

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

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12.17.57 NY Times

Star

# Latin Americans Press Hungary Mercy Plea

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. Dec. 17 (AP).—Latin American leaders today pressed Hungary for a reply to their mercy appeal for Gen. Pal Maleter and two other freedom fighters reportedly facing trial.

Paraguay's Pacifico Montero de Vargas, chairman of the 21-nation Latin American group, and Uruguayan Ambassador Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat conferred for more than 90 minutes with Hungarian Delegate Peter Mod. Mr. Mod reportedly denied that the Red Budapest government had begun the trials of Gen. Maleter, Gen. Istvan Kovacs and Sandor Kopaszi.

The Latin Americans issued their clemency appeal last Friday. Later United States Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge said that if circumstances warranted he would call a special session of the General Assembly on the issue.

Mr. Mod did not rule out the possibility that the three would face trial soon, however. Informants said there were indications the court action would take place in January.

## Will Take Up Reply

The United Nations Special Committee on Hungary was expected to take up the Hungarian reply later today.

The five-nation committee—meeting this afternoon for the first time in six months—also was slated to hold a closed-door session on:

1. The case of a U.N. employee who has refused to turn over to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold documents containing the names of refugees who testified secretly before the committee.

2. A report of Thailand's Prince Wan Waithayakon, special U.N. emissary, on his failure to persuade Russia or Hungary to heed the Assembly's repeated calls for withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary.

## Responsibility on Documents

Alsing Andersen, head of the Hungarian committee, flew here for the meeting and conferred with Mr. Hammarskjold shortly after he arrived yesterday. He told reporters earlier he thought the secretary general should take personal responsibility for confidential documents on Hungary.

Povl Bang-Jensen, a member of the U. N. secretariat who

worked for the committee, has been suspended for refusing to turn over to Mr. Hammarskjold documents on refugee testimony. He reportedly feels he is not morally free to release the names of witnesses, many of whom have relatives in Hungary.



12 18 57  
Wash Post

# Hungary Denies Trial of Rebels

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 17 (AP)—Hungary denied today that three heroes of the 1956 anti-Communist revolt are on trial for their lives and accused the United States of deliberately circulating such a false report to stir up world tension.

Peter Mod, chief of the Hungarian delegation to the United Nations, made the denial to

Ambassador Pacifico Montero de Vargas of Paraguay, chairman of the Latin American group, and Ambassador Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat of Uruguay.

Fabregat asked the Latin American group last week to act on reports that Gen. Pal Maleter, Gen. Istvan Kovacs and Sandor Kopacasy, former Budapest police chief, had gone on trial.

The group empowered Montero to seek clemency for the three.

When Mod denied that a "trial or summary trial" had started for the trio, Montero and Fabregat lodged with him "a standing plea for clemency in the event such a trial should take place."

Mod then sent a note to Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold pointing out that U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge had raised the issue last Saturday.

"This incident during the closing meeting, which was intended to poison the atmosphere, could have been avoided if Mr. Cabot Lodge had not based himself on false reports," Mod's note said.

Lodge issued a statement saying: "My statement was not intended to please the Hungarian Communists. It was intended to help protect the lives of General Maleter and his comrades."



# World Insight...

## The Ifni Mystery—Negotiations Coming?

**RABAT**—How a thousand or so Moroccan rebels managed to gain control of nine-tenths of the 741-square mile Ifni enclave and bottle up a much larger Spanish force remains a mystery to most observers here. One opinion is that Spain soft-pedalled the situation as much as possible—refusing to use repressive measures or involve a larger force in hope that negotiations can be carried out with Morocco. While the uprising put the focus on Ifni, Spain is particularly interested in keeping its Mediterranean praesidio cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

## Egypt—Nasser Boasts of Air Force

**CAIRO**—President Gamal Abdel Nasser said: "Our air force today is considered one of the strongest in the entire Middle East, if not equal to those of some European countries." The Egyptian Air Force now includes radar equipped Soviet Mig-19 night fighters and also Soviet Ilyushin-28 bombers (which could be equipped to carry nuclear bombs), a Cairo newspaper reported. A military spokesman was quoted as saying the Egyptian air arm was developing "in such a way as to keep pace with modern rocket warfare."



Gamal Abdel Nasser

## Indonesia—46,000 Dutch Leave Country

**JAKARTA**—The exodus of Dutch nationals swelled—it is expected that most of the 46,000 who were in Indonesia will have left in two weeks. Meanwhile, Indonesia set its condition for the compensation of Dutch properties—this is that the Netherlands hand over West New Guinea. Disorder and famine conditions persist—the food bottleneck was caused by the seizure of the now paralyzed KPM Dutch shipping firm—its 174 passenger and freight vessels handled 80 per cent of the inter-island shipping.

## Hungary Trials: Death, Rumor, Denial

**BUDAPEST**—A twenty-three-year-old student, Gabor Illessy, was reported as having received "deserved punishment" for spying for the U. S.—this was understood to mean death. Hungary sources charge he was recruited by American Col. Welwyn Dallam—who was expelled from the country. Meanwhile, it is rumored that the hero of the 1956 rebellion, Gen.



Pal Maleter

Pal Maleter, is on trial in Sopron—but nothing definite has been heard about him since he was arrested Nov. 3, 1956. One development in an open trial: a fifty-one-year-old man, Karoly Szente, repudiated his statements made to Communist police and denied his guilt—he is chief defendant in a group charged with participation in revolt fighting.

## Russian Praise for Jewish Citizens

**LONDON**—Moscow radio called the assertion that Jews are persecuted in "Russia" "the worst lie yet invented against the socialist system." The broadcast said: "Synagogues are working in the U. S. S. R. Books by Jewish writers are being published, the writer Ilya Ehrenburg, the famous violinist David Oistrakh, the pianist Emil Gilels and thousands of other scientists and intellectuals who are looked up to and respected are Jews."

## TRIALS IN HUNGARY ARE SAID TO SPREAD

Special to The New York Times.

**VIENNA, Dec. 18**—Reports from many sources indicate that a countrywide series of trials of those who participated in last year's Hungarian revolt is in progress in Hungary.

There has been strong corroboration of recent report that among those being tried are Gens. Pal Maleter and Istvan Kovacs and Sandor Kopacsi, former police chief of Budapest.

It is also believed possible that former Premier Imre Nagy will be put in the dock. It is even rumored that he has been brought from Rumania to the secret police prison in Sopron and is being held there with twenty high officers including Generals Maleter and Kovacs.

Behind the attacks on Mr. Nagy is believed to be Josef Revai, former Minister of Culture. Since his return to Hungary after the revolution Mr. Revai has been Vice President of the Supreme Presidential Council. He has thus been in a position to pass on appeals of condemned revolutionaries from death sentences almost automatically imposed by power courts. Few such appeals have been granted.

NY Times



# Maleter's Divorced Wife Appeals to Bulganin



Gen. Pal Maleter's children signing cable yesterday. From left: Judit, Pal and Maria.

The New York Times

The divorced wife of Gen. Pal Maleter, leader of the Hungarian forces that revolted against Soviet reconquest last fall, cabled an appeal yesterday to Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin, Soviet Premier, to prevent his execution.

Prompted by a report in The New York Times yesterday that the general's trial might be in progress, Mme. Maria Maleter sent the cablegram, signed by their three children.

It reminded Premier Bulganin that General Maleter had fought against the Nazis in World War II and had been decorated by the Soviet Government for his bravery.

Mme. Maleter, 33 years old, said arguments over his defense of communism led to their divorce four years ago. She later escaped from Hungary with her children—Pal, 11; Maria, 10, and Judit, 8.

They came to New York From Montreal last Septem-

ber to petition the United Nations to intercede on behalf of the general. They expect to return to Montreal after Christmas.

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 19—The Special Committee on Hungary will meet here tomorrow to discuss the case of Gen. Pal Maleter and other high Hungarian officers reported to be undergoing trials.



# HUNGARY TO SPUR TRIALS ON REVOLT

**Chief Prosecutor Declares They Will Go On for Years —Nagy May Be Indicted**

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Dec. 21—The chief prosecutor of the Hungarian Communist regime announced in Parliament today that the prosecution of participants in last year's revolt would continue "for years."

He denounced former Premier Imre Nagy, who led the Government at the time of the revolt, and his followers in a manner that made it seem highly probable that they would also be prosecuted. The new Hungarian Ambassador in London was reported to have said there yesterday that Mr. Nagy's role was under investigation.

According to the Budapest radio, the chief prosecutor, Geza Szenasi, said Mr. Nagy's revisionist group had first paved the way for counter-revolution and later in open betrayal had headed forces that strove to overthrow the "people's democratic regime."

Mr. Szenasi not only proclaimed that the judicial revenge that the regime has been taking against freedom fighters would continue for years to come but said that speculators and pilferers of "the people's property" and other economic parasites would be sent to internment camps.

He advocated the reinstitution of the workers' courts in the factories to deal with offenses against socialized property and more severe penalties for such offenses. The policy of the regime, he said, will be to show no mercy to its enemies.

Josef Domonkos, president of the Supreme Court, announced that half the total number of Hungarian judges had been summarily dismissed for having refused to sit on summary courts for the trial of revolutionaries.

Although it has been estimated that 20,000 freedom fighters are still in internment camps, Mr. Szenasi said their number on Dec. 20 was only 1,869.

## U. N. AIDE'S ACTION SIFTED

### Report Assays Withholding of Evidence on Rising

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 21—A United Nations committee reported today that the Secretariat had had an unblemished record as a custodian of secret documents.

By indirection, therefore, it cast doubt on the refusal of Povl Bang-Jensen of Denmark, a political officer of the United Nations, to turn over to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold documents he collected while interviewing witnesses

regarding the Hungarian uprising last year and its suppression by Soviet troops. The Danish diplomat has declined to make the papers available.

The committee of inquiry reached the following conclusions:

"During the twelve-year period of the life of the United Nations, documents of a highly classified character, relating to a number of missions and crises—which if revealed might have jeopardized the lives and well-being of individuals—have been kept in perfect safety without a single leak or abuse.

"All documents of any organ of the United Nations are the property of the United Nations. The Secretariat is the custodian of United Nations documents and the Secretary General in particular maintains personal and official surveillance over highly classified documents of the type in question. Such documents are not available to any member of the Secretariat or to anyone else."

### Made Public by Cordier

The committee's interim report was made public by Andrew W. Cordier, assistant executive to the Secretary General, because of Mr. Hammarskjold's absence on a mission to the Middle East.

Mr. Cordier stated at a press conference that Mr. Hammarskjold had suggested that the Bang-Jensen documents, purportedly including a list of witnesses who appeared before the United Nations Commission on Soviet Oppression in Hungary, be turned over under seal.

Mr. Cordier suggested that the phrase in the interim report that the papers would not be available to anyone including Mr. Hammarskjold himself, as well as members of the committee.

He deprecated the idea put forward from some sources that the confidential documents might be burned without examination by the United Nations Secretariat. All such documents collected by United Nations agencies, he said, are the property of the world organization. To burn the Bang-Jensen papers, he said, "would be a serious public reflection on the capacity (of the United Nations) to perform a normal duty" and might create distrust in the organization.

Mr. Bang-Jensen, as it is understood here, declined to turn his papers over to Mr. Hammarskjold on the ground that he had given a personal guarantee to the witnesses that their identities and their testimony would become known to no one but himself.

No such pledge by a United Nations officer had been authorized either by the Secretariat or by the committee investigating the Hungarian situation, Mr. Cordier said.





Herald Tribune photo by Terence McCarten

**FIRST CHRISTMAS IN AMERICA**—Hungarian refugees Mr. and Mrs. Gyula Bartha and their children preparing to celebrate their first Christmas in this country. The children are baby Elizabet, Frank, thirteen; Ildiko, six, and Olga, three.

NYATrbune  
12.24.57



# Hungarian Refugee Plan to End

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Dec. 28 (AP)—President Eisenhower today ordered termination of the emergency program for admitting Hungarian anti-Communist refugees to the United States, effective Dec. 31.

At the same time, the White House announced that Mr. Eisenhower would renew his request to Congress to grant permanent residence to 32,000 Hungarian refugees now in this country on a parole status. This request was turned down at the last session.

Under the emergency program which started after Hungary's freedom revolt 14 months ago, 38,000 refugees have come to the United States, about 6000 of them on regular immigration visas but the remainder under the parolee system set up by the Justice Department.

The White House said it now is possible to end the program because of the "effective work" on the problem by various international agencies, plus the efforts of 35 other countries in granting asylum to the refugees.

Additional refugees may be admitted to the United States under normal immigration procedures but the parolee system will be discontinued as the year ends.

The announcement was made from the temporary Executive headquarters at the President's Gettysburg retreat, where he has come to prepare

his State of the Union message to Congress and complete the new Federal Budget.

The President spent the morning and part of the afternoon going over a new draft of the State of the Union message, to be delivered Jan. 9.

He dictated revisions to his private secretary, Ann Whitman.

It has not been decided whether he will deliver the message in person to a joint session of the House and Senate.

NYH Tribune

## U. S. Ending Its Year-Long Hungary-Refugee Program

A Staff Correspondent

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Dec. 28. — Effective Dec. 31, the year-old emergency program for Hungarian refugees will be ended, the White House announced today.

Under the program, about 38,000 victims of Soviet terror were given asylum in the United States. Only 6,130 of them, however, have permanent residence status here, and President Eisenhower plans to again ask Congress to give such status to the remaining 32,000.

In a statement announcing the end of the program, the White House noted that additional Hungarians may enter this country under normal immigration procedures and that the escapee program machinery will remain available to aid them.

Under the program, \$71,075,-

000, including nearly \$20,000,-000 in private funds, has been made available to aid the refugees.

Mr. Eisenhower remarked that while the 38,000 Hungarians were being admitted under the emergency program more than 300,000 other immigrants from other countries also were admitted, many of them being escapees from Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe.

"The success of the United States emergency program of assistance to Hungarian refugees," the White House statement said, "stems basically from three factors: America's traditional humanitarian spirit, the dedicated work of the religious and other agencies which transformed that spirit into action, and finally, the quality of the refugees themselves."



Star 12-31-58

## Humanitarian Victory

Our country's emergency program for Hungarian refugees has now come to an end. It began in November of last year when the President ordered extraordinary measures to extend relief and asylum to as many as possible of the men, women and children then fleeing in terror from the Kremlin's pitiless repression of Hungary's bid for freedom. All told, before the heartrending exodus had run its course, there were no fewer than 200,000 of these individuals to be taken care of—to be fed, clothed, housed and given special guidance to help them start life all over again in lands other than their own.

To its eternal credit, the free world reacted to this problem with inspiring speed, ingenuity, co-operativeness and the kind of humanitarianism that blesses not only the beneficiaries but also the doers of all corporal and spiritual works of mercy. As far as the United States is concerned (35 other nations undertook similar measures), a total of more than \$71 million—\$20 million of which came from private sources—was made available to meet the immediate needs of the escapees. In addition, during the past year, we have welcomed into our country 38,000 of these people, some 6,000 of whom have immigration visas. As for the remainder, they are still "parolees," but the President plans to ask Congress once again for legislation enabling them to live among us in a regularized status, either as temporary or permanent aliens or as candidates for naturalization.

Despite this legislative deficiency, however, our country's Hungarian program—directed by the able Tracy S. Voorhees—has accomplished immeasurable good. Its success in that sense, as the President has said, is owing chiefly to "America's traditional humanitarian spirit, the dedicated work of the religious and other agencies which transformed that spirit into action and, finally, the quality of the refugees themselves." And essentially the same thing holds true for every nation that has participated in this work. In short, all who have co-operated have reason to be gratified by the results. By way of contrast, the Kremlin can pride itself only on the shocking thoroughness of its dark crime against Hungary.

N.Y. Tribune

## In Brief

### \$1½ Million Scholarships To Hungary Refugees

More than \$1,500,000 in scholarships were awarded this past year to 765 Hungarian freedom fighters, the Institute of International Education, 1 E. 67th St., announced yesterday. The Hungarians, who now attend 290 American colleges and universities in forty-six states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are sponsored by the Institute and the World University Service.

### Carnegie Grant To Keuka College

Keuka College, in Yates County, N. Y., has received a grant of \$30,000 from the Carnegie Corporation for Keuka's World-Emphasis Service, an international program of field work where students spend their summers overseas learning about other peoples.