

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

Priest's Death Starts New Hungary Terror 1957. 08. 16-31

- Hungarian Reds Exile Physicians
- Child Refugees Long For America
- Kadar Seeks Support From Exiles
- Priest's Death Starts New Hungary Terror
- U.N. Interns Get Lesson in Peace
- U.S. Acts for Hungary Probe
- Calls Hungarian Freedom Fight Example For All

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Hungarian Reds Exile Physicians

Deport 500 Who Doctored Rebels

Following reports of a new campaign of terror in Hungary, where the Communist Kadar regime is mercilessly warring against its opposition, reports here yesterday told how the Reds have punished hundreds of Hungarian physicians for honoring their professional oaths and refusing to betray their fellow-countrymen.

An estimated 500 Hungarian physicians have been deported to Kazakhstan in Siberia by the Communist leaders, according to Dr. Bela Fabian, member of the executive committee of the Hungarian National Council.

"Volunteers"

He described the deportations of doctors who aided freedom fighters in the Hungarian revolt last October as part of a sweeping persecution of intellectuals. Doctors who have refused to reveal names of those they aided medically have been offered contracts to work for pay as "volunteers" in the Siberian desert land or go there as slave laborers, he said.

Dr. Fabian's charge was made in an interview at his home, 131 Riverside Drive, as press reports from Budapest described the execution and sentencing to death of "counter-revolutionaries."

He said that a number of physicians, including twenty-five-year-old Dr. Ilona Toth, a woman student doctor of Budapest, have been hanged in Hungary on charges brought by the Kadar government that they were counter-revolutionaries.

The anti-doctor drive of the Communists was intensified in March, Dr. Fabian said. Reports reaching the Hungarian National Council, he asserted, of-

Continued on page 13, column 1

8-18-51

Doctors

(Continued from page one)

ferred proof that its targets have been those physicians who refused, on the basis of their medical oath, to identify their freedom-fighter patients.

The campaign began in January with a demand of the Hungarian secret police that the doctors supply lists of the "wounded or sick" treated during and after the revolt, he said.

Physicians who refused were told they would be "arrested, sentenced and eventually deported," Dr. Fabian asserted.

Issue for U. N.

"We intend to raise the problem of these doctors at the time the Special Committee on Hungary reports to the United Nations General Assembly on Sept. 10," Dr. Fabian declared. American medical authorities also have been informed of the deportations.

As a result both of the deportations and the flight of Hungarian physicians to Western countries during the revolt, Hungary was short of doctors during the polio season, Dr. Fabian said.

Hungary Labor Boss Hits Pay-Cut Policy

BUDAPEST, Aug. 17 (AP) Communist Hungary's trade union boss has drawn a picture of labor conditions in which some workers are getting pay cuts without notice. Idleness, absenteeism and fake sicknesses also have risen since last fall's revolt against Russia.

The government trade union daily Nepakarat (People's Will), carried a speech by Sander Gaspar, general secretary of the organization, before its 11th plenary meeting yesterday.

He condemned the practice of cutting wages first and telling the workers about it later. This, he said, is what happened at Mavag, the big state-owned railway car factory at Budapest.

At a tobacco factory in Eger, Gaspar said, workers were told on July 19 that they had been earning less since July 1.

"We do not agree with the tendency to make retroactive corrections in wages," he said mildly.

He agreed with other Communist leaders, though, who have said that some wage increases granted since the revolt were "illegally" high and must be cut.

Discipline, he complained, is in a bad way since November.

"The number of workers who come late to their work in plants and offices has considerably increased," he said. "Idling time is longer than necessary, unwarranted absenteeism is an everyday phenomenon in most places of work and many workers leave their factories without reason."

"The number enjoying sickness benefits, for example, in June 1957 exceeded that of June 1956 by 21 per cent."

CHILD REFUGEES LONG FOR AMERICA

Waiting to Learn Their Fate
Is Hard for Hungarians
in Yugoslav Camps

By HARRISON E. SALISBURY

Special to The New York Times.

BELA CRKVA, Yugoslavia, Aug. 19—Laszlo Maytan is 14 and, as he described himself, "about some things I am very stubborn."

One thing he is stubborn about is his determination to become an officer in the United States Navy. Another is not to be parted from his sister, Edit, 2½ years old.

Laslo and Edit are two of the 520 Hungarian refugees under 18 who are being cared for by the Yugoslavs in a clean white-washed school building in this sleepy provincial town only a short stroll from the Rumanian frontier.

Of a total of 19,741 Hungarian refugees who entered Yugoslavia, 8,297 were still being looked after in sixteen camps last week. Provision for about 4,000 of these seems assured: Australia has promised to take 2,000, Brazil and South American countries will take 1,500, about 200 more are expected to get visas for Canada and 500 will go to other countries.

Sweden Taking Tuberculars

Sweden had taken more than 600 refugees up to August. She has just started to accept a new contingent of 409, including a number of tuberculosis cases.

This leaves 4,000 unaccounted for. Some certainly will go to the United States. How many no one yet knows, and the chances are slim indeed for Laszlo, a fair-haired blue-eyed boy with a way of clenching his lips as he talks, and for his quick-to-cry little sister.

The two children crossed the Yugoslav frontier last autumn with their mother. She died in a Yugoslav hospital soon thereafter. In Budapest they had lived in desperate poverty. They had no home—only a corner in a shop where they set up a bed after closing hours and from which they decamped as soon as the shutters were taken down in the morning.

Chances of Going to U. S.

The chances of going to America depend for Laszlo and Edit and other Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia on two factors: First, having a close relative in the United States and second, having some special skill or profession.

Laszlo has a relative in America, the sister of his grandmother. Her name was Antonia Maytan when she went to the States some time before 1940. Laszlo's grandmother is still in Budapest. She knows her sister's married name and address but will not give it to Laszlo because she is trying to get the children to return to Hungary.

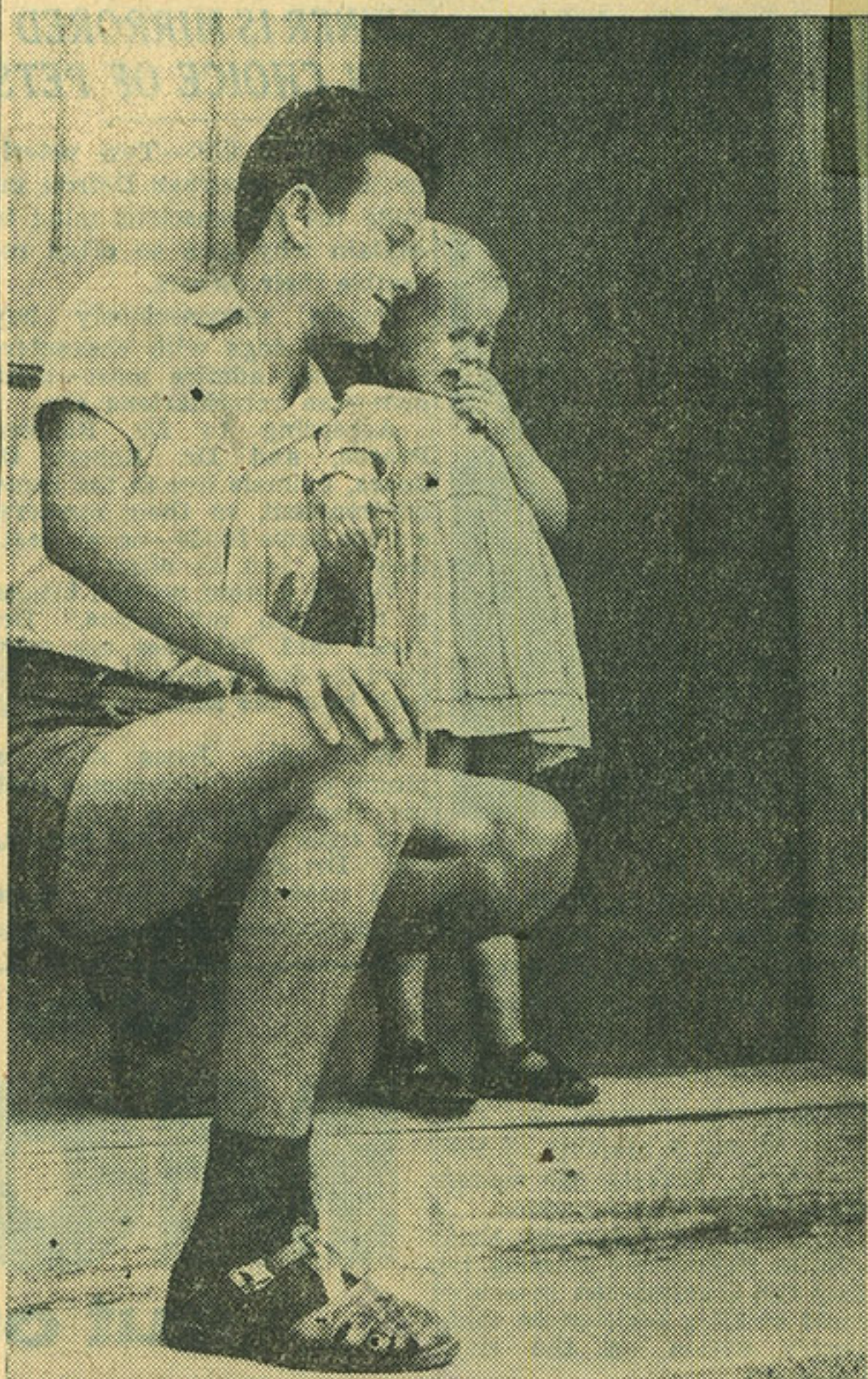
"But I will never go back!" Laszlo says with a flash of fire in his young eyes.

The latest figures available here show that the United States has taken 135 Hungarian refugees from Yugoslavia. A week ago United States immigration and naturalization officials began to work at the big Gerovo transshipment camp to clear refugees coming within the relationship or skilled categories for admission to the United States.

How many will be cleared in this process there is no way of telling.

There is a steady stream of refugees going back to Hungary. It now totals 2,564.

The fact that refugees re-



The New York Times (by Harrison E. Salisbury)

WOULD-BE AMERICANS: Laszlo Maytan, 14, and his sister, Edit, 2½, are among 580 Hungarian refugees less than 18 years old at the camp at Bela Crkva, Yugoslavia.

turn to Hungary in full knowledge of the hazard they run is a measure of their despair of receiving promised asylum in the West.

If the new United States program takes care of 2,000 or even 2,500 refugees, officials here are confident their problem will be solved.

Waiting Is the Hardest Trial

Waiting is the hardest trial for the refugees. Conditions in some of the Yugoslav camps admittedly are primitive. At Gerovo some refugees are sleeping three to two beds, but they are fed as well as the Yugoslav Army or better.

The Bela Crkva camp is one of the best. It accommodates only children up to the age of 18 whose parents are not in Yugoslavia.

It is difficult to tell many of the tanned, tow-headed youngsters from their American counterparts, especially, if, like 13-year-old Maria Hegadicz, they are dressed precisely like American children. Maria, who comes from Ivan-Dad in Hungary, was a "helper" of freedom fighters a little older than herself. When they came across the frontier she came along. Now in her blue jeans, white blouse, white socks and saddle shoes she feels she is already a long way advanced on her ambition—to become an American.

Sandor Rezsneki, 17, a strong blond boy, wants to go to America because "that is the land where one who works is well rewarded." Director Conradi Egon, an official of the Home Affairs Ministry, calls him the best boy in camp. He is the unofficial "camp police chief." He has no relatives in the United States but is hard at work studying English.

Mamula Ruaza, the Yugoslav Red Cross director assigned to the camp, says the chief problem with the youngsters—as with adults—is morale.

"The youngsters are impa-

tient," Mr. Egon said. "They feel time is slipping by."

Guula Patko, 17, is one of several freedom fighters who have given up hope of getting to America. Last week the Swiss said they would take twenty-five boys as apprentice masons. He hopes to go. "At least there I will be doing something," he said. "Here we just wait and wait."

This is not quite true. There are classes in English and French at the camp, as well as athletic competitions and games with the children of the village. There is a wonderful lake near by and a good deal of time has been spent there this summer by all the boys and girls.

In the spring many of the youngsters went into the fields and forests and gathered herbs. These were sold to pharmacists.

But all of this is, after all, just another form of waiting.

"We can wait as long as there is hope," one solemn round-eyed boy said. "But if we aren't going to be able to go to America after all I just don't know what we will do."

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL

House Passes Bill to Set Up a Planning Commission

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UP)

—The House of Representatives passed a bill Monday to establish a centennial commission to plan an appropriate commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Civil War.

The bill was sent to the Senate.

Members of the commission would be the President, the Vice President, the Speaker of the House, six persons named by the President, four named by the Vice President, four named by the Speaker and the director of the National Park Service.

They would serve without compensation and would submit their preliminary recommendation by March 1, 1958.

W ash Post

N Y Times

Kadar Seeks Support From Exiles

London Observer News Service
LONDON, Aug. 21 — The Kadar Government has made new "unofficial" approaches, through intermediaries, to former leading members of the Social Democratic and Smallholders parties inside Hungary, and even to Social-Democratic leaders in exile.

These "patriotic front" approaches, confirmed by reliable sources in Budapest, Vienna and London, aim at regaining popular support by persuading well-known Democratic personalities to join the Government, even at the price of including some of those who went into exile after the defeat of the revolution.

Similar attempts were made by Premier Janos Kadar at the end of last year, and were broken off on Soviet orders. According to reliable informants, the experience of the intervening months has proved both to Kadar and to Soviet Party Chief Nikita Khrushchev that there is no hope of gaining even the indispensable minimum of popular support required by a dictatorship without a broadening of the government.

For this reason, a new attempt to "bring in" respected Democratic leaders has now been authorized by Khrushchev on the eve of the expected U. N. Assembly debate on Hungary, perhaps in the hope of blunting the impact of the devastating report of the U. N. commission. As the leaders approached inside Hungary would not negotiate without their exiled comrades, feelers have been extended to the latter, who are now considering the terms on which they would be willing to return.

Moscow Youth Fete Still Stirs Reds; Recalls a Theory of Budapest Revolt

Special to The New York Times.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Aug. 20 — Manifestations of concern in Moscow about Western trends introduced there by the recent youth festival have recalled a theory of last autumn's Budapest uprising.

This theory was that the Budapest rebellion, and particularly the strong participation of young people in Hungary, was stimulated by influences from the West sown in Budapest by the big youth festival of 1955, the precursor of the recent Moscow event.

Support for this viewpoint is provided by some reports of youngsters returning from the festival. They were admittedly impressed by the warmth of the Moscow welcome. But they said they thought the persons most impressed by the festival were the Russians themselves.

In the opinion of these young visitors to Moscow the biggest impact on the Russians was made not by speeches and arguments of the more articulate Western representatives but simply by the clothes, manners and customs of the mass of Western youth.

One member of the Yugoslav youth delegation said on her return that the biggest treat the Russian youngsters offered their new friends was to invite them to their apartment, lock the door carefully, and turn on the Voice of America

dance music broadcast for an evening's dancing.

"They know the names of the American bands and tunes," this visitor said. "All the youngsters I met listen to the Voice of America jazz program."

The Russians were said to have been much impressed with the clothes of their Western guests, particularly the chic styles of the French girls' group. Many of the girl visitors and some of the boys left part of their wardrobe behind, either as gifts or sold at the importuning of their Russian friends.

One of the things most envied by the Russian youngsters was the ability of their foreign friends to travel far from their native lands. Many of them expressed hope that some day, somehow they might do likewise.

That such impressions have made a definite impact upon Soviet youth is clear from the demand made almost before the last delegate had gone by Alexander Shelepin, Communist youth secretary. Writing in the Soviet youth paper Komsomolskaya Pravda, he said that Soviet youth could not accept some of the things demonstrated by certain Western delegations and that the Komsomols must fight harder than ever against infiltration of alien ideology and morals.

8.22.57

Priest's Death Starts New Hungary Terror

VIENNA (NC) — The Hungarian Communist regime has executed a village priest and two convicted freedom fighters as part of its new wave of terror. News of the killing of Father Laszlo Mindszenti and of two young laymen was announced in Hungarian Red newspapers reaching here.

Father Mindszenti, understood to be no kin of Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty, Primate of Hungary, is reported to be the first priest executed by the Budapest regime since it took over Hungary under Soviet aegis last November.

He was doomed after being charged with hiding weapons and having been among the leaders of the revolutionary committee in Per, a village about 40 miles northwest of Budapest, during the Hungarian people's fight for freedom last Fall.

The two other men killed for having played a part in the Fall uprising were identified as Jozsef Erdesz, 30, and Zsigmond
(Continued on Page 20)

Hungary

(Continued from Page One)

Sipos, 23. They were convicted of murdering a major in the AVO, the Communist secret police.

It also was reported that Father Mindszenti's housekeeper, Anna Sparnitz, was sentenced to a five-year jail term for allegedly aiding him to conceal arms.

Meanwhile, Hungary's Communist-controlled press has continued trying to heap abuse on the reputation of Cardinal Mindszenty, who has been in refuge in the U. S. legation in Budapest ever since the might of Soviet Russia rolled over the freedom fighters last Nov. 4.

The regime of Premier Janos Kadar has charged ever since it gained control that the Cardinal-Primate was a leader of a Fascist plot against the state. Budapest Radio, quoting an article in the Red newspaper, *Magyarorszag*, called "Mindszenty's Priests Against the People," has also linked the Cardinal's former secretary, Father Egon Turcsanyi, with this so-called plot.

Will Be Tried

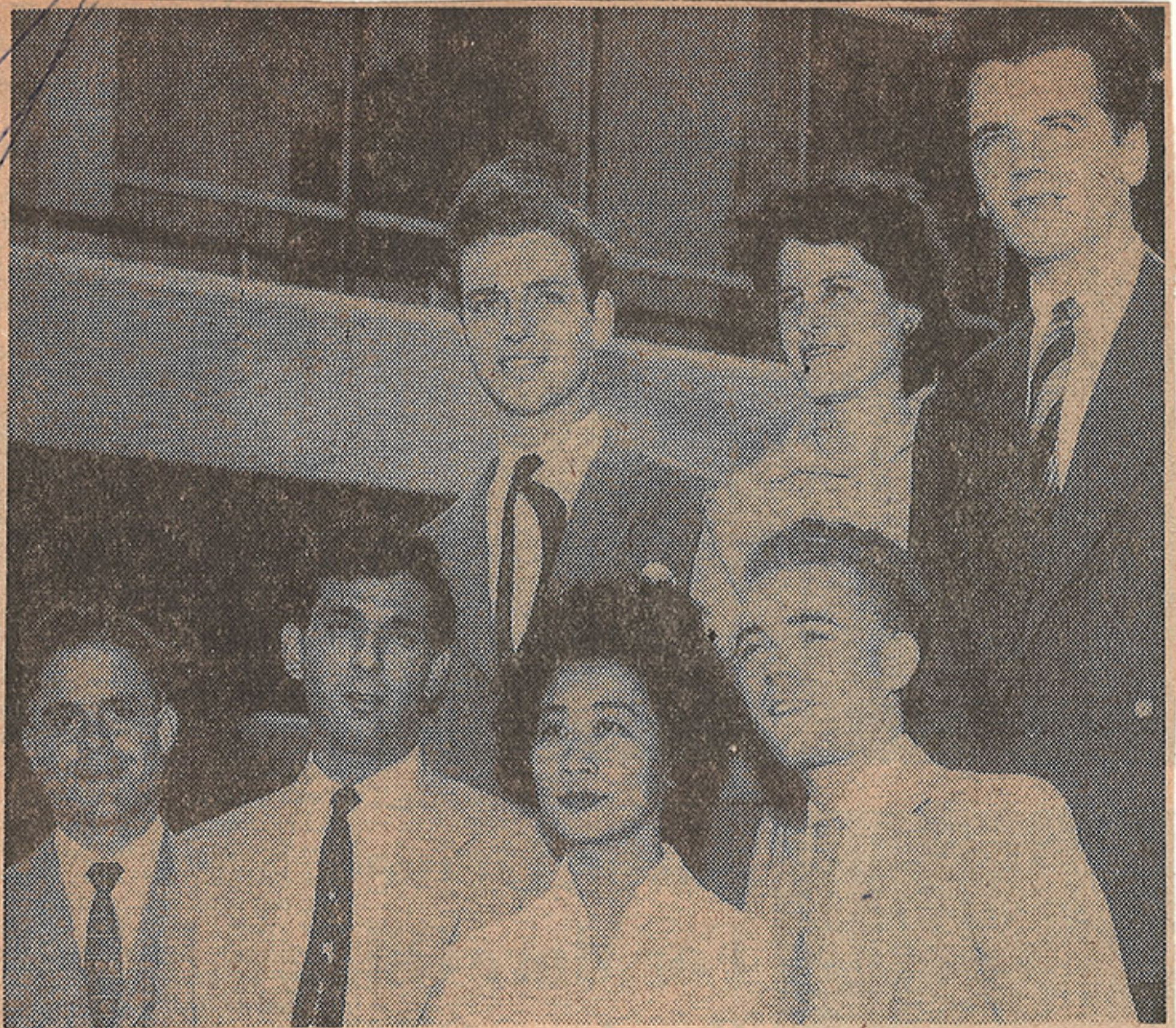
Father Turcsanyi was arrested shortly after Soviet intervention snuffed out the revolt, and it was announced recently that he would be brought to trial.

In quoting from the *Magyarorszag* anti-Mindszenty article, Radio Budapest claimed that "even his fellow priests regard Turcsanyi as a well-known swindler and a dishonest man."

"When the counter-revolution released the Primate last Autumn, Turcsanyi called on him immediately, revived old memories and began active work again. He aspired to become an undersecretary of state in a government headed by Mindszenty," the broadcast said.

"The ways of destiny, however, are inscrutable. He was not able to escape to so-called free Europe because he was arrested at Tokod. Thus in vain did he carry out, eagerly and willingly, Mindszenty's order on Nov. 3 with Pal Leszfovsky, a former Horthyite lieutenant colonel, to lead a group of people from the basilica to the state Office of Church Affairs to plunder it.

"One could quote more from the paper to show Turcsanyi's counter-revolutionary activities. However, this might suffice to show what type of leaders have those who call the Hungarian counter-revolution a war of liberty."



Herald Tribune photo by Terence McCarten

STUDENTS STUDYING AND WORKING AT THE UNITED NATIONS—Seven of the students who are employed in various departments of the United Nations under the U. N.'s program to make the international organization better known in other parts of the world. Left to right: (front row) Jan Chowaniec, of Poland; Adi Davar, of India; Subijja Sonakul, of Thailand; Tibor Keszthelyi, of Hungary; (rear row) Jaime Llambi, of Argentina; Pringle Fitzhugh, of Arizona; Erik Valters, of Austria.

U. N. Interns Get Lesson in Peace

By Mohanjeet Grewal

Seven young people from as many different countries, who are among the sixty enrolled in the United Nations intern programs for college students, readily agreed yesterday that the most valuable aspect of the program was the experiment of getting along with others.

Interviewed at the U. N., one of them said, "It is marvelous to realize that it is not difficult to

be friends regardless of differences. This is like an initiation into the experiment of peaceful existence."

The United Nations runs two training programs a year to give advanced students a chance to get acquainted with its work. An eight-week program, in July and August, selects about forty students who have scholarships from their governments or universities, and a special intern

program, started two years ago, lasts a year and has twenty students. All selections are based on the recommendation of governments and on equitable geographical representation.

The intern programs consist of lectures and study of the U. N., and work in a department of the intern's choice. Transportation to and from New York is paid by home governments and the U. N. takes care of living expenses.

NYHT Tribune 8.27.57

U.S. Acts for Hungary Probe

Seeks Support to Prolong Life of U. N. Inquiry

By John Molleson

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.,

Aug. 26.—The United States was reported today to be consulting with other delegations on a resolution to prolong the life of the U. N. Fact-Finding Committee on Hungary.

In June the five-nation committee published an analysis of the Hungarian revolt, indicting Russia for the brutal repression of a popular and spontaneous uprising. The eleventh General Assembly will reconvene on

Sept. 10 to discuss the committee's report.

In initial discussions with West European nations, the Minister-Counselor of the United States delegation, James W. Barco, has been seeking and exchanging ideas on a draft resolution to be presented to the Assembly. Eventually he hopes to have seen and consulted all delegations outside the Soviet bloc.

Resolution Proposals

The resolution as it takes shape, would ask the Assembly to do three things: continue the U. N. Hungarian committee and request its members to bring their analysis up to date, covering the aftermath of last winter's revolt; show that Russia has ignored repeated Assembly demands to withdraw its forces from Hungary; point out that persecutions and arrests are continuing in Hungary.

If the Assembly decides to continue the activities of the fact-finding committee, its next report would probably be presented to the Assembly by Christmas, before the twelfth sessions adjourns. It is not known if the resolution, in its final form, will ask Secretary

General Dag Hammarskjold to go to Budapest. He has said he is ready to travel there if asked.

Star 8.27.57

Ellender Plans to Discuss Cold War With Khrushchev

A peppery, plain - talking Senator from the South will bang on the door of Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet Communist Party chief, in Moscow soon with a plan to ease cold war tensions.

He is Senator Allen Ellender, Democrat of Louisiana, a frequent critic of foreign aid programs. He believes the United States can "ruin itself financially" unless spending is curtailed on foreign projects.

Senator Ellender is a perennial globe-girdler. This year, when Congress adjourns, Senator Ellender is heading for Germany, then to Poland and on to Moscow. His schedule also calls for travel to Lebanon, Greece, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Senator Ellender hopes to spend "three or four weeks—maybe more" in Russia. He plans to travel 8,000 miles in

that country if all goes well.

"I want to see Khrushchev, (Premier Nikolai A.) Bulganin and (Marshal Georgi) Zhukov," Senator Ellender says. "I want to put across the idea of a larger exchange of persons between the West and Russia to try to dispel fear between the two areas."

In Russia, he wants to go east to Lake Baikal, 1,000 miles from the Pacific. En route he plans to visit water development projects on the Volga. In other areas he will study Russian public works projects—if the Russians approve.

His interview with Mr. Khrushchev may be shifted to the Soviet chief's vacation spot near Yalta. "I'll go where he suggests," Ellender says.

Released by NANA

Calls Hungarian Freedom Fight Example For All

"The greatest contribution to freedom in this generation has come from the people of Hungary," Auxiliary Bishop Philip M. Hannan told an overflow congregation in St. Patrick's Church at Sunday's special Mass in honor of King St. Stephen of Hungary.

The feast of St. Stephen, celebrated by the Catholic Church throughout the world on Monday, is usually marked within Hungary on Aug. 20.

Bishop Hannan, who offered the Mass, welcomed about 500 Hungarians, most of them now living in the Washington area but some coming from Baltimore and from as far away as Pennsylvania for the services.

They were addressed in their own language by the Rev. Ladislaus A. Irandi, S.P., superior of the Queen of Pious Schools College, who gave the sermon.

Deputy Undersecretary of State Robert D. Murphy represented the U. S. government at the Mass offered for the Hungarians present and their relatives, "wherever they may be."

Source Of Inspiration

"Each generation needs the inspiration of the heroic practice of the principle of freedom and belief in human dignity to preserve the ideal of freedom," Bishop Hannan said. "For this generation, Hungary is that expression of freedom."

"It is symbolic of Hungary's contribution to freedom that the most recent martyrs to the faith are a Catholic priest and two freedom fighters," the Bishop said.

"Our response to the plight of the Hungarians is the measure of our devotion to the cause of freedom," he concluded.

Father Irandi gave "a message of St. Stephen to the people of today's Hungary." He compared that nation's plight more than 900 years ago, during the time of St. Stephen, menaced by paganism and the German Empire, to its position today, threatened by "atheistic Bolshevism" and the "imperialistic Soviet Empire."

Recognizing the loneliness of his people, the dying St. Stephen placed them under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary, made them "real" Christians and as such part of the Mystical Body of Christ, and emphasized the earthly patronage of the Pope.

Despite the refugees' loneliness and solitude and "in spite of the turbulent circumstances of today's history," said Father Irandi, Hungarians "belong to someone, and that someone is the Mother of God."

"We must never forget that in our suffering, as well as in our rejoicing, we are never alone," he continued. "All the members of the Mystical Body of Christ suffer or rejoice along with us."

"We must never forget that the Invisible Head of the Mys-



AT HUNGARIAN MASS: A Mass in honor of St. Stephen of Hungary was celebrated Sunday at St. Patrick's Church by Auxiliary Bishop Philip M. Hannan (second from left). Pictured with the Bishop are, from left: Dr. Elek Horvath, former secretary-general of Catholic Action in Hungary, who served at the Mass; the Rev. Ladislaus Irandi, S.P., who delivered the sermon in Hungarian, and Deputy Undersecretary of State Robert D. Murphy. A capacity crowd filled the church for the Mass. Special Hungarian hymns and the Hungarian national anthem were sung.

Set September Nocturnal Hours Of Adoration

Harmony and good will between management and labor will be the principal intention of the men of the Nocturnal Adoration Society for September. The hours of adoration for the group will begin Thursday at 10 p.m. and last until 6 a.m. next Friday.

Center of the devotion in the archdiocese is the Shrine of the Sacred Heart, 16th Street and Park Rd., N.W. Members from 57 parish groups will participate in the nocturnal vigil, as well as seven distinct parish units.

The hours for September are as follows:

Washington section: St. Aloysius, St. Ann's, Annunciation, St. Anthony's and Assumption, 2 to 3 a.m.; St. Augustine's, St. Benedict the Moor, Blessed Sacra-

tical Body left His Vicar on earth to whom we belong as our Father, our High Priest, our Christ-like Friend."

After the Mass, which concluded with the singing of Hungary's national anthem and Hungarian hymns, members of St. Gregory of Nyssa Byzantine Rite parish were hosts to the Hungarian guests at breakfast in St. Patrick's hall.

Hungary's Reds Deny Priest's Execution

VIENNA (NC) — The Communist government press office in Budapest has denied reports of the execution of Father Laszlo Mindszenti, a priest of the village of Per, it was learned here.

Hungarian newspapers reaching here earlier had stated that Father Mindszenti—no relative of Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty, Primate of Hungary, who is still in the sanctuary of the U. S. Legation in Budapest—had been executed along with two convicted freedom fighters.

The official Red Hungarian news agency has stated that Father Mindszenti has appealed the death sentence passed on him by the "people's court" in Győr for allegedly aiding in the revolution last Fall.