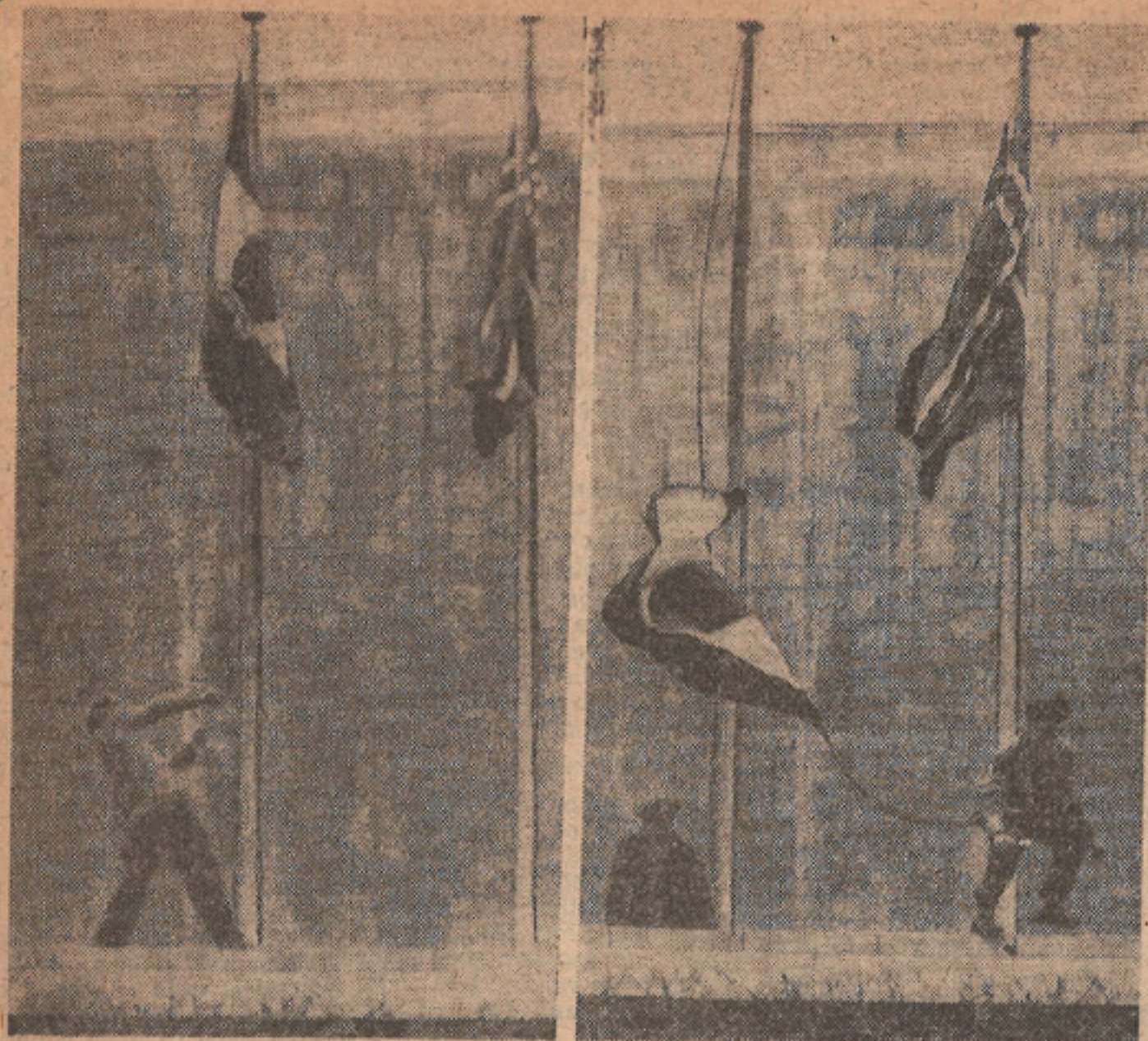


Hungary & Eastern Europe - Sixty Years Ago A Press Review by a Hungarian Refugee

Refugee Actress seeking job here
1957. 04.16-30.

- Refugee Tries to Lower Hungarian Flag at U.N.
- Effort Expected to Lure Hungary refugees Back
- Invitation to Budapest
- Hungarian Stalin Red Gets 16 Yrs.
- Refugee Actress seeking job here
- Hungary's Brave Children Pose a Problem
- Reforms in Anti-Red Operations Insituated by Radio Free Europe
- 371 Hungarians Hunger Strike in Irish Camp



United Press

Writer Cuts Down Hungarian Flag at U. N.

Georg Lovas, 25, who described himself as a writer for "Free Hungary," is shown as he cut down the Communist Hungarian flag flying in front of United Nations headquarters in New York yesterday. In the

photo at left, Lovas is clipping the rope attached to the flag. At right, he leaps from a retaining wall in front of the building as the flag flutters down and a U. N. guard leaps to the wall to seize him.



United Press

A United Nations guard questions Georg Lovas after he cut down the Hungarian flag at United Nations yesterday. Lovas was released after he promised not to repeat the act. He said he didn't realize that the flag, which is the official emblem of the Hungarian Communist government, was owned and had been placed there by the U. N.

Refugee Tries to Lower Hungarian Flag at U. N.

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, April 17—A 25-year-old Hungarian refugee was frustrated today in an attempt to remove the Hungarian flag from its staff overlooking United Nations Plaza.

About 3 P. M. a car pulled beside the shoulder-high wall behind which the flags of the eighty-one United Nations are mounted. While three men waited in the car, he climbed the wall and produced a pair of scissors. At that point he was seized by guards. The automobile sped away.

Identifying himself as Gyorgy Loewy of 314 East Seventy-seventh Street. The man said he had escaped from Hungary during the recent revolt and was on the staff of "a free Hungarian newspaper" published here. He was released after questioning.

The flag at the United Nations does not bear the hammer and sickle but is the emblem of the Communist regime.

4-21-57

N Y H T Tribune

Effort Expected to Lure Hungary Refugees Back

By Philip S. Cook

Only a tiny trickle of homesick refugees have returned to Communist Hungary, after brief efforts to find a new life in the United States, according to authoritative sources. But experts on Communist propaganda technique warn that even now the Communists may be mapping plans for a massive redemption campaign.

Approximately 31,000 Hungarian refugees have been admitted to this country. The Immigration and Naturalization Service says 125 have been returned, about ninety to Hungary and the rest to Austria. Another eight adults, with about half a dozen children, have been deported for making false statements in applying for immigrant visas, and five others were deported for security reasons.

Without exception, the 125 voluntary returnees went back to the misery and uncertainty of Hungary and the Austrian refugee camps for compassionate reasons. They went to rejoin families, to help support impoverished relatives and, in a few cases, from pure homesickness.

Returnees Not Forced

There have been no reported instances of organized pressure either by Communist agents in this country or by the cruel device of regime-inspired letters from relatives in Hungary. Letter campaigns are not new among those who came to the United States to escape Communist tyranny, but the Hungarian government appears to have its hands full with domestic troubles and a flood of disillusioned refugees who returned to their homeland from Austria.

Bitterness at the hard life of the refugee camps and their failure to obtain quick passage to the Western Hemisphere persuaded perhaps as many as 5,000 escapees to take advantage of the March 31 amnesty deadline set by the government of Janos Kadar.

Already the germ of a disorganized effort to win the return of other refugees through letter campaigns has cropped up in Western Europe. Angier Biddle Duke, president of the International Rescue Committee, disclosed recently that

Hungarian students which the committee helped place in Belgian schools have received urgent appeals to return from relatives in Budapest.

"Some letters," said Mr. Duke, "were couched in such hysterical terms that it seems certain they were written under pressure and purposely exaggerated so as not to be believed."

More than half of the Hungarians who left the United States since the refugee program began Nov. 20 were among the 18,175 sponsored by Catholic Relief Services. Their figure of sixty-nine returned refugees is proportionately what might be expected considering that the agency is responsible for considerably more than half the total refugee arrivals.

Officials at C. R. S. report the rate of returnees is a "little higher than normal" for refugees arriving in this country but not surprising considering the number of separated families and the lack of time for proper orientation in Austria. The agency makes every effort to persuade the refugees to stay and deals with each case individually seeking to remedy any problems.

Nostalgia a Factor

The experience of other relief agencies has been the same. All list compassionate reasons as the most compelling motive of the returning refugees. Husbands return to their wives and children, children want to be reunited with their parents, and others feel they must go back to help support their loved ones.

Three young men who were settled in York, Pa., by Church World Service, a Protestant agency, were typical. All had good jobs and were happy with the community. There was only one difficulty. Each had a wife and children still living in Hungary with no chance of getting out. All three went back.

For others, relief agency sources report, the transformation from Hungary's bloody street fighting to a new world has been too quick, too fatiguing, too bewildering for successful adjustments to the new circumstances. But the small drift back to Hungary attests to the psychological health of most of the refugees and to the job done by the relief agencies.

Star H. 21. 57

Invitation to Budapest 521

Last year, after the Kremlin had brutally crushed Hungary's rebellion for freedom, the puppet Kadar regime in Budapest indignantly rejected repeated appeals from the United Nations General Assembly to permit a team of U. N. observers to enter the revolt-torn country. It also rebuffed Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's offer to make a personal visit there, asserting that it would not welcome him until "a later date" in the indefinite future.

But now the Soviet-imposed Kadar "government" has changed its tune a bit. Although apparently as determined as ever to keep its doors closed to an organized U. N. observing group, it has just informed Mr. Hammarskjold that it "welcomes him to Budapest at any time convenient for him." Back in December, of course, it had terrible things to hide and bury, including the thousands mowed down by Russian gunfire. Since then, however, it has carted away or covered up much of the outward evidence of last fall's awful Communist crime against the Hungarian people. So it feels safe now in declaring its readiness to receive the Secretary General.

Mr. Hammarskjold has not yet made public his response to this belated invitation. Possibly he will accept, but he has good reason to reply with a frigid rejection. He is a busy man, and he unquestionably can do better and more useful things with his time than spend it on a trip to Budapest to engage in polite but empty formalities with a stooge regime whose sole function is to carry out the Kremlin's orders to keep Hungary enslaved.

N Y H T Tribune

Hungarian Stalin Red Gets 16 Yrs. Mihaly Farkas A Noted Purger



Herald Tribune—United Press

Mihaly Farkas, Hungarian
sentenced to sixteen years
in prison yesterday.

BUDAPEST, Apr. 25 (AP).—The Communist government of Hungary announced today that Mihaly Farkas, a notorious Stalin-era purger who reportedly tortured Premier Janos Kadar while Kadar was in prison on charges of Titoism, has been sentenced to sixteen years in prison, for "serious violations of law during his term in office."

Farkas apparently was convicted at a secret trial. He was Minister of Defense and a Lieutenant General during the regime of former dictator Matyas Rakosi and is the first of the old Hungarian Stalinist leaders to be sentenced.

Farkas was arrested last October, before the unsuccessful anti-Communist rebellion which brought Kadar back to power as the choice of the Russians. Kadar remained in prison through out the uprising.

No Mention of Son

Farkas, fifty-three, a Jew, and his son, Vladimir, played leading roles in the prosecution in 1949-50 of other former Hungarian Communist leaders who were cleared later, some of them posthumously. In the announcement today there was no mention of Vladimir, who was indicted together with his father last December.

Farkas served also as head of the "A. V. H.," or secret police, and his son was an "A. V. H." lieutenant colonel. Both were hated by non-Communists and some Communists for torture and arbitrary arrests.

4.26.57

W ash Post 4.26.57

Kadar Purger Is Sentenced To 16 Years

BUDAPEST, April 25 (AP) Hungary's Communist regime announced today that Mihaly Farkas, notorious Stalin-era purger who reportedly tortured Premier Janos Kadar when Kadar was out of favor, has been sentenced to 16 years in prison.



Farkas

Farkas apparently was convicted at a secret trial.

Farkas, Minister of Defense and three star general in the regime of the former dictator, Matyas Rokosi, was the first of the old Stalinist leaders to be sentenced in Hungary.

Farkas was arrested last October, before the unsuccessful anti-Communist rebellion which brought Kadar back to power as the choice of the Russians. He remained in prison through the uprising.

Farkas, 53, a Jew, and his son Vladimir played leading roles in the prosecution in 1949-50 of other former Communist leaders whose names were cleared later. Both were accused of helping in the "investigation" of former Foreign Secretary Laszlo Rajk and Kadar, who had been Interior Minister before he also fell from favor during Stalin's feud with President Tito of Yugoslavia.

Rajk, executed in 1949 for "Titoism," was rehabilitated last June and given a hero's reburial in early October. The mass demonstration at the October ceremony helped set the stage for the anti-Communist uprising.

The elder Farkas was accused of having personally tortured Kadar while the present Premier was imprisoned on Titoist charges.

NY Times 4.28.57

REFUGEE ACTRESS SEEKING JOB HERE

Eva Szorenyi of Hungary,
Star of 41 Films, Wonders
if Her Career Is Ended

A refugee Hungarian actress said yesterday that she saw little point in returning to her homeland since it would never be a haven for "freedom until there is a United Nations of Europe."

Responding elatedly to her asylum here after twelve years in Communist Hungary, the actress, Eva Szorenyi, said she was not so elated about being out of work for the first time in nineteen years.

At a rehearsal for a poetry reading in the offices of Radio Free Europe, 2 Park Avenue, Miss Szorenyi said she had first worked for the National Hungarian Theatre at the age of 14. Now, at 33, after starring in forty-one motion pictures, she wondered whether her career was over.

The choice was not so clear to her, she said, at the time she was elected to head the theatre's revolutionary committee when the Russian soldiers entered Budapest last October. Envisaging only a successful outcome, she and her friends talked of plans to put on long-forbidden European and American plays.

"When the revolution started, she recalled, "we had been rehearsing Arthur Miller's 'The Crucible,' of all things, which they permitted us to take on, I suppose, because it is anti-religious."

In any case, as the revolution turned for the worse she decided not to work in Hungary as long as Russian troops were on her national soil. The story of her subsequent escape to Austria, of dark cellars, imminent shootings and panic paralleled



The New York Times

A STAR AT LIBERTY:
Eva Szorenyi, Hungarian
actress, rehearses poetry
readings to be broadcast
by Radio Free Europe. She
fled to U.S. from Hungary.

those of many others, and she found herself in America in December. With her came her husband, formerly chief engineer for Hunnia Movie Studios in Budapest, their three young sons, and her sister and family of six children.

Miss Szorenyi said nature had blessed her with certain qualifications that enabled her to combat communism, "at least indirectly." While she continued to act in French classical plays and in Shakespearean productions for the National Theatre, the Ministry of Culture-sponsored Communist films had no roles for her.

A slim blonde of the Carole Lombard type, she said, "It would have seemed silly to see me running a tractor or being a party secretary."

SEND THEM BACK?

Hungary's Brave Children Pose a Problem

By ANNE and GORDON GASKILL

VIENNA.—The Hungarians say grimly the reason the Russians attacked Budapest at 4:30 a.m. last November 4 was that they hoped, at such an hour, to catch the children still asleep.

The children of Hungary, once such a scourge to Soviet tanks and troops, are now a different kind of problem—for the West.

"Nothing like it has ever come up with us before," says an official of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. "They fought like veteran soldiers and yet, legally, a lot of them are mere children."

What do you do, for instance, if parents in Budapest really want their 14-year-old son to come home from his haven in Austria? All over the world, custom and law give parents control over their children. Should Austrian authorities send him back even if he doesn't want to go? Or are they justified in keeping him against his parents' wishes?

Suppose the boy wants to go back himself—but the Austrians know he was a real freedom-fighter, probably wanted by the Russians? Should you trust his 14-year-old judgment?

Perfect Score—So Far

So far, Austria has managed not to send back one single child, against his will. Austria's polite, yet determined, sparring began at a conference about three months ago, including officials from Austria, from Red Hungary and from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Hungary demanded that Austria surrender immediately all refugee

children under 18, unaccompanied by their parents. "But by Austrian law," an Austrian pointed out blandly, "childhood ends at 14."

The Communists argued the children were Hungarian, and that Hungarian law, by which childhood lasts until 18, should apply.

"Sorry," said the Austrians. "They are in Austria now, and Austrian law must apply." As the argument warmed, a United Nations official (an American) had an inspiration.

"If," he interposed, "you think a parent's word is law, and if parents who are Hungarian refugees in Austria want their children who are still in Hungary, presumably you would be willing to send those children out?"

The Hungarian delegation said they'd have to take this up in Budapest, and the meeting adjourned.

Two weeks later, Budapest agreed—or said it did. It promised it would let out of Hungary any children under 14 that fathers, now refugees in Austria, would apply for. Hundreds rushed to apply.

They are still waiting. More than two months have elapsed, and the Red Hungarians have welshed on the deal. So far they have not let a single child out of Hungary on these terms. Thus Austria and the U. N. can say that until Hungary carries out its part of the bargain they won't compel any child of any age to go back against his will.

What Is 'Proof'

In principle—an important phrase—Austria cannot help agreeing to send back to Hungary children under 14 after "positive and genuine proof" that their parents really want them back.

But what constitutes "positive and genuine proof?" Is a letter from a parent in Hungary enough?

Not always, for these can be faked or written under official pressure. Frequently parents have followed an official demand for their children with a second message: "Pay no attention to what I write. Don't return under any circumstances."

Recently a boy of 16 received a wire: "Return immediately. Father dying." A few hours later came a second: "Father not ill. Remain there."

A 15-year-old boy had a telephone call straight from Budapest, allegedly from his father, insisting he return home. The boy said it didn't sound like his father, but he wasn't certain. Then he had a bright idea. "What are the nicknames of the other children?" he asked the voice from Budapest—and the "father" didn't know. Was he an imposter? Or was he really the father subtly warning his son not to come back?

Behavior Problem

There are still in Austria today about 2,500 boys and girls between 14 and 18—plus about 180 more under 14. They are problem children in not only a legal sense. As nation after nation declines to take more refugees, they have become sullen and badly behaved.

"They don't care what they do," says an Austrian social worker. "They think nobody in the world wants them. They're scared; they don't know what will happen to them from one moment to the next." They are continually being shifted from camp to camp, with no roots, and with fading hopes for the future.

One untidy 14-year-old boy, scolded for being "the pig of the room" decided to get even—and announced he was going back to Hun-

gary. "Do you take him seriously," sighs the Austrian camp director, "or do you treat him as a child? After all, he was one of the boys that destroyed two Russians tanks. They talked him out of leaving."

Change of Heart

A group of three boys—14, 16, 18—also decided to go back home, hurt and embittered by the West's lack of interest. They even signed up for seats on the yellow Hungarian repatriation buses. It was the youngest of the trio who decided they were making a mistake. As he later told the camp director, "Why go back to beatings in prison there, just because we've been having a hard time at first in the West?" He took the other two on a long walk the morning they were to leave—so long that they missed it. Now all three find they have sponsors for emigration.

But not all are so lucky. The camp director tells of a 16-year-old boy whose parents are somewhere in Hungary. Nobody has been able to get in touch with them to find out what they want done with him. The boy says, reasonably:

"Look, I want to go to school and get a job. I don't want to live in camps all my life. Here in Austria, I can't get a job. I've been in four different camps in the last months. You won't let me go to another country without my parents' permission. I don't want to go back to Hungary. Nobody seems to care about refugees any more, and there's almost no country in the world that will let us in. What am I going to do?"

The camp director asks unprompted: "What am I going to do about him?"

(Worldwide Press Service)

NY Times 4-29-51

Reforms in Anti-Red Operations Instituted by Radio Free Europe

Special to The New York Times.

MUNICH, Germany, April 28 —Radio Free Europe, safely through a crisis occasioned by its role in the Hungarian revolt last November, has instituted some limited reforms in its anti-Communist propaganda operation.

None of the changes, made or in the making, implies a guilty plea to charges that the organization irresponsibly incited Hungarians to revolt, officials emphasize. They assert that the "clearance" given Radio Free Europe by the West German Government and a special committee of the Council of Europe effectively disposed of criticisms of its activity during the uprising.

Some Hungarian refugees and others who were in Budapest last October and November charged that the privately-financed United States propaganda agency assured the Freedom Fighters that Western military aid would come.

Mistaken Identity Seen

Radio Free Europe officials assert that the station was the victim partly of mistaken identity and partly of overly-bold statements made by some Western leaders, which Radio Free Europe relayed to Hungarian listeners.

The officials have satisfied

themselves that some of the more fragrant statements attributed to the organization were broadcast by N. T. S., an organization of anti-Communist Russian émigrés with headquarters in Frankfurt. N. T. S. does not operate a regular propaganda station, but it did make some broadcasts during the uprising.

To keep the news from the West "in perspective" henceforth, William Griffiths, Radio Free Europe's political adviser, has ordered his script writers to background their news reports with supplementary information.

Staff Shake-up On

Radio Free Europe is also engaged in a shake-up of its 120-man staff of Hungarians here. This is the group that actually prepares and broadcasts propaganda material to Hungary.

Andor Gellert, head of the Hungarian desk last fall, has been replaced by Istvan Bede, Hungarian Ambassador to London until he went into exile in 1948. Mr. Gellert, also a former diplomat turned exile, retired because of illness. He has been retained as an R. F. E. consultant in New York.

The station has employed on a trial basis eight recent refugees from Hungary. A number of Hungarian employees, deemed to be "out of touch" with their homeland after long years of exile, are to be discharged.

NY Tribune

Hungarian Exile Leader Charges Arrest 'Mistake'

Dr. Bela Fabian, Hungarian exile leader asserted yesterday that local police made a "mistake" when they arrested him on Saturday on charges of interfering with a police officer.

Dr. Fabian was taken into custody outside the headquarters of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations at Park Ave. and 68th St., after he allegedly attempted to prevent a policeman from arresting a picket during a demonstration outside the Soviet delegation building.

Dr. Fabian, sixty-seven and a former member of the Hungarian Parliament, said he was attempting to "reassure" Mrs. Martha Buray, twenty, of 262 Riverside Dr., when a policeman arrested her for disorderly conduct. Dr. Fabian said that far from urging her to resist arrest, he only told her not to fear New York police "because they are not like the Russian or Hungarian secret police."

Dr. Fabian and Mrs. Buray will face charges growing from Saturday's incident on Wednesday when they will appear in Adolescents Court. Dr. Fabian is charged with "interfering with a police officer in performance of his duty." Mrs. Buray is accused of "disorderly conduct" and "simple assault on an officer."

NY Times

371 Hungarians Hunger Strike In Irish Camp

H30

LIMERICK, Ireland, Apr. 29 (AP).—A hunger strike was called today by the leaders of 371 Hungarians in the Knockalisheen refugee camp to protest against delays in admitting them to the United States and Canada.

Leaders said the strikers will decline to accept medical treatment and that about 100 children will have to take part. A strong-arm squad of twenty men was reported to have been formed to enforce the order.

The camp was set up five months ago in this city in southwestern Ireland with 530 refugees. The most recent departures were seventeen for Argentina and nine returning to Hungary last week.

REFUGEE HUNGER STRIKE

Hungarians in Ireland Protest Delay in Moving On

Special to The New York Times.

DUBLIN, April 29—Hungarian refugees at a camp near Limerick went on a hunger strike today.

They are dissatisfied because the Irish Government has not named a date when they can hope to be moved on to either the United States or Canada. They have been in Ireland five months.

Following an appeal by Edmund Murphy, the Red Cross commandant of the camp, the refugees agreed that children should not join in the strike.

Ireland, with more than 80,000 unemployed persons, cannot provide work for the refugees.

NY Times

Home of the Magyars

The Magyars of Hungary originally came from east of the Carpathians about the ninth century.

520