legation. There he was searched for arms and placed under house arrest.

The military attaché was "horrified" because he was wearing an American Army uniform, Mr. Kellogg said. He wore a complete combat uniform, including parka and combat boots. "But I had taken off all United States Army insignia."

On Nov. 21 he was sent to Vienna in a legation car.

"There I had a very strained interview with the United States military attaché and a representative of Army intelligence," he said. "They told me I was liable to prosecution for: Service with the armed forces of a foreign power, making a false claim to be a journalist to get a visa, breach of passport regulations prohibiting travel behind the iron curtain, and unauthorized wearing of a United States Army uniform."

REFUGEES REBUFF BUDAPEST MISSION

No Exiles in Vienna Area Ask
Interview—Six 'Expelled'
by Hungary Cross Line

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Feb. 2 — A Hungarian commission sent to Austria to persuade refugees to return home received its first rebuff today even before it formally began its mission.

The repatriation commission was to have visited several refugee camps in and around Vienna Monday and Tuesday. Posters in the camps had announced its arrival and called for volunteers willing to be interviewed.

Not one refugee among several hundred in the camps expressed an interest to meet with the Hungarian Communist representative. As a result, the commission, which includes representatives of Austria's Ministry of the Interior and an observer from the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, had to cancel the Vienna tour.

Monday to camps in the province of Lower Austria. The quick change of schedule made it impossible to tell whether it would meet with greater success there.

It still was not clear tonight whether all refugees who declare themselves ready to return home would be accepted by the Soviet-controlled regime of Janos Kadar. It was announced that those who convinced the repatriation commission of their desire to return would be sent to a special camp in Austria to await the judgment of the Hungarian Government.

The announcement supported mounting evidence here that Hungary was eager for the return of only those persons whose professional skills she could readily employ.

6 'Expelled' Youths Arrive

Meanwhile, six young persons who had been prisoners of the Hungarian regime and who were "expelled" from the country yesterday arrived in Austria today.

Among them were Richard Roraback, 26 years old, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and Einar Roos of Oslo, Norway. They were arrested by Hungarian border guards near the Austrian village of Andau Jan. 12 while trying to help exhausted refugees across the border.

The others released today were four Britons, including Judith Cripps, 20, granddaughter of the late Sir Stafford Cripps, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Attlee Labor Government.

Mr. Roraback, from his own account, was belligerent toward his captors. He said he had been badly treated in his Budapest prison. He appeared pale and ill to reporters who met him at the Nickelsdorf border.

The Britons, who were arrested Jan. 17, said they could not complain of the treatment they had received. All four said they had had valid Hungarian

transit visas for an automobile trip from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to Vienna. Hungary insisted that the documents had been "forged."

In Isolation for 2 Weeks

The British youths said they had been kept in isolation in a Budapest prison on scant rations for two weeks. They conceded that they had carried from London "letters of introduction" in Hungarian for residents of the Hungarian capital, but denied charges that they were on a "military intelligence mission."

When asked about a "book of military intelligence" they had been accused of having had in their possession, they replied, "no comment."

Besides Miss Cripps, the Britons released were Roger Cooper, 21; Christopher Lord, 21, and his brother Basil, 23.

Austria's Ministry of the Interior ordered the security police today to investigate "all organizations of foreigners" whether called committees, relief services or associations. It said that, despite recent warnings, Hungarian refugees had "gathered themselves" in organizations and misused these channels for political activity.

Ever sensitive about her political neutrality, Austria said she would not countenance activities of foreigners here that amounted to interference in the internal affairs of other nations.

Hungarians Execute Two

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Feb. 2 (UP)—The Communists hanged a 20-year-old girl and an Army officer today for "organizing and leading" an anti-Communist riot near the Rumanian border last Dec. 17. Twelve other persons tried with them received sentences ranging from five to fifteen years.

The Government identified the girl as Ersebet Manyi and the officer as Mihaly Farkas. They were executed at Bekescaba, 120 miles southeast of Budapest.

They were "accused and found guilty of organizing and leading a coup" that took the form of rioting in Gyula Vari, a town near Bekescaba. The announcement was the first indication that there had been such riots.

HAITIAN CABINET QUILTS

Dispute Over Candidates in
Election Is Believed Cause

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Cabinet of Provisional President Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis resigned today.

Its members were believed to have differed over candidates in a forthcoming national election. A spokesman at the National Palace said a Presidential announcement of new ministers was expected soon.

M. Pierre-Louis, president of this island republic's Supreme Court, took over as chief executive Dec. 13 after the ouster of Col. Paul Magloire, who instituted a brief dictatorship after the expiration of his term as President.

The police today arrested fifty members of the Haitian People's party who were carrying placards saying: "Long live the revolution; down with Pierre-Louis."

NY Times
2.3.57



RELEASED BY HUNGARIAN REDS—These four young Britons cross the Austro-Hungarian border at Nickelsdorf after their release by the Hungarian Communist government. Arrested after they entered Hungary to do relief work, they are: Judith Cripps, 19, granddaughter of the late Sir Stafford Cripps, British Labor Party leader; and (left to right): Roger Cooper, 20; Christopher Lord, 21 and his brother, Basil Lord, 22.—AP Wirephoto.

Six Western Students Tell Of Life in Hungary Jails

VIENNA, Feb. 2 (AP).—Six Western students, expelled to free Austria today after spending two to four weeks in the prisons of Communist Hungary, told how they were locked in cold and constantly lighted cells. But they said they were not physically mistreated.

One of them, an American, Richard Roraback, 26, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., said he would go through the whole experience again if he could help anti-Communist refugees escape from Hungary. It was for this activity that he and his companion, Einar Roos, 25, of Oslo, Norway, were arrested by Hungarian police near the Austrian frontier January 12.

Four young Britons were released at the same time. They were arrested January 17 in southern Hungary shortly after crossing the frontier from Yugoslavia. They were accused of suspected espionage, traveling with false papers and slandering the Hungarian Communist

broke down. They said they thought Hungarian police were taking them to the British Legation in Budapest but they wound up in a Budapest jail instead.

"We were placed in separate cells which were lighted day and night," the Britons related. "We were interrogated by police in the presence of an interpreter."

Miss Cripps, who was freed on her 19th birthday, said she could not remember how many times they were questioned. She said their scanty meals consisted



RICHARD RORABACK
American Freed

Star

2.3.57

Star

NY Tribune 2.3.57



FOR HUNGARIAN RELIEF PROGRAM

Little Ilona Racokzi, 5, a Hungarian refugee newly arrived in the United States, smiles as Cooper T. Holt, national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, hands a check for \$10,571.08 to Mrs. Raymond Clapper, Washington director of CARE, for CARE's Hungarian relief program. The presentation was at a national VFW conference opening yesterday at the Hotel Statler. The funds were contributed as part of the VFW participation in President Eisenhower's "people to people" program.—Camermen Photo.

Tokyo Satirizes Hungary Revolt

The largest musical revue theater in Japan has a forty-minute number based on Russia's conquest of rebellious Hungary. Russian soldiers are depicted as tearing away Hungarians' tambourines and sometimes their clothes, if female.

At the end, everybody is killed except a "good" Russian officer and a Hungarian princess. They fall in love and are married by a priest named "Father Dag Hammarskjold." The last scene, ten years later, shows a joyful Hammarskjold, the happy Russian-Hungarian couple and three jolly, dancing children.



Eva Gabor

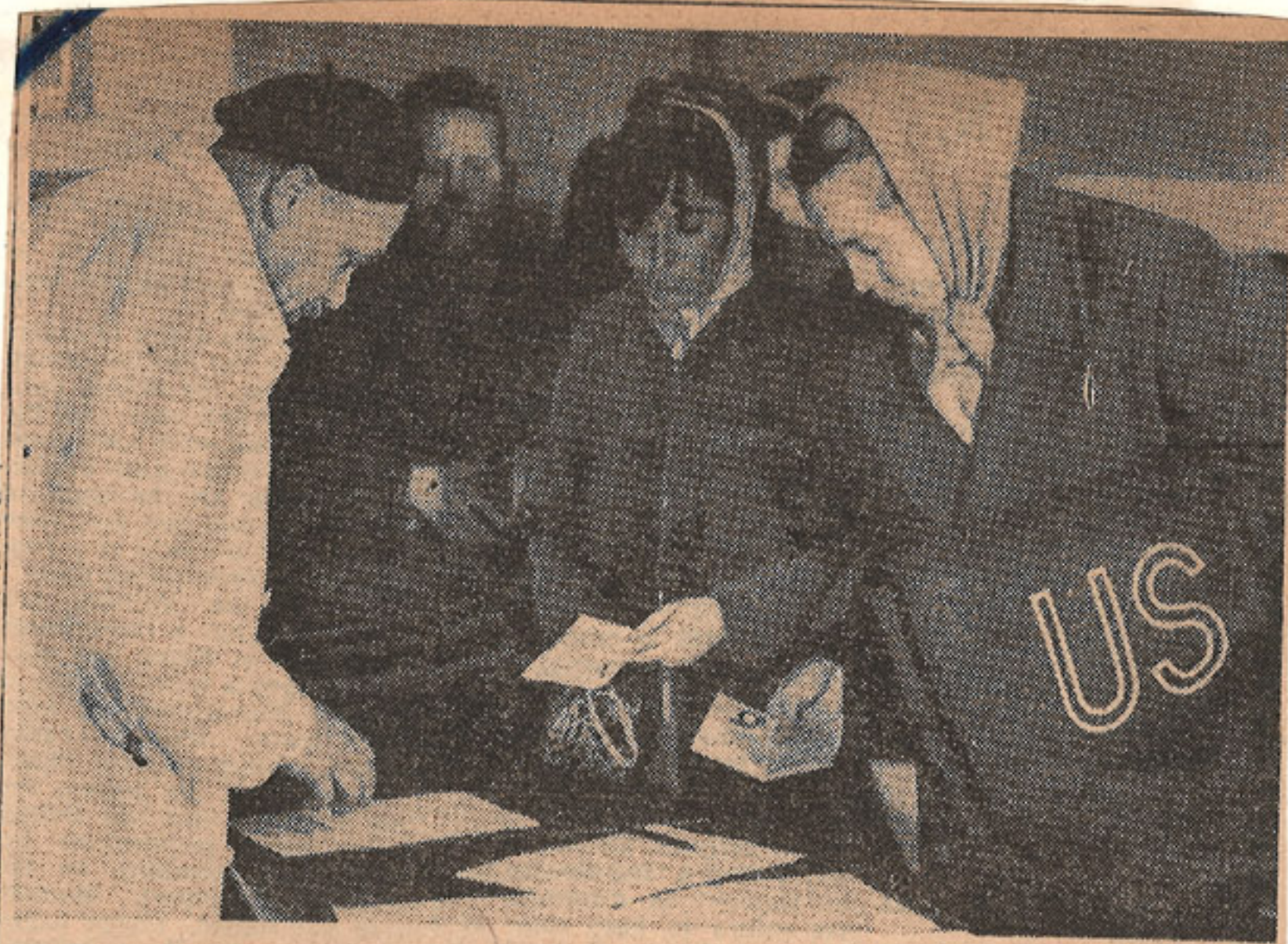
Eva Gabor Divorce Speeded

HOOLYWOOD, Feb. 2 (P).—Actress Eva Gabor said today that her husband, Dr. John Williams, has agreed to establish a Nevada residence so they can be divorced.

"I'm very glad he was willing to do this," the actress said. She said she would be busy at Universal-International studios on a film and "then I have to go to England."

Miss Gabor and the physician were married last April 8. They announced their separation Nov. 29.

NY Times
2-5-51



The New York Times

BUDAPEST'S NEEDIEST: A Red Cross aid issues some of the 50,000 U. S. military blankets at a central distribution point. These blankets are the most popular of all relief goods in the city where there is little coal or fuel for heating. The U. S. has donated material for cutting 600,000 more blankets in Austrian factories for delivery to Hungary.

BUDAPEST WARY OF NEW REVOLT

Kadar Reported Telling Red 'Activists' to Be Alert for Outbreak in March

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Feb. 4—The Hungarian Government has charged that a new revolt was being organized in the country, timed to break out in March, the Budapest radio reported tonight.

Speaking to "activists" of the new Hungarian Communist party last night, Premier Janos Kadar said that, although the original armament of the Hungarian rebels had been destroyed, they apparently still possessed strength enough to act provocatively. He warned that any provocateurs would pay with their lives for their actions.

"We must proceed pitilessly against all who attack the people's democracy," he said.

Mr. Kadar said that rebel activity was proceeding dangerously against the regime on two fronts, the villages and the schools. He asserted that the issue of religious education in the schools raised by the movement would make it necessary to restore the status of September. At that time children were permitted to receive religious education in the schools only if their parents specifically requested it and the parents were made to feel the weight of the regime's displeasure if they did.

"We don't want to enforce a regime of terror or make mass arrests," said Mr. Kadar. "But our ne-

ple are more important to us than praise from the West."

Budapest University resumed instruction in three branches during the day. There were no disturbances. But the rector of the medical faculty, Pal Kiss, was quoted by the Hungarian official telegraph agency as having said that "every day we are finding hidden weapons in the university buildings."

Meanwhile Hungary's repatriation commission sat idle here and will sit unemployed again tomorrow because of the refusal of Hungarian refugees even to talk about going home.

Because the stream of flight from Hungary is turning to Yugoslavia instead of Austria the Hungarian regime has now decided to send a repatriation mission to Belgrade. The Hungarian Reds have also established a forbidden zone along the Yugoslav frontier.

Dr. Carl Lund-Quist, executive secretary of the Lutheran World Federation, returned from Budapest, where he had hoped to arrange for relief shipments to the Hungarian Lutheran Church, which has 500,000 members. He said that the Budapest government was willing only to negotiate further.

Dr. Lund-Quist did learn that Bishop Lajos Ordass of the Hungarian Lutherans now had permission to attend the third World Assembly of the Lutheran federation in Minneapolis next August.

A Hungarian Army lieutenant and an enlisted man, armed and in uniform, were among the fifty Hungarians crossing into Austria during the day.

Deportations Inquiry Urged

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 4—Cuba has asked for an investigation of charges that Budapest authorities plan to de-

port thousands of Hungarian workers to Communist China.

Emilio Nunez-Portuondo made the request in a letter today to the General Assembly's Committee on Hungary. The fact-finding committee was set up last month to keep watch on the situation created by Soviet military intervention in Hungary.

The Cuban delegate's letter mentioned reports from Vienna that Hungarian workers were to be shipped as a labor force to Red China.

In another development, the Assembly's committee was understood to have agreed to make a new appeal to Budapest that its five members be admitted to conduct an inquiry on the spot. The Kadar Government has refused a number of similar United Nations requests for the admittance of observers.

The alleged deportation plans cited by Señor Nunez-Portuondo were mentioned last week in testimony given to the committee by Maj. Gen. Bela Kiraly, a Hungarian army officer, who was a leader of the unsuccessful Budapest revolt against the Soviet forces. He said he had not been able to check the allegations, and he asked the committee to investigate.

WOOL PRICES UP 2 1/2%

Sydney and Melbourne Copy Last Week's Geelong Gains

MELBOURNE, Feb. 4—At the Sydney wool sale today values rose 2 1/2 per cent over the previous sale. The top price was 19 pence (about \$1.72) a pound paid on 16,272 bales.

Improved values on last week's closing rates at Geelong were experienced at the opening of the seventh series of Melbourne wool sales today. Prices for all descriptions of wool continued to harden in the market.

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Admiral Horthy, 88, Dies; Ex-Regent of Hungary

ESTORIL, Portugal, Feb. 9 (AP).

—Admiral Nicholas Horthy, former regent of Hungary, died today. He was 88.

He had been ill for a fortnight with the debilities of old age, his doctors said, and events in Hungary since October were a heavy shock to him.

Admiral Horthy, who took over in 1920 as the regent in a kingdom without a king, led Hungary into the axis of Nazi Germany-Fascist Italy-Imperial Japan in 1940, the first small nation to join.

In late 1944 he was overthrown by the Germans when the Nazis suspected him of suing for an armistice with the allies. He fled and American troops found him safe with his family in Germany in May, 1945.

Since that time he has lived quietly in exile in Switzerland and Portugal. He described himself as a political recluse and a pauper. There was some talk of trying him as a war criminal, especially by Yugoslavia, but nothing came of it.

Admiral Horthy was often a target of Communist propaganda and Soviet bloc spokesmen denounced "Horthyites" along with "Western imperialists" for the October rebellion in Hungary.

He was a member of a Magyar family with a long military tradition. He became a naval cadet at 14.

A big man with a granite jaw, Admiral Horthy was made aide-de-camp to Emperor Franz



ADMIRAL HORTHY
(From a 1947 Photo)

—AP Wirephoto

Joseph for a time after Austria's annexation of Bosnia-Hertze-govina provoked a Balkan crisis in 1909.

He led a series of naval raids on Italy in World War I.

John Von Neumann Dies; Helped to Create H-Bomb

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Dr. John Von Neumann, fifty-three, one of the world's leading mathematicians and a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, died today of cancer at Walter Reed Hospital.

The Budapest-born scientist was stricken with cancer in the summer of 1955, shortly after he had been appointed to a full-five-year term on the A. E. C. after serving as an interim appointee for six months.

He was confined to a wheelchair when, on last Feb. 15, President Eisenhower awarded him the Medal of Freedom, citing him for "exceptionally meritorious service" in advancing the nation's security through its scientific armament program. Two months later he was given the \$50,000 Enrico Fermi Award for outstanding contributions to nuclear science.



Dr. John Von Neumann

Expert on Strategy Games

Dr. Von Neumann was often referred to as "the brain behind the electronic brain" of computers and his work in this field is credited with an essential role in the creation of the H-bomb. He is also an expert on games of strategy and his theory of games is regarded as one of the great new concepts of modern mathematics.

In a statement today members of the A. E. C. said his death brought "a deep sense of the irreplaceable loss to the commission, to science and to the nation," and paid tribute to his "human qualities, his personal charm, warmth, sense of humor and wide sympathy."

Before joining the A. E. C., Dr. Von Neumann was a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J., where he was a close associate of the late Albert Einstein. It was there that he performed his brilliant and painstaking work on electronic brains, leading to the development of MANIAC, UNIVAC, ENIAC, ORDVAC and NORC, computers which solved in hours calculations that would otherwise take years to be worked out.

Lecturer at Princeton

He was born in Budapest on Dec. 28, 1903, and studied in Berlin and Zurich before earning his doctorate in mathematics at the University of Budapest in 1925. He received an M. S. in engineering and chemistry in Zurich the following year. He studied as a Rockefeller Fellow at Gottingen, Germany, and taught at the Universities of Berlin and Hamburg before coming to Princeton University as a lecturer in 1931. In 1933, after a year's leave in Berlin, he returned to Princeton, N. J., joining the Institute for advanced study where he remained until his appointment to the A. E. C., becoming a naturalized citizen in 1937.

He had begun work on his theory of games while still in Germany and joined research here with Dr. Oskar Morgenstern to apply the theory to economics. Their joint work, "Theory of Games and Economic Behavior," published in 1944, is a classic. He is known also for his contributions to the point-set theory, theory of continuous groups, quantum mechanics, the operator theory and mathematical logic.

He worked in the field of theoretical physics since 1926

and worked since 1943 in this field with the staff of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. He served as a consultant to various government agencies and in 1946 received the Medal of Merit and the Distinguished Civilian Service Award.

Dr. Von Neumann was appointed a member of the General Advisory Committee to the A. E. C. in 1952 and served as a consultant to the Central Intelligence Agency. In 1954 he testified before Congress on the serious state of government relations with the scientific community and urged using judicial procedures for security cases.

He was one of the twenty-six members of the Institute who issued a statement in June, 1954, declaring that their confidence in their director, J. Robert Oppenheimer, "had not been shaken" by his loss of A. E. C. security clearance and although he and Dr. Oppenheimer had differed in their opinions on the advisability of accelerating the hydrogen-bomb project (Dr. Von Neumann had favored an accelerated program), he testified that he did not consider Dr. Oppenheimer a "security risk." He reiterated this opinion when questioned before his A. E. C. appointment.

Liked to Read History

Dr. Von Neumann was the author of more than 100 papers published in mathematics, mathematical physics and mathematical economics. He was a fellow of the American Physical Society, a past president of the American Mathematical Society and a member of a number of other learned societies here and abroad. He was a member of Sigma Xi and editor of "Annals of Mathematics." He held honorary degrees from Columbia, Princeton and Harvard; the Universities of Pennsylvania, Istanbul and Maryland, Case Institute of Technology and the Institute of Polytechnics in Munich.

He could converse in French, German, Hungarian and English and found relaxation in reading medieval history.

Surviving are his second wife, Mrs. Klara Dan Neumann, and a daughter, Marina, by his first marriage.

NY Tribune

2.9.57

NYHT memo

Russians Parry Quiz on Hungary

'Pravda' Repeats Old Stock Answers To Questions of British Laborites

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (P).—"Pravda" found it necessary today to justify again—with the same stock explanations—what the Soviet Union did in Hungary and why.

Apparently concerned about the troubled minds of thinking Russians, the Communist party paper used nearly a full page to publish replies to questions directed to the Soviet Union by five British Labor members of Parliament in an open letter.

The questions were the frankest to see print in the Soviet Union since the start of the Hungarian uprising. The answers can hardly be called frank, representing a restatement of oft-repeated previous Soviet explanations, but there was a note of "sweet reasonableness" in them which, along with the fact of publication of the questions themselves, seemed to be aimed at stilling some of the doubts which have arisen among Soviet citizens.

Signers Are Listed

The letter was signed by Fenner Brockway, Barbara Castle, George Wigg, Richard Crossman and Anthony Wedgwood, and published in "The Manchester Guardian" last Friday.

The first question asked by the British Laborites was whether the Soviet Union would have considered the Hungarian

uprising a "counter-revolution" if the rebels had wanted to establish a Parliamentary system of government based, for example, on the systems of Finland and Sweden.

"Pravda" replied by quoting an alleged statement of former Hungarian Premier Imre Nagy on Oct. 24 in which he described the uprising as counter-revolution. The paper quoted similar statements by puppet Premier Janos Kadar.

The letter asked whether Mr. Nagy's government resigned or was overthrown, and if it was overthrown with Soviet help did this not amount to Soviet interference in Hungary's internal affairs.

"Pravda" answered that Mr. Nagy's government "fell apart" and that Mr. Kadar valiantly filled the breach.

The Laborites quoted Mr. Kadar as saying on Nov. 15 that "we must bear in mind the possibility of utter defeat at the polls" and asked on this basis if the Kadar government could claim the support of a majority of the Hungarian people.

Unaware of Statement

"Pravda" replied: "We know of no statement of this sort by Janos Kadar." It quoted several other Kadar statements claiming the full support of the people.

The Laborites asked whether the Soviet Union seriously claims that Radio Free Europe could have induced Hungarians to rise in mass strikes aimed at restoring the power of feudal landowners and capitalists.

"Pravda" replied by quoting a London "Daily Mail" correspondent as saying the uprising had been in preparation for nearly a year.

As to the Laborites' attempt to picture Soviet assistance to Hungary as intervention, "Pravda" said, "Whether you want to or not, your protest amounts to support for forces which attempted to destroy peoples' Socialist Hungary."