

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

Ex-Husband In Hungary Asks U.N. Aid
1957. 09. 1-15

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W ash Post

Budapest Camp Filled by Purge

By Carl Hartman

KISTARCSA, Hungary, Aug. 31 (AP)—It's a pleasant ride out Highway 3 from Budapest. Last fall the Russian tanks coming in to crush the revolt chewed it up badly, but the holes have been filled.

You may pass by drab little Kistarcsa, site of one of the main concentration camps in the Budapest area. You may spot groups of women coming along the dirt street from their monthly visit to the camp.

The women look chic because the last big roundup in Budapest seems to have hit the professional classes. These are often what the Communists call class aliens, people of well-to-do background presumably out of sympathy with the regime.

They may have made some incautious remark during the revolt or served on a "revolutionary committee." Or they may just have been victims of what President Istvan Dobi recently called "inhuman actions and false denunciations."

Big Roundup in July

"They ought to thank us for locking them up," said Premier Janos Kadar in a recent speech. "Otherwise they might have committed crimes for which we would have had to sentence them to death."

The most recent big roundup came late in July. Only the government knows how many people the police took. Estimates by Western diplomats ran to 10,000, but that is probably too high. So is the overall figure of 50,000 to 60,000 in jail for political reasons.

House searches in Budapest

were said to have been conducted generally by two plain-clothesmen and two uniformed policemen with tommyguns. Apartments were turned inside out and the contents of everything examined.

There are no widespread complaints of violent ill-treatment, either during the arrests or at Kistarcsa itself. Most of those interned at Kistarcsa may be released without ever coming before a court when the government gets over its scare or when the United Nations debate on Hungary is over and it is decided that enough punishment has been inflicted.

Guards at Kistarcsa are comparatively polite, visitors report, and the food is not too bad. There is some crowding. There is not much to do.

Monthly Visit Allowed

The major complaint is that people have been locked up for nothing very serious. They can earn nothing; they cannot take care of their families, and they have no idea when they may get out.

One 10-minute visit a month is allowed by two members of each prisoner's immediate family. A suburban electric train takes them from Budapest in about 40 minutes.

Visitors report being admitted to a long room in groups of 100. They may go only as far as a rope. About a yard beyond is another rope, up to which the prisoners come. Guards walk between the two ropes and behind the prisoners.

Visitors find it hard to make themselves understood amid

Hungarian Press Does Some 'Editing'

VIENNA, Aug. 31 (AP)—All condemnation of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian Communist regime is being deleted from the United Nations report on Hungary as published by the Budapest Communist newspaper, "Nepszabadsag," a study of the material published thus far showed today.

"Nepszabadsag" last Tuesday began publishing the report serially with the announced intention of "showing the wide masses of our people the lies and perversions the report contains."

The Soviet-installed Kadar government has denounced the U. N. report as "a pack of lies" and has tried to drum up a protest against the scheduled U. N. debate on Hungary.

9.1.57.

the din. At the end of the 10 minutes a whistle sounds and the talk must be broken off so the next group can come in.

One visitor counted 19 groups of 100 on a single Sunday morning.

The newest prisoners may receive one 11-pound package a month, including clothes. They may also get and send one postcard a month.

Veteran prisoners have it somewhat easier. They get work to do and their ration of visits, postcards and packages is doubled.

This correspondent asked permission to visit the camp, but was turned down.

NYH Tribune

NYT

2 Hungarians Reach Austria
VIENNA, Aug. 31 (AP)—Only two Hungarians escaped across the border to Austria during August, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration said today. They made it past mine fields, barbed-wire entanglements and armed border guards. A total of 171,367 Hungarians have fled to Austria since last October's revolt. Of these, 145,293 have been resettled abroad.

Wash Post 9.6.57

British Jurists Ask U. N. To Study Hungary Trials

Reuters

LONDON, Sept. 5—An all-party committee of British jurists tonight called upon the United Nations to send a committee to Hungary to investigate the manner in which the present political trials are being held there.

In a statement issued here, the Executive Committee on Justice, the British Section of the International Commission of Jurists, said that the Hungarian decree-making law of June 15 under which these trials were taking place now, violated many of the minimum standards of justice recognized by all civilized nations.

The committee said the majority of Peoples Courts judges were "laymen appointed on political grounds," offenses were defined in the vaguest terms, the accused were mostly told of the charge only at the trial itself, their defense counsels had to be approved by the Government, and death penalty was obligatory in a wide range of cases.

The statement also expressed concern at the recent arrest

of a number of defense lawyers including the president of the Budapest Bar Association.

It finally voiced the hope that pending the investigation by the suggested U. N. committee, the General Assembly "will not accept as entitled to speak on behalf of Hungary the representatives of a regime which has to rely on the methods referred to in order to remain in power."

Wade Post

3 on British Staff Seized By Hungary

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today three Hungarian members of the British legation staff in Budapest have been arrested by Hungarian authorities.

A statement said the Foreign Office called on Hungarian Charge d'Affaires Cyula Myerki for an explanation. Britain's minister in Budapest, Sir Leslie Fry, made a similar request from the Hungarian government.

The Hungarians arrested were Istvan Zalatnay, a member of the administrative section at the legation, Jozsef Molnar, an interpreter, and Laszlo Regeczy-Nagy, a driver. Molnar is a naturalized British subject. Regeczy-Nagy was taken into custody on June 20, and the others between Aug. 27 and 30.

The legation was informed that Regeczy-Nagy had been arrested for "anti-state activities." No reason has been given for the arrest of the other two.

N.Y.T. news

2 BRITISH AIDES SEIZED

Members of Legation's Staff Arrested in Budapest

T6

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 5—The Foreign Office revealed today that two members of the legation staff in Budapest had been arrested.

Josef Molnar, a naturalized Briton employed as an interpreter, has not returned to the legation since having been ordered to report to the Hungarian police Aug. 30. Istvaz Alatnay, on the staff of the administrative section, was arrested Aug. 27.

Britain has not been told what the charges against the men are, although the Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires here was summoned to the Foreign Office yesterday and asked to find out the reasons for the arrests.

9.6.51.



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Churches Filled As Hungarians Answer Terror

VIENNA (NC)—As Hungary's Red regime continues its new wave of terrorism against the Church, that nation's Catholics protested by flocking in greater numbers than ever to Budapest churches to mark the feast of their patron, St. Stephen.

According to reports reaching here, the huge Esztergom basilica and all Budapest churches were filled to overflowing on Aug. 20, the day St. Stephen's feast is celebrated in Hungary. It is observed elsewhere on Sept. 2.

The turnout is interpreted here as a sign of popular reaction against the recent execution of Father Laszlo Mindszenty, who was accused of aiding freedom fighters during last Fall's anti-Communist uprising.

Meanwhile, with 500 priests already in prison, arrests continue. Latest act of persecution, reports state, is the jailing of all members of the senior class of the Budapest Central Theological Seminary.

The Communist press continues to attack Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty, Primate of Hungary. The official Communist party newspaper, *Szabad Nep*, accused the Cardinal of "weaving his sinister plans" from the United States legation in Budapest where he is now in refuge.

N Y Times
9-857
**PRIVATE BUSINESS
GAINS IN HUNGARY**

**Regime Helps Rise in Small
Shops, but Restrictions
Are Still Onerous**

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Sept. 7 (AP) — Private enterprise is staging a modest come-back in Hungary.

Western economists calculate that private business may account for as much as 10 per cent of national income. Not included in this figure are private farms, which still constitute 78 per cent of Hungary's cultivated land despite repeated drives for collectivization.

After Soviet troops put down last fall's revolt here, the new Moscow-backed Premier, Janos Kadar, promised to ease restrictions against private trade.

The curbs still are rigid from any Western viewpoint. Owners of private business may engage only one employe and one apprentice in addition to members of their own families. A new law being drafted may raise this limit to three employes and two apprentices.

Some Extensive 'Families'

The loophole lies in the interpretation of the word "family." It sometimes appears to be broadened quite a bit. Officials say they know of no private business employing more than four or five persons, but this seems to be something of an understatement.

No family may own more than one shop. Privately operated shops may carry on no labor or processing. Theoretically, a private grocer cannot grind the coffee he sells.

A form much more complicated than any United States income tax return must be used to calculate the sales price of any item valued at more than 100 forints (officially about \$5 but worth much less in purchasing power).

Still, the situation has eased for private business since the revolt. For the last half of 1956, tax rates were cut in half. On Jan. 1, there was a 20 per cent cut in assessed values for tax purposes. Loans up to 20,000 forints (\$1,000 at the official rate) were offered to Hungarians who wanted to start small shops. The central authorities apparently gave more leeway to local administrative councils, who in theory control the issuance of business licenses.

As a result, Hungary had 13,100 private shops in July, almost 50 per cent more than a year ago. However, their share of the country's total retail trade is much smaller than their numbers would indicate. The increase seems largely to have come among grocers, fruit and vegetable dealers, flower shops and other such small merchants.

In 1950, when large-scale nationalization of private trade began, there were 40,000 to 45,000 stores in private hands.

The official position now is that some kinds of trade are not worth-while for the state to handle, and in many areas it would serve public convenience to have new privately-operated shops.

W ash Post
**Hungary's Factory Pay
Averages \$61 a Month**

BUDAPEST (AP) — Industrial workers in Communist Hungary are earning an average of 1,404 forints a month—just above \$61 at the official rate of exchange. Except for rents and some basic food items, prices are much higher than they are in the United States.

The government's official bulletin of statistics reported recently that wage averages are 17 to 25 per cent above those of a year ago, before the revolt last autumn against Soviet domination. Officials have been warning that some pay increases granted since then have been too large and also illegal and will have to be reduced. There has been some acknowledgment in the government-run press that the workers are perturbed by this.

Miners Highest Paid

Officials and newspapers have been complaining about the situation in the coal-mining industry, the basic Hungarian source of energy. Workers there now get the highest average wage—1,902 forints (\$82.80) a month. Last year, the average was 1,481 forints (\$64.35).

In between came the revolt,

and many miners took part in it. Strikers in the mines held out for weeks after it was put down, refusing to go back to work while the Russians remained in Hungary. Many eventually returned to their jobs, but many others fled to the West or melted into the countryside.

Increased pay has played a big part in getting production back to normal, but the price of digging a ton of coal has increased to what the government considers an uneconomic level—228 forints or almost \$10 a ton, instead of the old 165.62 forints, about \$7.

The statistical report found textile workers getting the lowest wage—an average of 1,099 forints (\$47.75) a month.

W ash Post
p 8
**Nehru Names Aide
To Study Hungary**

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7 (AP) — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru will send a member of parliament to Hungary to report first hand on the situation, it was learned today.

A government source said that Nemi Chandra Kasliwal will make the trip after attending the forthcoming Interparliamentary Union board meeting in London. He will leave for England next Monday. Kasliwal is a leader of Nehru's Congress Party and a veteran member of parliament.

Lodge Predicts Russians Will End Stay in Hungary

By ALEXANDER FEILBERG

Henry Cabot Lodge said yesterday that the Soviet Union would eventually withdraw its troops from Hungary.

Reaffirmation by the United Nations General Assembly of its condemnation of the Soviet Union for the armed intervention in the Hungarian revolt last fall would help bring this about, the chief United States delegate to the United

Nations said during a television interview.

In a frank discussion of the United States position on Hungary, Mr. Lodge said the purpose of a United States resolution was to keep alive the issue of Soviet intervention. The resolution will be introduced formally at a General Assembly session opening here tomorrow.

Mr. Lodge, appearing on "Meet the Press," a program of the National Broadcasting Company, made these other points:

¶The United States has done everything in its power, short of employing force, to get Soviet troops out of Hungary.

¶The Soviet Union has violated the United Nations Charter by its actions in Hungary.

¶The United States will oppose acceptance of the credentials of representatives of the present Hungarian Government at the regular Assembly meeting Sept. 17, but will not seek to revoke their credentials for this week's meeting.

Aid for 'Liberation' Forces

Mr. Lodge said that by keeping the Hungarian intervention issue alive "we will help all the forces that are working in the long pull for liberation."

"That does not mean that they [the Russians] will get out tomorrow," he said, "but neither will they remain forever. There will be an ultimate liberation and we believe that it [the resolution of condemnation] will play a part."

Mobilization of public opinion and publication of the June report made by a special United Nations committee on Hungary, which condemned Soviet armed intervention, "dealt a body blow" to the Soviet Union in many parts of the world, Mr. Lodge declared.

Mr. Lodge said he did not want to make an "arithmetical prediction," but expressed confidence that the United States would muster the required two-thirds vote in the United Nations for its resolution.

"And we don't expect or intend to water it down to get the two-thirds vote," he said.

He said the resolution provides for a special United Nations representative who would be sent both to Budapest and to Moscow to seek an end of Soviet intervention.

"We hope the Russians will get out of Hungary," Mr. Lodge said. "We don't want to kid anybody that it will get them out tomorrow, but the withdrawal of troops is specifically covered in our resolution."

"We have done everything we could short of force. The U. N. has done everything we asked of it. But we don't think

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Lodge Predicts Soviet Troops Will End Their Stay in Hungary

Continued From Page 1

force practical. You are dealing with a major military power with total contempt for public opinion when it goes against their wishes.

"We can help Hungary by moral pressure; we cannot help it by armed force."

Keith C. O. Shann, Australian Ambassador to the Philippines, who was a chief architect of the United Nations report, said there was evidence of continuing unrest in Hungary. He appeared on "U. N. in Action," a television program of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"I think there is evidence that the Hungarians don't really accept what has happened to them," the Australian diplomat said.

"Russia has experienced no change of mind. There are examples of people being shot—students and others—for continuing resistance."

Hungarian anti-Communist pickets, whose numbers were estimated at from several hundred to 2,000, paraded yesterday afternoon opposite the United Nations building.

They demanded the expulsion of the present Hungarian representatives from the United Nations and the application of sanctions to the Soviet Union. They carried placards reading:

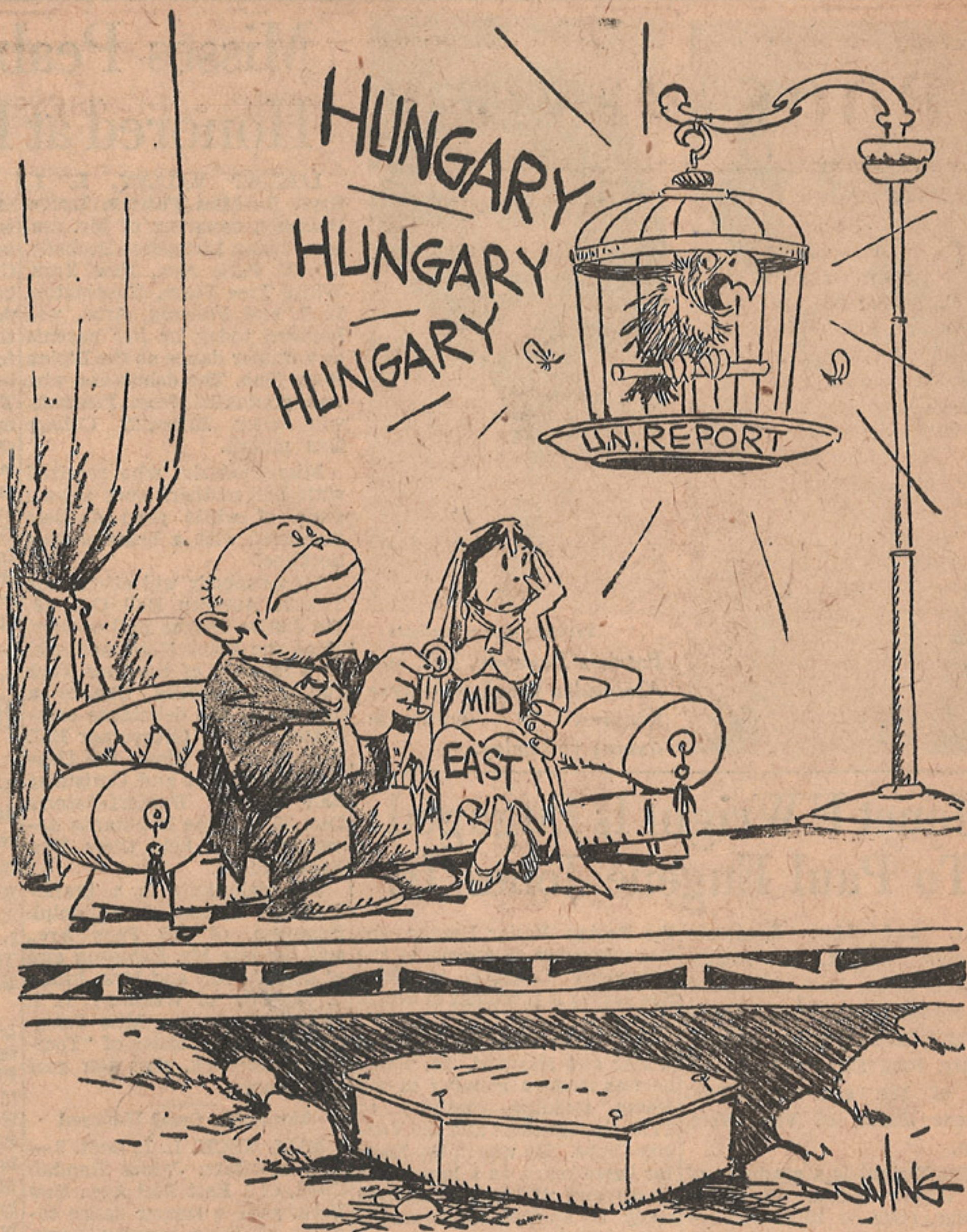
"Don't investigate—Act;" "Help to Free Hungary from Communism," and "Russki, Go Home."

The demonstrators, watched by thirty policemen, were organized by the Assembly of Captive European Nations, the Conference of Americans of Central-Eastern European Descent and Hungarian exile organizations. Mr. Lodge said the special envoy designated in the resolution must be "a world figure, a brave man and a shrewd man" who should be "turned loose and allowed to play his hand."

The United States, he said, has a certain individual in mind. When asked whether this was Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, Mr. Lodge replied: "We certainly think the world of Prince Wan. We would certainly support him. He is very experienced, he is shrewd and thoroughly courageous."

Although the Soviet Union by its intervention has violated the United Nations Charter, Mr. Lodge said, it is his "immediate opinion" that a move to expel the Soviet Union from the world organization "would be a waste of time." He said such a move would have to originate in the Security Council, where the Soviet Union has a veto.

In reply to another question, Mr. Lodge said the consequence of the use of a United Nations emergence force in Hungary as was done in Korea "would have been World War III."



"Oh, Shut Up!"

NY HT Tribune 9.11.57



Herald Tribune photo by Ira Rosenberg

IN PLEA FOR HUNGARY REVOLT LEADER—Mrs. Maria Maleter, former wife of Maj. Gen. Pal Maleter, with her children, Maria, nine; Paul, eleven, and Judith, seven, at press conference yesterday. H. J.

Ex-Husband In Hungary Asks U. N. Aid

The former wife of Maj. Gen. Pal Maleter, a leader in the Hungarian revolt last fall, appealed to the United Nations yesterday to intercede in behalf of the general and others imprisoned in Hungary "because they fought for their country's freedom."

Mrs. Maria Maleter, thirty-three, made her plea in a letter to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld and later at a press conference held at the Carnegie Endowment International Center, 345 E. 46th St. She said she divorced Gen. Maleter four years ago after a number of political disagreement, which she did not detail.

In her letter, she asked the U. N. "to employ all of its great

moral authority in an effort to liberate Gen. Maleter and the many others who are unjustly imprisoned."

Mrs. Maleter and her three children fled Hungary during the November revolt. The children are Paul, eleven; Maria, nine, and Judith, seven. With Mrs. Maleter, they have found a home in Montreal with the aid of the Catholic Rural Resettlement Conference and the International Rescue Committee.

Gen. Maleter was reportedly captured by the Russians after he had gone to conduct negotiations with them concerning the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Budapest. He was seized at pistol point on Nov. 4, the day before the Soviet onslaught against the Hungarian capital began. It was reported in January that Gen. Maleter had been sentenced to death by a Communist military tribunal.

NYT news 9.13.57

Budapest Emigre Leader Disappears; U. N. Inquiry Data Missing in Vienna

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Sept. 12—Hungarian émigré organizations in Vienna are greatly disturbed by the unexplained disappearance of Miklos Szabo.

A former Smallholder party deputy and member of the Hungarian Revolutionary Council in Strasbourg, he has been missing from his Vienna apartment since Saturday.

He wrote several of his political friends here that by the time they received the letters he would be in Budapest. Apparently he took with him all the secret files and card indexes from the local office of the Revolutionary Council. He was its chief delegate to Austria.

Also missing from his apartment are names of all the Hungarian witnesses heard by the United Nations commission. The list had been kept secret. Mr. Szabo was one of the chief witnesses.

He was also secretary of the Hungarian Culture and Relief League here and had access to all confidential information about émigrés.

According to information received today he paid a number of debts and sent clothing and other belongings to Hungary a week before he disappeared.

Emigré circles believe it is

more than a coincidence that he dropped from sight just before the United Nations debate on Hungary. Some of his former associates here think that under pressure by Hungarian agents he lost his mental balance. Others believe he was a member of the Hungarian Secret Service.

In any case, his return to Hungary could mean danger to scores of families still living there who have had contact with refugee organizations here.

One of Mr. Szabo's close friends, known as Sagi, has also left Vienna suddenly. He wrote to one of his intimates here that he had left for Paris en route to Vietnam, but warned the recipient not to say so.

Council Leader on Scene

VIENNA, Sept. 12 (UP)—Gen. Oliver Benjamin, a leader of the Hungarian Revolutionary Council, rushed here today to investigate the Szabo case.

Associates said the missing documents would be of great help to the Hungarian Communist authorities in tracking down refugees abroad.

Mr. Szabo spent six years in prison under the pro-Stalinist Hungarian regime that preceded the Budapest revolt.