

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

U.S. Will Reduce Staff in Hungary 1957. 06.16-30.

- Boy in Budapest Sends Apology To Eisenhower for His Prank
- U.N.'s Conclusions on Hungary
- Hit Reds on Hungary
- Hungary Orders U.S. Aide's Ouster, Asks Washington to Send Minister
- About to LOse Home
- Hydrogen Bomb Deviser - Dr. Edward Teller
- In the Moscow Nest
- Hungary Warms Red 'Intriguers'
- Hungarians Still Resist Their Communist Bosses

Peking
ersten Zigaretten, Mark Luxus,
edoch schmacklich an die Verwöhnung
re im Zigarthe erinnert, este ungerecht
Mark Fasch er Mark, in Tass
Kaffee 2 Mark, in Flasch Ungarn ein is zu
40 Mark, ein ar allg unmediater ber hal
are Schuh 2 Mark, ein Dam wintermantel
schlech Schatts in mittelmäßig Quantität

Boy in Budapest Sends Apology To Eisenhower for His Prank

Lad in Trouble Over Firing Pistol Exaggerated Plight, Hoping to Get to U. S.

By ELIE ABEL

Special to The New York Times.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 15

—Csaba Kormendy offered a shamefaced schoolboy's apology today to President Eisenhower, to a member of Congress from Indiana and above all to his mother in far-off Indianapolis.

The slight Hungarian 14-year-old, left behind when his mother fled the country after the revolt last autumn, admits responsibility for the false report that a summary court had condemned him to death. He pleads extenuating circumstances.

"I wanted to frighten my mother so she would bring me to America faster," he confessed. He half achieved this objective by sending his mother, Mrs. George Szerdahelyi, a somewhat fanciful account of the trouble he was in for having hidden and then fired an army pistol in an empty bunker near his school.

The boy's parents were divorced twelve years ago when Csaba was a baby. The mother remarried and now is a refugee in Indianapolis with her second husband. The boy's father remained in Budapest.

Letter Brought U. S. Action

When Mrs. Szerdahelyi received the alarming letter from Csaba, she asked Representative Charles B. Brownson, Indiana Republican, to intervene. Mr. Brownson pressed the State Department to save the boy's life. Getting no immediate response, he sent an open letter to President Eisenhower.

A group of New York lawyers promptly cabled a protest to Premier Janos Kadar of Hungary, demanding a new trial in the presence of foreign observers. No "civilized country" imposes a death sentence on a boy of Csaba's age, the lawyers wrote.

In fact, as a leisurely conversation with youngster revealed, he has not yet been tried. Nor did he have anything to do with the October revolt except as a spectator.

With two older boys, Wilmos Bereczki and Rudolph Janko, he must appear in a Budapest Court Tuesday on a charge of concealing weapons. This is a serious offense under the summary pro-



Associated Press Radiophoto

Csaba Kormendy

cedure decreed by the Kadar Government for dealing with "counter-revolutionaries," but the verdict cannot be predicted.

Csaba is certainly not being treated as a criminal at this stage. He has the run of the Tamas Eszoe School in Buda, an institution that boards orphans, deserted boys and those whose parents are unable to support them.

Last Jan. 11 he and young Bereczki found an old army pistol that had been hidden by the Janko boy. They concealed the weapon for two days. Then, overcome with curiosity, they fired a practice shot at a tree near the school and discharged six more rounds in the abandoned bunker.

The firing was reported to the police, who interrogated both boys in the director's office at the school. Their appearance in court is the next step.

Csaba, when interviewed, showed more interest in drawing than in firearms. His crayon and revolutionary for whom the school is named hangs over the school director's desk.

"My main interest in firing the pistol," he said "was that it was not permitted."

As for the letter he wrote to his mother, he conceded that he had overdrawn his plight. All he wanted was to get to Indianapolis as soon as possible, Csaba said, and he intended only to frighten her into moving faster.

Boy Exaggerates a Little And Diplomats Get Busy

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 15 (AP).—Csaba Koermendy wanted to dramatize a bit, the way boys do when they write their mothers overseas, but he never thought it would get to President Eisenhower.

All he wanted, he explained to American reporters, was to scare his mother so maybe she would move faster in getting him to the United States.

So he wrote that he was "No. 2 defendant" in a big trial and the word got round Indianapolis that a Communist court had sentenced him to death.

"Actually I am only No. 3," he said shamefacedly.

There are only three boys in the case, which comes up in Budapest's fifth district court Tuesday.

Csaba is at school as usual and his principal doesn't believe the judge will be very severe—martial law or no martial law—on a 14-year-old who found a pistol and fired it off in an air-raid shelter.

But Csaba's letter had all the effect he wanted and more.

His mother, Mrs. George Szerdahelyi, in Indianapolis, got in

touch with Representative Brownson, Republican of Indiana.

There were letters to the State Department and to President Eisenhower, a protest to Hungary's Premier Janos Kadar from a lawyers' group and worried cables to the United States Legation in Budapest.

Visited at his boarding school, Osaba turned out to be a lanky, sun-burned boy with a religious medal peeping through the collar of his plaid shirt. He likes folk-dancing and drawing and wants to be an artist. Most of all, he would like to get to Indianapolis to be with his mother.

His parents were divorced when he was 2 and his mother has remarried. She and her husband left Hungary after the anti-Russian revolt last fall. His father is in Budapest and has hired a lawyer for him.

Why was he so interested in the pistol?

"Well, it's forbidden," he said.

30-50% OFF

In our BARGAIN SHED on Doors, Sash, Screen, Moldings, etc.

RUCKER LUMBER

1320 Wilson Blvd. JACKSON 4-1234

U. N.'s Conclusions on Hungary

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
 UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.,
 June 20.—Following are the thir-
 teen conclusions of a special five-
 nation U. N. Committee, created
 by the U. N. General Assembly
 in January to investigate the
 Hungarian Revolution, as drawn
 from the text of the committee's
 report and made public today.

1

What took place in Hungary
 in October and November, 1956,
 was a spontaneous national up-
 rising, due to long-standing
 grievances which had caused re-
 sentment among the people.
 Soviet pressure was resented.
 From the stifling of free speech
 to the adoption of a Soviet-style
 uniform for the Hungarian
 Army, an alien influence existed
 in all walks of life.

2

The thesis that the uprising
 was fomented by reactionary
 circles in Hungary and that it
 drew its strength from such cir-
 cles and from Western "im-
 perialists" failed to survive the
 committee's examination. From
 start to finish, the uprising was
 led by students, workers, soldiers
 and intellectuals, many of whom
 were Communists or former
 Communists. . . .

3

The uprising was not planned
 in advance. It was the universal
 testimony of witnesses . . . that
 events took participants by sur-
 prise. Two factors would seem
 to have brought resentment to a
 head. The first of these was the
 news received on 19 October of
 a successful move by Poland for
 greater independence from the
 Soviet Union. The second factor
 was the acute disappointment
 felt by the people when Erno
 Gero, First Secretary of the Cen-

tral Committee of the Hungar-
 ian Workers (Communist) party,
 in his speech on the evening of
 23 October, failed to meet any of
 the popular demands and
 adopted what was considered a
 truculent tone toward his hear-
 ers.

4

Although no evidence exists
 of advance planning, and al-
 though the whole course of the
 uprising bears the hallmark of
 continuous improvisation, it
 would appear that the Soviet
 authorities had taken steps as
 early as 20 October to make
 armed intervention in Hungary
 possible.

5

The demonstrations on 23
 October were at first entirely
 peaceable. None of the demon-
 strators appeared to have car-
 ried arms and no evidence has
 been discovered that any of
 those who voiced the political
 demands or joined the demon-
 strators had any intention to re-
 sort to force. That this happened
 was due to the action of the
 A. V. H., or political police, in
 opening fire on the people out-
 side the radio building. Within
 a few hours, Soviet tanks were
 in action against the Hungar-
 ians. This appearance of Rus-
 sian soldiers in their midst, not
 as friendly allies but as en-
 emies in combat, had the effect
 of still further uniting the
 people.

6

Obscurity surrounds the in-
 vitation alleged to have been
 issued by the Hungarian gov-
 ernment to the Soviet authori-
 ties to assist in quelling the up-
 rising by force. Mr. Nagy (Imre
 Nagy, Premier of the short-lived
 revolutionary government) has
 denied, with every appearance of



Premier Janos Kadar of
 Hungary.

the Hungarian governments
 prior to 23 October, especially
 up to the autumn of 1955, and
 that such violations have been
 resumed since 4 November. The
 committee is convinced that the
 numerous accounts of inhuman
 treatment and torture by the
 A. V. H. are to be accepted as
 true. On the evidence, it is also
 convinced that numbers of Hun-
 garians, including some women,
 were deported to the Soviet
 Union and that some may not
 have been returned to their
 homes. These deportations were
 designed to break the back of
 the revolution.

12

Following the second Soviet
 intervention on 4 November,
 there has been no evidence of
 popular support for the govern-
 ment of Prime Minister Janos
 Kadar. Mr. Kadar has succes-
 sively abandoned most of the
 points from the revolutionary
 program which he had at first
 promised to the Hungarian
 people. On the central question
 of the withdrawal of Soviet
 troops, he has moved from com-
 plete acceptance of the nation's
 wishes to a refusal to discuss the
 subject in the present circum-
 stances. Against the workers, he
 has proceeded step by step to
 destroy their power and that of
 the Workers' Councils. Capital
 punishment is applicable to
 strike activities. The processes
 of justice have been distorted by
 the institution of special police
 and special courts and by the
 ignoring of the rights of the
 accused. The Social Democratic
 party has again been forcibly
 liquidated. General elections
 have been postponed for two
 years. Writers and intellectuals
 are subjected to repressive meas-
 ures. The Hungarian workers
 have shown no sign of support
 for Mr. Kadar's government or
 for the prospect of continuous
 Soviet occupation. Only a small
 fraction of the 190,000 Hungar-
 ians, mostly young people who
 fled the country, have accepted
 his invitation to return.

13

In the light of the extent of
 foreign intervention, considera-
 tion of the Hungarian question
 by the United Nations was legally
 proper and, moreover, it was
 requested by a legal government
 of Hungary. A massive armed
 intervention by one power on the
 territory of another, with the
 avowed intention of interfering
 with the internal affairs of the
 country must, by the Soviet's
 own definition of aggression, be
 a matter of international con-
 cern.

truth, that he issued this in-
 vitation or was even aware of it.

7

When Mr. Nagy became Prime
 Minister, he was not at first able
 to exercise the full powers of
 that office. Only when the grip
 of the A. V. H. was loosened by
 the victory of the insurgents
 was he able to take an inde-
 pendent stand.

8

The few days of freedom en-
 joyed by the Hungarian people
 provided abundant evidence of
 the popular nature of the up-
 rising. A free press and radio came
 to life all over Hungary, and
 the disbanding of the A. V. H.
 was the signal for general re-
 joicing, which revealed the de-
 gree of unity achieved by the
 people once the burden of fear
 had been lifted from them.

9

There were a number of
 lynchings and beatings by the
 crowd. These were, in almost all
 cases, confined to members of
 the A. V. H. or those who were
 believed to have co-operated
 with them.

10

Steps were taken by the
 Workers' Council during this
 period to give the workers real
 control of nationalized indus-
 trial undertakings and to abol-
 ish unpopular institutions, such
 as the production norm.

11

In contrast to the demands
 for the re-establishment of po-
 litical rights put forward during
 the uprising, is the fact that
 basic human rights of the Hun-
 garian people were violated by

U. N.'s Verdict Blasts Russia For Hungary

Reports 'Terror and Torture' Fail To Crush People's Will for Freedom

Text of committee's conclusions, Page 4, and related stories, Page 5.

By John Molleson

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 20.—While using its armed might to crush the spontaneous, nationwide uprising in Hungary last November, the Soviet Union intensified the will of the Hungarians to cast off Russian rule, a five-nation U. N. committee reported today. In a complete denial of Soviet versions of the

revolution, the committee of the General Assembly appointed Jan. 10 unanimously agreed that Hungarians alone—not "Westerners," "capitalists," "reactionaries," or "outsiders"—were responsible for the revolt. The committee, after an intense investigation that sent its members to Geneva, Rome, Vienna and London for testimony, was unable to sustain the Soviet contention that Soviet forces were "invited" to quell the rebellion.

'Terror, Torture' Continue

A period of harsh repression has followed the overthrow of the rebellion, with a restoration of the "terror and torture" of the security police which has earned the "real fear and hatred" of the Hungarian people, the committee learned.

"The authorities have made every effort to trace and punish severely those who played an active part in the revolutionary events; searches and arrests are continuing" and "the state of affairs which existed before the events in October is thus being reimposed on the Hungarian people," the committee said.

Nagy Defended

The committee—representing Australia, Ceylon, Tunisia, Uruguay and Denmark—concluded

Hit Reds on Hungary

(Continued from page one)

mittee stated. But the massive return of Soviet forces to Budapest on Nov. 4 cut short the moment of liberty, and imposed the puppet regime of Janos Kadar, who, the committee said, "has proceeded step by step to destroy the power of the workers."

Since Nov. 4 there has been no evidence of popular support for the Kadar government, the committee asserted. Kadar has successively abandoned the revolutionary program which he first promised to the Hungarian people, the committee said. As evidence of Kadar's attitude toward the workers, the committee quoted one of his remarks: "A tiger cannot be tamed by baits, it can be tamed and forced to peace only by beating it to death."

On the "central question" of the withdrawal of Soviet troops, the committee found that Premier Kadar has moved from complete acceptance of the people's desire for troop withdrawal to a refusal even to discuss the subject in the present circumstances.

"There is no doubt," the committee stated, "as to the aspirations of the immense majority of the Hungarian people. . . . Their will for regaining full international independence is powerful and has only been strengthened by the role played by the Soviet military command."

The United States has already begun to press for action by the twenty-four members of the General Assembly who sponsored the resolution last January asking for an impartial investigation of Soviet intervention in Hungarian affairs.

Revolt Unplanned

After interviewing 111 witnesses here and abroad, the five committee members were agreed that the Hungarian revolt was not planned or engineered by any individual or group, and that the developments were largely improvised in an "extraordinary burst of fervor" which often "took participants by surprise." What does seem to have been planned in advance, in the committee's view, was the Soviet intention to crush Hungarian opposition by force.

The committee members interviewed an eighteen-year-old girl student whose spontaneous answer to "an unexpected question" appeared to them to express most concisely "the ideal which made possible a great uprising."

"We wanted freedom and not a good, comfortable life," the student told the committee. "Even though we might lack bread and other necessities of life, we wanted freedom. We, the young people, were particularly hampered because we were brought up amidst lies. We continually had to lie. We could not have healthy ideas, because everything was choked in us. We wanted freedom of thought . . ." she said.

'Everybody Helped'

A professor of philosophy explained to the committee that the revolution "had no leaders . . . it was not organized; it was not centrally directed. At the beginning of the revolution," he said, "the leading role was played by Communist almost exclusively. There was no difference made among those fighting in the revolution as to their party affiliations or social origin. Everybody helped the fighters."

The committee reached the conclusion that "long-standing grievances" which provoked the initial "peaceful demonstrations" on Oct. 23, and the subsequent armed revolt when these crowds were fired upon, were these: The inferior status of Hungary in the Soviet scheme of things; the system of government which was in part sustained by agents and informers of the secret police; stifling of

free speech, and a general resentment against Soviet pressure.

The report showed that the insurgent Hungarians never contemplated a return to pre-war conditions. In their political demands they stressed the need for democratic socialism and the safeguarding of land reform. "At no time," the committee stated, "was any proposal made for the return to power . . . of any figure associated with pre-war days."

Hungarians felt no personal animosity towards Soviet soldiers and "some officers and soldiers appear to have fought and died on the Hungarian side," the report stated.

Asian Troops Sent In

The Soviets later sent in troops from Central Asia, many of whom believed they were fighting Anglo-French "imperialists" and mistook the Danube River for the Suez Canal. The Hungarian Army is not known to have lent any support whatever to the Soviet troops and "in at least one instance it engaged in active battle with them," the committee reported.

Janos Kadar emerges as the sinister figure of the report. On Oct. 30 and Nov. 1 he gave his support to Mr. Nagy in moves to abolish the one-party system, hold free elections throughout Hungary, and speed the withdrawal of Soviet troops. By Nov. 4, in somewhat mysterious circumstances which the committee could not altogether unravel, Mr. Kadar had formed a new cabinet and announced that he had left the Nagy government because of its "counter-revolutionary danger."

The real counter-revolution, according to the committee, was the installation of the Kadar government and the abduction of Mr. Nagy against the wishes of the Hungarian people by forces of the Soviet Union.

Wash Post 6-21-57

Hungary Orders U. S. Aide's Ouster, Asks Washington to Send Minister



Associated Press
COL. W. F. DALLAM JR.
... ordered from Hungary

BUDAPEST, June 20 (AP)—Hungary today expelled the United States Air Attache here on charges that he improperly sought military information. At the same time Washington was asked to send a minister to head the reduced American diplomatic mission in Budapest.

Col. Welwyn F. Dallam Jr., 39, of San Francisco, will leave Tuesday at Hungarian demand. A note released today by the Foreign Ministry said he:

- Photographed airfields and military buildings in at least nine Hungarian towns.
- Asked Hungarian air force officers for a description of the electronic equipment on Russia's MIG-15 jet fighter.
- Inquired of a Hungarian officer whether his army had a counter-intelligence organization.
- "Set up a network of agents," tried to enlist a Hungarian officer in it, demanded information on Hungarian army and air force positions as well as the names of commanding officers and particulars of the

MIG-17, the IL-28 and what the note calls without explanation "the locator P-20," apparently a radar device.

The Hungarian note, handed to the United States Charge d'Affairs N. Spencer Barnes, said Col. Dallam "met his agents in secret."

In addition to the written note, the Hungarian Foreign Ministry announced that the official who handed it over told Barnes verbally that Hungary still hopes for good relations with the United States. The Ministry also quoted this official as saying, "The Hungarian

Government would welcome a request of the American Government to send a new minister to Budapest."

The United States Legation has been without a minister to head it since last fall. During the revolt last fall, Minister Edward T. Wailes, a former Assistant Secretary of State, arrived in Budapest to take up the post, but he preferred to leave rather than present his credentials to the Government of Premier Janos Kadar.

Reds Black Out Hungary Report

LONDON, June 21 (AP).—The Kremlin today blacked out all public comment at home on the United Nations report condemning the bloody Soviet repression of the Hungarian uprising.

Soviet newspapers did not carry a line on the report made public yesterday. All mention of it was omitted from Moscow Radio's home service broadcasts heard here.

However, the Red radio continued to spout a steady stream of counter-condemnation in its overseas services in an apparent attempt to nullify any propaganda gains made by publication of the report in Europe.

The latest broadcast said the report was "onesided" and had "the purpose of whitewashing the organizers of the Fascist uprising in Hungary and their backers in Washington."

Moscow declared the report

THE EVENING STAR, Washington, D. C. X A-3
FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1957

was based on evidence from persons "who fled their country in order not to be punished for their crimes." It said the United Nations could have obtained "objective news about Hungary . . . long ago" and that the Hungarian government "for a long time" has been inviting U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to visit the country.

Mr. Hammarskjold offered to

go to Hungary last November when the United Nations was seeking to get observers into the country, but the Hungarians refused. He later suggested a visit December 16, but Budapest Radio said that would not be convenient. On April 17 Hungary informed him he would be welcome in Budapest "at any time convenient for him. Mr. Hammarskjold was understood to feel that a visit at that late date would be valueless.

Wash Post 6.27.57



International News

About to Lose Home P27

Six years ago, Robert A. Vogeler was ransomed from a Hungarian jail for \$82 million and a number of diplomatic concessions. Now the former vice president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. has revealed that he is virtually bankrupt and that his 19-room Bedford Hills, N. Y., home is scheduled to be sold in a mortgage foreclosure. He is shown with his wife and two sons, Billy, 15 (left), and Robert 17, and the family pup.

NY Times 6-27-57

Hydrogen Bomb Deviser

Dr. Edward Teller

27

SIX years ago this month Dr. Edward Teller provided the scientific break-through that paved the way for the first hydrogen bomb in the world. Yesterday President Eisenhower said that Dr. Teller and two other physicists had told him that they saw the possibility of smaller hydrogen bombs with essentially no radioactive fallout. When Dr. Teller made his discovery six years ago the United States was in serious trouble. On Sept. 1, 1949, years before it had been expected to happen, the Soviet Union exploded an atomic bomb. That explosion shattered the cornerstone on which the security of the United States was based.

To counter the new Soviet threat President Truman had given a delayed go-ahead on a program to develop the "super bomb"—the thermonuclear fusion weapon.

But by June, 1951, a crisis was at hand. Little progress was being made and a sense of despondency had crept over the inner core of skilled scientists working on the project.

Solution Is Proposed

A meeting of the high command of the scientists was called at Princeton by Gordon Dean, at that time chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. In the midst of the general gloom at the meeting Dr. Teller got to his feet and quietly walked to the blackboard.

In describing the incident, Mr. Dean said:

"Out of his own head he brought to the meeting something that was an entirely new approach to the thermonuclear weapon. Everyone in the room was convinced that we had something for the first time that looked feasible in the way of ideas."

Within a year of Dr. Teller's walk to the blackboard at Princeton the United States had its hydrogen bomb. Within eighteen months the weapon had been exploded with a force of 5,000,000 tons of TNT.

Dr. Teller, usually described as the chief architect of the hydrogen bomb, has said often that the development of the weapon was a cooperative venture of great magnitude and that no man should be singled out and credited with the achievement.

Nevertheless, a review of the facts reveals that Dr. Teller's scientific brilliance, his persistence, his devotion, his obsession played a decisive role in the development of the weapon. Without him, an expert body of opinion believes, the United States might not have the bomb in deliverable form even today.

Dr. Teller is a physically active man. His face is animated. His eyes twinkle. He is witty and laughs loudly at his own jokes. He loves to play chess, the piano, poker and table tennis. He composes rhymes and he likes to hike.

Foot Lost in Accident

Except for a slight limp, one would not guess that the scientist had lost a foot when he slipped under a streetcar at the age of 20. He was a student in Munich when the accident occurred.

The youth had come to Munich from Budapest, Hungary, where he was born and where he had lived under the Communism of Bela Kun and the fascism of Admiral Nicholas Horthy. He had felt the sting of anti-Semitism. He knew at an early age that to get ahead he would have to excel.

Dr. Teller studied in Germany in Karlsruhe, then Munich. He received his Ph. D. in Leipzig. He studied in Denmark under Niels Bohr, Danish physicist.

The rise of Hitler meant there was no room for Dr.



Teller in Germany and so, in 1935, at the age of 27, he came to the United States.

Dr. Teller was a theorist with a restless mind. He was interested in everything. He sought out other scientists, and ideas on one subject and then another were discussed. The young physicist, unlike many of his colleagues, preferred to work with others than alone.

Although he became interested in the theoretical aspects of the release of energy by nuclear fission, Dr. Teller hesitated a long time before he joined the atomic-bomb project. He wondered if it was morally right to create such a monstrous weapon.

The physicist finally joined the Manhattan project. But he was far more interested in the advanced concept of thermonuclear fusion than the atomic bomb. He was assigned to do the theoretical work and was not disappointed when the project was discontinued at the end of World War II.

When the United States decided to develop the hydrogen bomb, Dr. Teller plunged back into his work—the work that resulted in that important walk to the blackboard at Princeton in 1951.

Now Dr. Teller is living in Berkeley, Calif., with his wife, the former Augusta Harkanyi, he married in 1934, a son, Paul, and a daughter, Susan Wendi.

Wash Post 6.29.57

P 29

In the Moscow Nest



Fitzpatrick

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

NY Times 6.28.57

HUNGARY WARNS RED 'INTRIGUERS'

Harsh Treatment Vowed by Kadar Aide—4 Rebels Are Executed by Budapest

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 28 (Reuters)—Harsh treatment for "intriguers" with the Hungarian Socialist Workers (Communist) party was promised by a party leader in a speech published here today.

Georgy Marosan, Minister of State and a member of the party secretariat, addressed more than 350 delegates yesterday at the first national Communist conference since the party was reconstituted after the Hungarian revolt last fall.

According to the official news agency M. T. I., he called on his comrades to stand up against "careerist elements" whom he described as waging "desk struggles" and intriguing inside the party.

"We will deal with intriguers firmly and harshly," he added.

This was the second published statement on party squabbles to come out of the three-day conference, which opened yesterday. Premier János Kadar, who is chairman of the party, was quoted earlier as having said that there were quarrels and debates sometimes in the party ranks.

Mr. Marosan said that after the "counter-revolution" had been crushed last fall, there had been a period of "defending and strengthening power" in Hungary. It was after this period that the "careerists" went into action, he declared.

"We have to stop the intolerable attitude that anybody can accuse anybody else without consequences," he continued.

Mr. Marosan made his speech in submitting to the conference organizational statutes proposed by the Central Committee of the seven-month-old party. He said one difference between them and those of the former party, which disintegrated during the uprising, was that the new statutes permitted party members who disagreed with party resolutions to maintain their opinions and convey them to higher organs.

But, he went on, until these organs give a ruling, a member must fulfill the resolutions to which he objects.

Mr. Marosan said that the statutes also defined the party as a voluntary association and that in the future it would be possible for members to leave it voluntarily.

Budapest Reports Executions

VIENNA, June 28 (Reuters)—Three Hungarian "counter-revolutionaries," including a 25-year-old girl medical student, have been executed for murder, the Budapest radio announced today.

The three were sentenced to a death last April for having murdered a man they suspected of being a state security policeman during the Hungarian revolt last November. They were named as Miss Ilona Toth, former Army Lieut. Ferenc Goenczi, 26, and Miklos Gyoengyoesi, a 28-year-old former prisoner.

The prosecution had alleged at the trial, the first big trial of Budapest "counter-revolutionaries," that the three had first injected gasoline into the man, then stabbed him to death.

The execution of Ferenc Kovacs, 25, a former security policeman, also was announced. He was convicted of having incited others to an unsuccessful attempt to kill a rebel suspected of being a traitor.

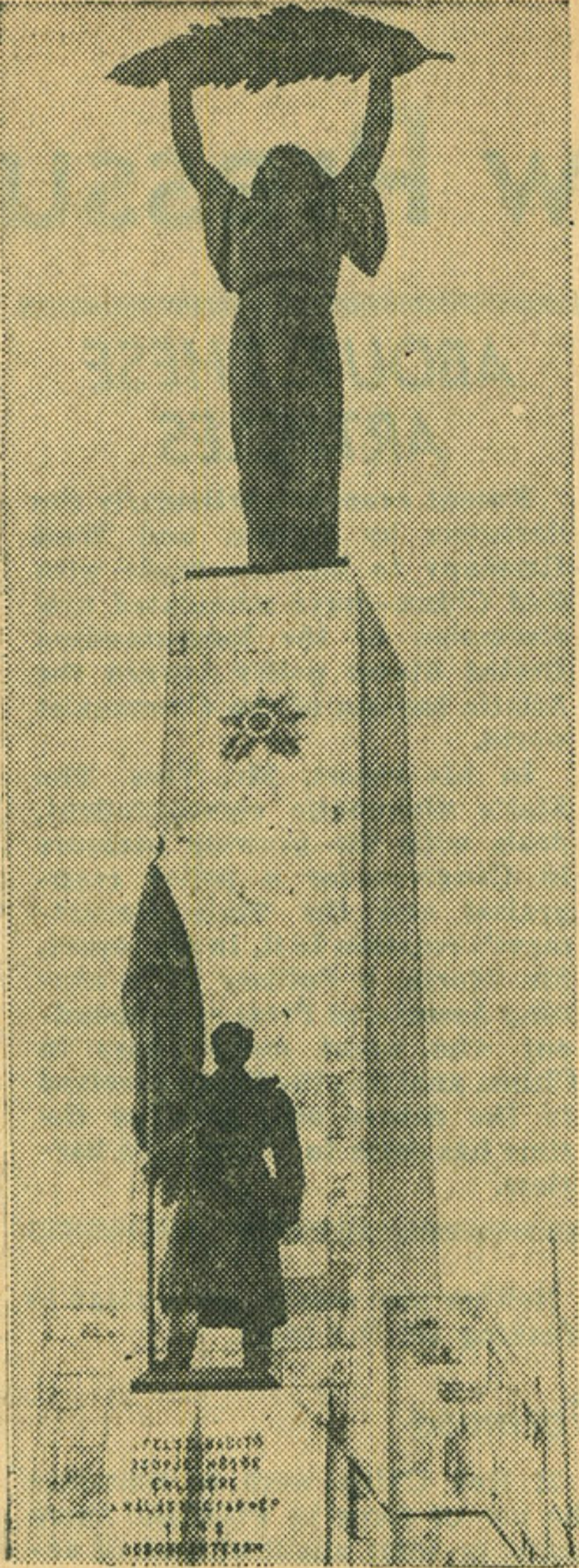
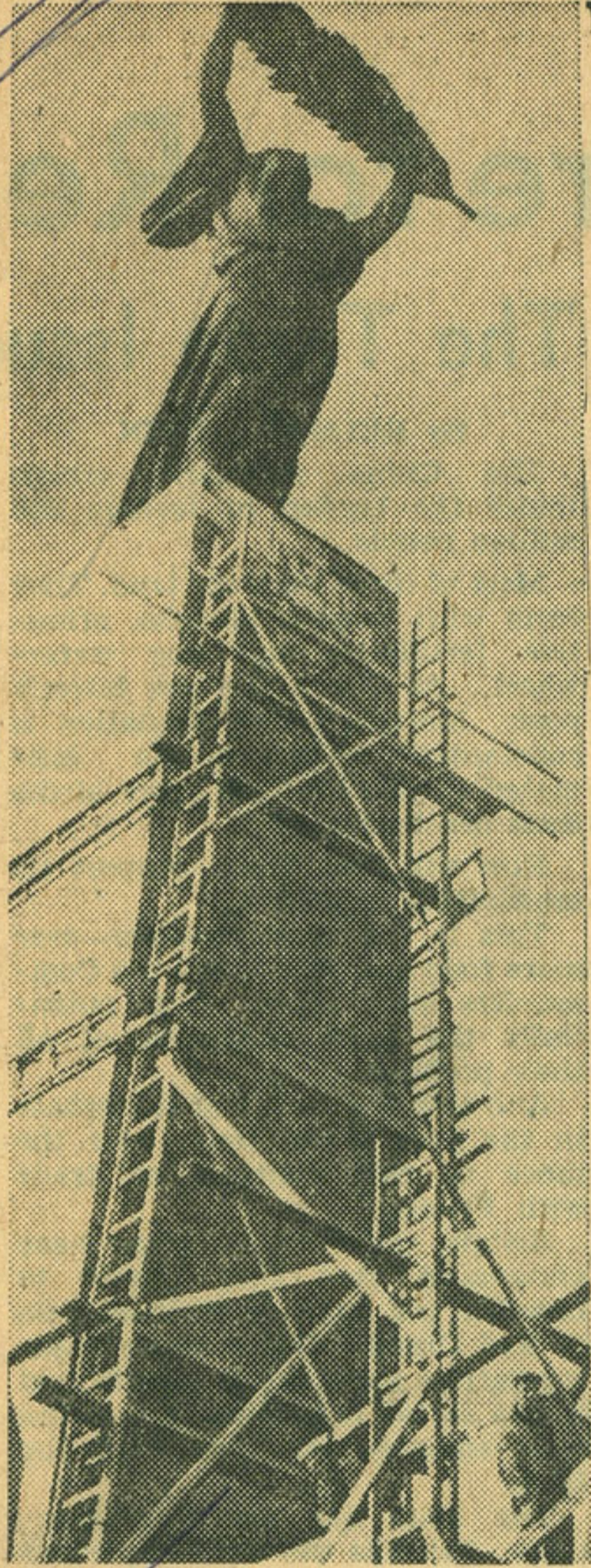
in warning—Gal 14-F, originally slugged add Pozman — pl'



Associated Press

EXECUTED: Ilona Toth, medical student who was hanged for murdering a secret policeman in the Hungarian revolt last fall. Miss Toth is shown during her trial in Budapest last April.

Star 6.30.57



REPAIR WORK is done (left) on the Russian 'liberation' monument in Budapest, divested of Soviet star and soldier during the revolution.

Hungarians Still Resist Their Communist Bosses

By SIEGFRIED WEYR

VIENNA.—The report on Soviet suppression in Hungary by the United Nations' committee of inquiry has helped rip apart the curtain of silence that had descended on Russia's unruly satellite since the October uprising. But another curtain—the Iron Curtain on the Austro-Hungarian border—has been given a new layer of bayonets and bullets.

Austrian border guards report that three strands of electrified barbed wire have been strung across the frontier. Mines so delicate they can be touched off by the tread of small animals are being sown throughout the swampy, flat countryside through which thousands of Hungarians once fled.

Today, that frontierland is somberly quiet. Few refugees now try to cross into Austria. And the Hungarian revolt is only a memory to the outside world—a memory given renewed life by the United Nations report. But inside Hungary a quiet revolt continues to simmer and James Kadar's puppet regime seems powerless to stop it.

Passive Technique

The story of Hungary's sullen resentment against its Communist overlords has been trickling in here in bits and pieces. Put together it makes for an impressive mosaic of passive resistance on a grand scale.

In the factories workers have launched a silent but effective campaign against Communist Party members. Plant managers, desperately concerned with cranking up Hungarian industry, almost completely shut down during the October revolution, have silently accepted their vendetta against the party.

Disgruntled newspaper accounts

reveal Communist concern over the situation. Thus, the party's press organ, *Nepszabadsag*, has complained on several recent occasions that Communists were being fired on the pretext of inefficiency.

Peasants are fighting back with the time-honored stratagem of refusing to pay taxes. Moreover, they are expelling Communist Party members from the collective farms.

The director of agriculture in one rural district shrugged his shoulders at Communist complaints of their treatment at the hands of the peasants. "What can we do?" he argued, "It's impossible to suppress this movement on the collective farms."

Schools Still the Center

But schools and universities continue to be the heart of opposition to the Communist regime as they were before Russian tanks smashed down last October's uprising. Communist teachers are openly ostracized by their colleagues.

Conversation in teachers' conference rooms ceases automatically if a Communist professor comes in. Children who show up in school wearing the scarf of the Communist youth organization, Pioneers, can count on a thrashing from classmates.

One angry father told the principal of his son's school that the boy had come home one evening and asked him if he was a Communist. When the father replied that he was, the son said calmly, "Why then you're a swine." Upon questioning, the boy revealed all his classmates felt the same way.

Members of KISZ, another youth organization, are often kept out of all social activities by their classmates. And young workers who become members of KISZ often find there are no jobs for them. The organization is considered pro-Kadar.

Resistance to communism apparently has also permeated Hungary's courts. Communist newspapers complain bitterly that judges don't have the proper concept of "class justice." They are accused of meting out the same kind of justice to workers and "aristocrats" alike.

The newspaper, *Kisalföld*, published in the important industrial town of Győr, complained recently that Kalman Csikor, "a knight and an aristocrat," was acquitted by the local court. But the verdict itself was not attacked on legal grounds.

(Worldwide Press Service)