

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

2 Hungarian Refugees in Debut As Ballet Dancers in the U.S.

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W ash Post

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N Y Times

Seven to Die, Court Rules In Budapest

BUDAPEST, July 17 (AP)—Communist Hungary's "People's Supreme Court" today reduced death sentences to prison terms for seven persons convicted of helping to hang Communist policemen from a Soviet war memorial during the anti-Russian revolt last fall.

Death sentences for seven other defendants were confirmed.

Sobs went up from the 200 spectators and a woman cried out something unintelligible about "justice" as the decision was read.

The decision on the appeals was handed down by a five-man court—one professional judge and four "people's judges."

The prisoners for the most part heard the decision impassively. But when the chief judge asked if the seven condemned wanted to appeal for clemency, one of them, Laszlo G. Toth, shouted defiantly:

"I only want to speak to my wife once again. I ask nothing of you."

HUNGARY BARS APPEALS

Affirms Death Sentence of 7 for Killing Policemen

BUDAPEST, Hungary, July 17 (Reuters)—Women in the public gallery wept and shouted today when the Supreme Court rejected the appeals of seven men sentenced to death for the murder of policemen in last fall's uprising. The court reprieved seven other convicted men.

A life sentence on the only woman prisoner, Ilona Pinczel, was reduced to fifteen years.

The cases arose from the killing of six policemen in Miskolc. Both the prosecution and the defense appealed to the Supreme Court against sentences passed by a lower court on May 16.

Hungarians Lose Plea to Quit Eire

Refugees May Call Hunger Strike On Failure to Get to U.S. or Canada

By William J. Humphreys

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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DUBLIN, July 18.—A hunger strike of protest by 350 Hungarian refugees now in this country appeared as a possibility today after an announcement by the Irish Red Cross dashed their hope of an early departure for the United States or Canada.

The announcement told the refugees that they are to be moved to more comfortable quarters — indicating another winter in the Irish Republic for them. They are at present in World War II "emergency" barracks at Knockalisheen, in the County Clare. They are to be moved to more modern barracks at Templemore, in the County Tipperary.

Fear 'Lost Colony' States

The refugees recently engaged in a hunger strike to emphasize their demand that the United States or Canada allow them to enter. They are showing fear that they may become a permanent "lost colony."

The government of the Irish Republic has an unemployment problem and is unable to offer to the refugees any prospect of profitable work, even if they were willing to remain this country. About one-third of the group consists of children.

When the government here

agreed, after the Hungarian revolt last autumn, to accept a certain number of refugees, it was expected that these would be almost exclusively children. The barracks at Knockalisheen were not prepared for married couples.

At Templemore, the accommodations will be more like family living quarters and the government is to spend \$25,000 on repairs to the buildings. But it may prove difficult to get the refugees to move there.

Police Begin New Roundup In Hungary

Reuters

BUDAPEST, July 20—Police are believed to have detained several hundred Hungarians in a new wave of arrests sweeping the country in the last three days, usually well-informed sources said today.

Those held were believed to include many office employees and other white-collar workers and a number of former members of workers councils. Police arrested many at their homes at night, these sources said. No outstanding political figures or other leading personalities were reported among them.

One report put the number of arrests as high as 500 but there was no confirmation of this.

Western observers here said they were puzzled by the reported arrests because they saw no apparent reason for them, with the country free of any signs of disorder eight months after the crushing of last fall's uprising.

They said the police action was reminiscent of a series of widespread arrests on a larger scale about four or five months ago when the Communist Government was preparing for possible trouble—which never came—last March 15, anniversary of Hungary's 1848 revolution against the Austrian Hapsburg monarchy.

One theory was that the present roundup might be intended to make it clear that there was to be no immediate relaxation of the government's "tough" internal policy as a result of the recent purging of the Soviet "anti-Party group" in Moscow.

The object of the arrest wave could thus be to discourage "moderates" inside and outside the Hungarian Communist Party from thinking the time had now come for them to try to push "revisionist" ideas advocating a milder policy.

A Hungarian Foreign Ministry official had no comment to make on another report circulating widely in Budapest that Prime Minister Janos Kadar and other local Communist leaders were at present in the Soviet Union for talks with Russian and other Party chiefs.

HUNGARIANS ARRESTED

Hundreds Reported Seized in
Last Three Days

BUDAPEST, Hungary, July 20 (AP)—Usually well-informed sources said today there had been a series of arrests throughout Hungary in the last three days.

The informants said several hundred persons had been detained. There was no confirmation from official sources.

Those arrested were described as white collar workers, including office employees and some former members of workers' councils. Westerners here were surprised at the reports because the country is quiet and there are no apparent signs of trouble.

One Western view is that the arrests may be to discourage any ideas that the Government would ease up on its present tough domestic policy.

VIENNA, July 20 (AP)—The Budapest radio said today the Hungarian Education Ministry had ordered the reintroduction of compulsory courses in Marx-Leninism in Hungarian universities. The abolition of the Marx-Leninism classes was one of the demands of Hungarian students' leaders of last fall's revolt.

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New Terror Reign Cited In Hungary

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Another Revolt Soon Is Doubted

By Arch Parsons Jr.

The Mayor of Budapest during the Hungarian capital's brief respite from Soviet domination last fall discounted yesterday the possibility of a new Hungarian revolution in the near future.

Joseph Koevago, president of the National Committee of Budapest from Nov. 1 until Russian troops and tanks crushed the rebellion a few days later, said the Hungarian people could not be expected to repeat their uprising for the time being. "I don't know of any case in history in which a revolution has been repeated in such a short time," he said.

Mr. Koevago managed to escape to Austria from Hungary before Soviet troops could capture him. He came to the United States, but returned to Europe last month to tour Hungarian refugee camps there. He returned recently and spoke yesterday on WABD's television show "Between The Lines," and in an interview that followed.

The Soviet-dominated puppet government of Janos Kadar has instituted a new reign of terror in Hungary, Mr. Koevago said. Because the "whole nation" participated in the revolution, he declared, "everybody could be sent to prison." The secret police—prime target of the "freedom fighters" during the uprising—are back in power again, he said, and the borders between Hungary and Western Europe are lined with barbed wire, mines, lookout towers and dogs to prevent more refugees from escaping.

Angier Biddle Duke, president of the International Rescue Committee, who also participated in yesterday's program, said the plight of the refugees who did escape is a "burden on the conscience" of the free world.

Mr. Duke estimated that there are still 30,000 Hungarians in refugee camps in Austria, and that only 7,000 will be resettled by the end of the year.

The "big problem," he said, is to find places to resettle the remaining 23,000 and he called upon the United States and other western countries to take the lead in this project. These refugees must not be allowed to become the "forgotten men of Europe," he said.

As to the future, Mr. Koevago and Mr. Duke called for United Nations - supported sanctions against the present Hungarian regime unless free elections are held there and Soviet troops are withdrawn from the country. Mr. Koevago went beyond this to propose sending a U. N. force into the country, if necessary, asserting that because of the recent political upheaval in Moscow, such a move could be made without starting a new world war.

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Assembly Agenda Released by U. N.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 22 (AP).—The United Nations made public today a provisional agenda of 59 items for the 12th General Assembly convening here September 17.

This is about the average length of the annual worksheet of U. N. problems. A supplementary list will be issued later for last-minute items.

The proposed agenda does not list the Hungarian situation. This is expected to be dealt with early in September when members of the 11th assembly reconvene to consider the lengthy report of the special committee on Hungary.

The new list does include such subjects as disarmament, Korea, Cyprus, Algeria and a host of housekeeping matters. One new subject is appointment of a secretary general. The incumbent, Dag Hammarskjold, is slated to be named for another five-year term. Both the Security Council and the assembly must approve him and indications are this will be done speedily in the early days of the assembly.

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76 HUNGARIANS ARRIVE

Among Them Is Cousin of Ilona
Massey, Screen Actress

Seventy-six Hungarians who escaped during last autumn's uprisings arrived yesterday at New York International Airport, Idlewild, Queens.

The majority were from Vienna, but twenty-seven who had taken refuge in Switzerland, Germany or Italy boarded the plane at Zurich. This was the first group from outside Austria to receive parolee documents for the United States. All are close relatives of persons in this country.

Among them was Miss Maria Komka Kenez, a cousin of Ilona Massey, motion picture actress. Miss Massey, who is the wife of Donald S. Dawson, a lawyer of Washington, welcomed her cousin at the airport.

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Ceylon Premier Scores U.N. Probe of Hungary

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Reuters

COLOMBO, Ceylon, July 25 — Prime Minister Solomon Bandaranaike, in a speech to Parliament yesterday, criticized the inquiry on Hungary by a United Nations commission despite the fact it was upheld by the only Asian member on the commission, R. S. S. Gunawardene, Ceylon's permanent representative at the United Nations and Ambassador in Washington.

Bandaranaike said the inquiry could not be fully satisfactory because important evidence from the Soviet and Hungarian governments had not been available.

Bandaranaike also announced he intended to reorganize Ceylon's ministry of external affairs.

He was replying to opposition criticism of a statement by Gunawardene urging Ceylon to follow United States leadership.

The Prime Minister said he would soon appoint a permanent representative for Ceylon at the United Nations. The present arrangements where Gunawardene had two roles was "most unsatisfactory."

[Pierre Huss, International News Service correspondent, wrote in a copyright article

from the United Nations that Gunawardene today called on the U. N. Commission on Hungary to resume its inquiry in order to keep its report up to date.

[Huss said Gunawardene's request was prompted by daily reports of continued deportations of Hungarians to Russia.

[Gunawardene, who is scheduled to head the commission, had just returned to New York from Colombo where he faced Communist attacks against his role in the U. N. investigation, Huss reported. Huss quoted Gunawardene as saying:

["The Report had a tremendous impact in all sections of the world . . . In my own country, my people welcomed the part I played in presenting these matters.

["But there were some elements — Communist elements — who took the position that I should not have become involved and that I should not have signed the report.

["Nobody challenges the truth of the report. The reaction of the people at large has all been favorable—even in India and Burma it has been favorable."

["Now they (the Reds) are saying I have been a propagandist for America and hard on the U. S. S. R. But I think I've got them licked."]

Hungarian Refugees, in Yugoslavia, Look to the Future **HUNGARIANS' LIFE IN EXILE RELATED**



These are some of 6,500 persons who fled from Hungary and are now living in Yugoslavia. Many hope to migrate to this country or Canada, and are receiving aid of United Nations.

Teen-Agers in Camps Look to Homes Outside Europe, U. N. Report Says

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 26—Erika Farkas, a Hungarian teen-ager, once trained to become a ballet dancer. Today, at 17, she is learning to become a waitress in the hope that this will help her to find a new home and a new job outside Europe.

The case history of Erika Farkas was cited by United Nations authorities as typical of the hundreds of Hungarian teen-agers who fled from Hungary to Yugoslavia and Austria during the anti-Soviet uprising last fall.

In one camp alone in Yugoslavia 545 adolescent Hungarians are being cared for by the Yugoslav Red Cross. As refugee camps go, conditions are not desperate, according to United Nations reports. The camp at Bela Crkva is housed in buildings formerly used as a military hospital. The structure is sound and in good condition.

The youthful Hungarians prepare and serve their own meals under the guidance of a Yugoslav cook. But their main concern is the future, not the present.

All of the present camp residents reached Yugoslavia without their parents. Virtually all hope to emigrate to Canada or to the United States. Their requests are being looked after by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The High Commissioner, Dr. Auguste R. Lindt, has a representative in Belgrade whose job it is to try to assist the youthful refugees to gain their goals of a new home. The camp refugees are among 6,500 Hungarians in Yugoslavia for whom the High Commissioner is seeking permanent resettlement offers.

Meanwhile, the young Hungarians have established their own committee in the camp to assist Yugoslav administrators in the day-to-day operations of the center. The committee is made up of three boys and a girl, elected by the refugees.

Boys and girls are housed in dormitory barracks in separate buildings and get together at meal times. In addition to the camp director, a Yugoslav, two Hungarian teachers live in the camp.



At Geroovo Camp, 1,800 men occupy quarters such as these

NY Times

2 Hungarian Refugees in Debut As Ballet Dancers in the U. S.

By SELMA JEANNE COHEN

Special to The New York Times.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y., July 26.—The enterprising Empire State Music Festival presented two American debuts here Friday evening.

Vera Pasztor and Erno Vashegyi, soloists with the State Opera of Budapest until their escape from Hungary last fall, made their first appearance in this country in a program of three ballets of their own composition.

The curiosity of a dance audience naturally was roused by the idea of seeing performers entirely trained in Hungary. Would they be like the Russians, with brilliant techniques and showy, acrobatic choreography? Would they offer something completely novel? Or would they be melodramatic and inclined to clichés?

The answer, unfortunately, falls into the last category. The style of the Hungarians dates to a flowery period. In this case, isolation has not led them to develop a distinctive or significant artistic idiom.

The style was least obtrusive in the opening number, "A Summer Day," danced to the music of Prokofieff. It was a fairly conventional piece in which the artists were assisted by four of the five dancers that they had selected to accompany them from New York. Although Prokofieff's program—a day in the life of a child—was quite completely ignored, the adult characters played innocuously with masks and the work closed with a rather pretty duet for the leading couple.

For the next piece, "The Afternoon of a Faun," however, the mannerisms were more troublesome. Miss Pasztor was lovely to look at in a tunic and with long, red-gold hair. But her flowing arm movements looked

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more like a swimmer's than a nymph's. Mr. Vashegyi made a rather stolid faun.

Sheldon Soffer conducted the first two numbers. The major work of the evening was "The Miraculous Mandarin." The Bartók ballet for Meyhert Lengyel's violent libretto, which was composed in 1919 and twice banned in Hungary before it was finally performed in 1946, was seen in New York in a production by the New York City Ballet in 1951, when considerable protest was raised against it.

The story of the Mandarin, who is lured by a prostitute to be killed by her robber friends, is a lurid one, but it is also full of mysticism, compassion and intense excitement. Tonight these qualities were most manifest in the orchestra, the Symphony of the Air, admirably led by Tibor Serly, substituting on one day's notice for Laszlo Halasz, who was indisposed.

Miss Pasztor looked fittingly seductive in her bright red costume but the movements assigned to her consisted either of conventional turns or obvious pantomime. After an impressively slow and stately entrance, Mr. Vashegyi failed to sustain the quietude of his characterization.

James Seine provided an atmospheric setting, partly realistic, partly distorted and suggestive.

An Ellenville audience can be attracted to a ballet evening. Some 2,500 attended the performance tonight. But the festival would do well to make its selections with care. Last year's premiere of José Limon's "The Emperor Jones" was an excellent choice. This year's choice, though admirably courageous, fared less well with an audience that needs cautious wooing.

NY Times

Salk Shots to Hungary

GENEVA, July 26 (AP).—The United States has granted a special export license for 29,000 doses of Salk polio vaccine to combat a threatened epidemic in Hungary, the United Nations World Health Organization announced here today.

Record of Accomplishment For Hungarian Refugees

Calgary: up 1 ag 2
5 7 julius

A record of what has been done for the 1,732 Hungarian refugees who came to Calgary in the first five months of this year has been released by the Citizenship and Immigration Branch of the federal government offices.

It covers the work of eight volunteer committees, five social agencies, four organizations that offered health services, four that offered English classes, one that comes under the heading "employment" and two other groups that offered recreational and informal education, and it tells a story of co-operation and energetic effort the like of which is seldom heard.

Reception work was a co-operative effort of local, provincial and dominion services.

The wheels were set in motion last December when the Canadian Citizenship Council of Calgary was asked to set up a co-ordinating committee and received assurances of co-operation from a number of organizations and agencies which had begun preparation to help in the emergency.

The committee was chaired by Ald. Mrs. Hermon Stevens, and, along with many other local agencies, it did a tremendous amount of work, organizing English classes for refugees, acquiring accommodation for original refugees, establishing a comfort fund and a clothing depot.

The Hungarian Hostel, with a maximum capacity of 300, was opened April 2 with the army supplying men and equipment to set

it up. The hostel was subsequently closed July 15.

Of the 1,732 Hungarians received, 1,195 were employable, and 797 were placed in employment. The hostel was used to accommodate 990, and 412 were billeted outside but remained on subsistence.

All available immigration officers and interpreters, paid or volunteer, met all big movements of Hungarian refugees, and the Hungarian Canadian Club and the Calvin Presbyterian Church originally alternated in providing them meals.

The Diocesan Immigration Bureau met all trains and planes when it was known Hungarians were aboard, and the Red Cross met many and helped them to be reunited with relatives. The Jewish Joint Committee for New Canadians interviewed Hungarian Jews and "helped those who would help themselves."

A National Employment Service report from Dec. 25 to May 15 shows that there were 430 vacancies notified which specified Hungarians. With 970 applicants registered, 304 were placed. The Immigration branch, the Jewish committee, the Diocesan Bureau, St. Elizabeth Church, the Calvin church and the Salvation Army placed the rest.

A clothing depot was established with more than 3,000 pounds of used clothing. With the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the I.O.D.E., Calvin church, the Hungarian Canadian Club, the Calgary Citizenship Council, the Unitarian Church, the Women's Institute, the T. Eaton Company and Star Dry Cleaners

working under the direction of the Citizenship Council's steering committee and the department, it was handled for several months and is now set up in the Salvation Army centre.

St. Elizabeth's Church, on its own, distributed clothing to 600 people.

\$13,000 DISTRIBUTED

Under the heading "Comforts and Cash", definite totals amount to more than \$13,000, with many clubs reporting no definite amounts. The total includes donations for toys for children, comfort bags for both children and adults, bus tickets and other sundry items that are needed by the refugees on arrival.

Medical and dental care was offered to every refugee through the facilities of the Colonel Belcher hospital, the Calgary Associate Clinic, the Department of Public Health of the province and the Canadian Red Cross. The cost of the treatment has not yet been computed. It includes free prescriptions.

The report on English classes presents the least satisfactory part of the whole report. Attendance at the classes offered by the public and separate school boards, Mount Royal college and the local branch of the University of Alberta dwindled steadily and was spotty, although some of the teachers reported having students who made satisfactory progress. English classes are also offered to patients at the Baker Memorial sanatorium and will be continued to those refugees who want to take them.

Pamphlets were prepared to be used as handbooks and recreation was provided through the city recreation division, the National Film Board and the physical department of the Y.M.C.A. The Hungarian Canadian Club also did much in this line. The Red Cross offered to staff any swimming pool for swimming, but the response did not warrant it.

LANGUAGE BARRIER

The language barrier seemed to be the main problem that was mentioned by the organizations that provided the material for the report.

Several recommendations also cropped up and were compiled in the report. Miss Jessie Church, chairman of the welfare service of the local branch of the Red Cross, suggested that more administrative staff is needed to relieve the heavy burden of the officials of the department.

Dr. Paul Harris of the Calgary Associate Clinic recommended that an official medical officer be appointed.

R. A. Cannon, superintendent of the Separate School board, suggested that English classes should be centralized so classes could be arranged better as to advancement.

The final three recommendations come from Del Wright, supervisor of playgrounds, who asked that a class be given to help Hungarians deal with our supermarkets, to teach how to make the best use of home appliances and to show how to make home equipment out of things like old orange cases.

Hungarian Refugees Study Together

Learning the ABCs of America

By Eileen Summers

ALREADY, a number of Hungarian refugees admitted to this country since

the October uprising have learned, as many immigrants before them, that it pays to learn the language quickly.

In Washington, some 30 of them are attending classes in English at the headquarters of Coordinated Hungarian Relief, Inc. A frequent

visitor who looks in to function as a liaison agent between the instructors, from American University Language Center, and the students, is former movie actress and singer Ilona Massey. She's the chairman of the Washington chapter of the organization and in private life is Mrs. Donald Dawson, wife of the former special assistant to President Truman.

More than a year ago, and well before the Hungarian uprising, Ilona, at a big party she gave in Washington, fired a blast at world communism and at British arrangements to entertain Russia's Bulgarian and Khrushchev during a visit to England. Ilona still has friends and relatives in Hungary and said she felt invitations to Soviet leaders to visit a non-satellite country give aid and comfort to the Communists.

AT CHR Ilona has helped to coordinate some of the major projects. So far, the organization has sent \$20,000 worth of food parcels to individuals in Hungary, obtained several hundred scholarships for refugee students, and conducted a drive for \$500,000 worth of drugs from the American pharmaceutical industry. These were flown to Vienna free.

In addition, Coordinated Hungarian Relief has sent 2500 assurances for refugees to enter the United States and 1000 clothing packages every month to individuals in Hungary. At Camp Kilmer, it operated a reception and resettlement office.

Students in the English classes include housewives, professional men, and a barber. Some husbands of wom-



SCHOOL STARTS AGAIN—for some 30 Hungarian refugees who have settled in Washington, following their escape from their homeland after the October uprising. They are studying English at the headquarters of the Washington chapter, Coordinated Hungarian Relief, at

1781 R st. From left to right, Mrs. William S. Fekete, Mrs. Paul Kovacs, Mr. and Mrs. Steven Nacsa, chapter chairman, Mrs. Donald Dawson (Hungarian-born former movie star Ilona Massey) and Girella Pal. Their instructor is Lucille Stahlman of American University faculty.

"YOU'VE GOT IT" singer and former movie star Ilona Massey tells two students in one of the English language courses being sponsored by the Washington chapter of Coordinated Hungarian Relief, Inc., of which she is chairman. The Hungarian-

born actress is Mrs. Donald Dawson in private life, wife of the former special assistant to President Truman. The students cannot be identified because they fear reprisals against their families.

Photo by Jim McManis, Staff Photographer

en refugees speak good English and the wives are anxious to catch up in a hurry. One of them is Mrs. William S. Fekete, whose husband is an employee of the Library of Congress. They have two children, Clara, 13, and Magda, 10.

Then there's Mrs. Paul Kovacs, whose husband is a floor manager at United Typewriter Co. In Hungary, he was a lawyer. Their chil-

dren are Paul, aged 6, and George, 4. Steven Nacsa was and is again a barber. Girella Pal was a stenographer in her own country; now, she's working for the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

NOT ALL the stories have happy endings. Take the case of Charles Glogajevics. He has found a job as an

auto mechanic in Washington. But he had to leave his fiancée back in the refugee camp in Austria. He says he was promised that she would be allowed to follow him so they could marry over here but meanwhile, the quota for refugees has been filled and now he contemplates going back to Austria if that is the only way they can be reunited.

In this country, where the

unemployment rate for musicians is high, Leslie Szabo hasn't yet been able to land a job. Back home he was a pianist.

Meanwhile, they're working over their vowels and consonants and learning something of American government and history, too, from the DAR citizenship manuals that the Daughters have made available to the students.