

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

### West Ends Boycott of Kadar Regime 1958. 01 1-15.

- Hegedus Reported Back in Budapest
- 765 Hungarians Win Study Help
- Freedom Crusade's Drive On
- Hungary's Story Not Fully Told
- Former Mindszenty Aid Is Sentenced to Life
- Israel Rejects Hungary Protest
- Red Press Ignores Eisenhower Letter
- Hungarian Boys of 14 Face Trial in Uprising



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## West Ends Boycott Of Kadar Regime

BUDAPEST, Jan. 2 (AP).—Western diplomats including United States Charge d'Affaires Garret G. Ackerson, jr., broke their boycott of the Communist regime yesterday and formally presented New Year's wishes in person to President Istvan Dobi.

Premier Janos Kadar, installed by the Russians when they put down the 1956 revolt, did not attend the reception. Mr. Dobi, as chairman of the Presidential Council, was titular head of the Hungarian state before, during and after the revolt. He is not officially a member of the Communist Party.

Western diplomats were all

"ill" or otherwise unable to attend the reception Mr. Dobi gave last New Year's Day, when memories of the Hungarian revolt were fresh in mind.

NY Times

## WEST AT BUDAPEST FETE

Allied Diplomats Attend Hungarian State Function

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 1 (Reuters) — Western diplomats attended a Hungarian state function today for the first time since the anti-Communist uprising in the fall of 1956. Among those attending was Garret G. Ackerson, United States Chargé d'Affaires.

Istvan Dobi, President of Hungary, gave a New Year's Day reception, attended by the heads and acting heads of all diplomatic missions in Budapest.

The diplomats stayed for about an hour. No members of the Hungarian Cabinet of Premier Janos Kadar attended.

Western diplomats did not attend President Dobi's New Year's reception last year. They also boycotted all Hungarian Government functions during 1957.

NY Times

## Hungary Picks Lutheran Chief

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Dec. 31 (AP)—Bishop Lajos Vetoe, a member of the Hungarian Parliament, said Tuesday that he had been named head of the country's half million Lutherans. Yesterday he was decorated by the Communist regime. He succeeds Bishop Lajos Ordass, who has been demoted to deputy. Bishop Vetoe is one of the church figures who were forced to resign during the uprising in 1956.

NY Times

## Last Planeload Of Hungarian Refugees Here

Seventy-eight Hungarian refugees—the last scheduled plane load of persons who escaped during the Hungarian uprising against Communist domination in 1956—arrived at Idlewild Airport under the parolee program at 3:20 p. m. yesterday.

An Overseas National Airways plane, chartered by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, transported the refugees from Belgrade. It was the twenty-seventh such Belgrade-New York flight marking the end of an air and sea lift of about 38,000 Hungarians since the first plane load came from Austria Nov. 21, 1956.

The program ended Tuesday by Presidential directive.

The new arrivals went to the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, for processing by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and for routing to their sponsors.



NY Times 1.4.58

Wash Post  
1-4-58

## Hungary Says Menuhin Will Play in September

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 3 (AP)—Yehudi Menuhin will play in Hungary next September, a Communist Government official said today.

If the violinist comes to Hungary he will be the first outstanding American performer to visit the country since the 1956 revolt against the Soviet Union. He played here with great success just before the uprising, but last year the State Department encouraged him to turn down an invitation.

Arpad Farsang, chief of the music and dance section of the Ministry of Culture, said Mr. Menuhin would take part in Hungary's second festival to honor Bela Bartok, the Hungarian composer, who died in the United States in 1945.

## RUMORS EXCITE BERLIN

### Soviet Patrols in City Spur Speculation on Desertions

Special to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 3—The presence of Soviet Army patrols in East Berlin last night produced a crop of rumors today, including a circumstantial tale about a desertion of six Soviet officers.

Few facts in the affair were known here, and all the Russians seemed to have been withdrawn from East Berlin today. It was learned that a Soviet Army sergeant had been granted asylum by British authorities.

However, rumors soon began to spread. Without revealing sources, West Berlin newspapers offered a variety of desertion tales. One version included "a very high officer."

It was the opinion of Allied officials that the Soviet dragnet seemed to indicate a quarry of more importance than one sergeant.

### Ex-Premier Back in Budapest

VIENNA, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—The Hungarian-language newspaper Magyar Hirado, published in Vienna, said today that former Hungarian Premier Andras Hegedus had returned to Budapest with his wife and three children. Mr. Hegedus left Hungary during the 1956 revolt and had been living in an undisclosed hiding place with his family. One report said he had taken refuge in the Soviet Union.

## VIENNA SIFTS SPY CASE

### Press Links Hungarian Aide to Espionage Activities

VIENNA, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—The Government has started investigating charges of espionage, made by Vienna newspapers, against Jozsef Hamori, a member of the Hungarian Legation here, an Austrian Government spokesman said tonight.

The spokesman said that if the charges of espionage proved to be true, it was likely that Mr. Hamori would be declared "persona non grata" and be asked to leave Austria.

## Hungarian Pay in Peril

VIENNA, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Hungarian Minister of Labor, Oedoen Kishazi, announced "We must push down wages, which rose too high, to the level decreed by law," according to Hungarian newspapers reaching Vienna today. He also said there won't be any sizable general wage increase in the next few years.

## Hegedus Reported Back in Budapest

Reuters

VIENNA, Jan. 3—The Hungarian-language newspaper Magyar Hirado, published in Vienna, said today that former Hungarian Premier Andras Hegedus has returned with his wife and three children to Budapest.

Hegedus left Hungary during the 1956 revolt, and has been living in an unknown place with his family ever since. One report said he had taken refuge in the Soviet Union. The newspaper reported he has been granted a pension by the Janos Kadar regime.



NY Times 1.6.58

## 765 HUNGARIANS WIN STUDY HELP

Collegiate Scholarships of  
\$1,500,000 Value Held  
Here by Refugees

This country has 765 young Hungarian refugee students with collegiate scholarships valued at \$1,500,000, the Institute of International Education and the World University Service reported yesterday. They said the refugees had scholarships in 290 colleges and universities in forty-six states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

The report gave details of the "crash program" established last January to enable the Hungarians to resume studies interrupted by the 1956 Hungarian revolution. The program was set up and administered by the two organizations with the cooperation of other groups and agencies.

The report declared that "in less than one year the emergency of the Hungarian refugee student has been met." As a result, the joint operation of the project was terminated last October. Remaining activities will be carried out by World University Service alone.

Richard C. Raymond, who directed the joint effort, commented:

"We have managed to place all the highly qualified and exceptional Hungarian students who came to this country. They are justifying the faith of the Americans who helped them."

### Collegiate Contribution

The report asserted that the project was an "all-American effort, with the biggest contribution made by United States colleges and universities."

During the joint operation 1,288 young Hungarians applied for scholarship aid. In addition to the 765 now attending American educational institutions, fifty-eight others will receive grants for study next semester. More than 350 applicants withdrew their requests to take jobs. Only a few more than 100 were declared ineligible for scholarships.

American institutions made 1,086 scholarships, full or partial, available to participants in the program. In addition, the project obtained \$296,519 from foundations, corporations and organizations to cover the remaining expenses of students awarded partial grants. The largest single contribution, \$125,000, came from the International Rescue Committee.

To meet the language problems of the Hungarian students, the project sponsored intensive instruction in English at two centers—Bard College at Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y., and St. Michael's College at Winooski, Vt. Special programs were held at fifteen other institutions. To help support the language programs, \$281,399 was contributed by the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

Of the Hungarian students now attending American colleges and universities, about half are taking engineering courses and twenty-five are studying medicine.

## AIDE OF U.S. RELEASED

Budapest Frees a Hungarian  
Legation Employee—Holds 2

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 4 (AP)—Communist Hungary has released one Hungarian employee of the United States Legation here but still is holding two other arrested several weeks ago, it was learned Saturday.

Detention of the Legation employees had not been publicized before. The British Government announced in October that the Communist regime police had arrested two more British Legation employees of Hungarian nationality, bringing the number of detained British-employed nationals to five.

The United States employee freed was identified as Jozsef Herceg, a veteran translator more than 70 years old, who was arrested more than two months ago. There was no information what charge had been lodged against him or any of the others.

## Hungarian Stowaways Land

LONDON, Jan. 5 (Reuters)—

Eleven Hungarian refugees who stowed away in the Royal Mail Liner Highland Monarch at Rio de Janeiro eighteen days ago debarked in London today. The stowaways were discovered a day out from port among the third-class passengers. They told the ship's officers they could not get work in Brazil and wanted to find work in Europe—in any country except Hungary.



NYH Tribune

1.7.58

Wark Post

# Freedom Crusade's Drive On Seek \$10,000,000 For 'Truth' Radio

By Walter Lister Jr.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6. — Gwilym A. Price, board chairman of Westinghouse Electric Corp. and new chairman of Crusade for Freedom, opened today a national campaign for \$10,000,000 with which to continue Radio Free Europe's broadcasts in 1958 to five Communist-bloc nations.

"The Communists appear to be having a little the best of it among the satellite nations right now," Mr. Price observed. "But these things fluctuate. We think Radio Free Europe is right in communicating with them and keeping alive the spark of hope of freedom."

## Calls Broadcasts Needed

At a press conference preceding a luncheon meeting with Chicago area business leaders, Mr. Price said Radio Free Europe faces "its greatest challenge" this year.

In answer to a question, Mr. Price said he did not think a non-aggression pact between Soviet Russia and Western powers would obviate in any way the need for continued "truth broadcasts" to East Europe. He noted that Radio Free Europe's powerful transmitters are unfettered by government supervision and are not beamed to Russia itself, but to its Communist-dominated neighbors—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria.

## Operating Costs Secret

Cost of operating Radio Free Europe, which obtains all its funds from Crusade for Freedom, is a secret. John M. Patterson, executive vice-president of the Crusade, said last year's campaign was also for \$10,000,000, but he declined to say whether that goal was reached. Much of the support comes from large corporations, although individual contributions are being solicited to give the Crusade a broader base.

Mr. Price noted that President Eisenhower was a member of the committee which organized Radio Free Europe more than seven years ago, and that this is one of the few enterprises to which the Presi-

dent gives unqualified endorsement.

Subsequent meetings by Mr. Price with business and civic leaders will be held in the Northwest later this week, in the Southwest next week, then on the West Coast. The New York campaign will not begin officially until spring.

## Viet Nam Bandits

SAIGON, South Viet Nam, Jan. 6 (U).—South Viet Nam troops killed seven outlaws and wounded several in a battle Saturday with bandits who attacked a plantation near the Cambodian border, national police headquarters announced today.

# War Refugee Seeks GI As His 'Only Family'

By James Carberry  
Staff Reporter

A hard-luck Hungarian refugee came to Washington yesterday in his search for an Army sergeant named "Pops" who befriended him 13 years ago.

"He was the only family I ever knew," explained Aurel Kemeny, now 28. Kemeny's parents left him to starve on a Budapest street a few days after he was born.

When the Germans took over Hungary in World War II he was sent to Dachau's notorious prison camp. He still bears his tattooed serial number, 12E470, on his left forearm. When the Allies freed the prisoners in 1945 Kemeny started to walk the 400 miles back to Budapest. He was then 15.

"I got as far as Innsbruck, in Austria," he said. "I had nobody. I could speak not one word of English. I was tired, but worse, hungry."

The sergeant, whose name Kemeny still does not know, came by and tossed him his K-rations. Kemeny gobbled them up. The sergeant gave him a pack of gum. Kemeny ate that, too.

"I think he knew I was

really hungry then," Kemeny said. The soldier took Kemeny to H Company of the 409th Regiment, 103d Division.

For the next two months, Kemeny was the company mascot. Then the war ended, the division pulled out and "Tony," as he was now called, never saw the sergeant again.

"The sergeant liked to play the guitar and drink beer," said Kemeny. He would be about 50 now. "I think he ran a restaurant some place in the States. He used to talk a lot about San Antonio (Tex.) and maybe it was there."

Kemeny stayed two years in Munich, then tried to go back to Budapest. The Russians arrested him. He was accused of being an American spy, and served six years in prison for crossing the border illegally.

When the Budapest uprising was crushed, Kemeny left Hungary and finally got permission to enter the United States. He went to San Antonio soon after arriving a year ago, but had no luck locating "Pops." Nor could he trace his benefactor through Army records.

NY Times

## Return of Hegedus Denied

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—A Foreign Ministry spokesman denied today reports that Andras Hegedus, Premier from April, 1955, until the Hungarian uprising in October, 1956, had returned to Budapest from exile with his family.



## Hungary's Story Not Fully Told

"Behind the Rape of Hungary," by Francois Fejto. David McKay, \$5.50. Reviewed by Robert Finley Delaney.

This is an unfortunate book. It is unfortunate because the post-war history of Hungary, culminating in its magnificent rebellion, needs to be told in depth and with clarity again and again to a still comfortable America, but M. Fejto, a naturalized Frenchman of Hungarian birth who was once close to the Communist line, despite flashes of perceptiveness, has not succeeded.

The author, in describing the events of the Communist takeover of this remarkable country, and in analyzing the multiple facets of the revolt, seems strangely reluctant to see Communism and its satellite equivalent for what it is in fact—a dehumanized and completely immoral tyranny dedicated to world domination.

As a result, the reader is asked to accept at the outset the contention that the USSR had no plans in 1944-'45 to Sovietize the occupied East European countries. Further, the author reflects a strange naivete about the nature of Hungarian Communism, its goals and its methods. Most striking in this regard is book's seeming faith in Communist functionary Laszlo Rajk who is almost pictured as a democratic martyr done in by the rascal Rakosi.

One cannot suppress the feeling gained from a reading of the book that the author, who obviously loves his native land and suffers with it, is, however, sad indeed that the high socialist experiment started in 1945 by the Communists failed and ended in complete bankruptcy in 1956.

Note should also be made of the several errors of fact evident in the text. There never were, for example, "250 foreign correspondents stationed in Budapest" during the revolt. The second attack on Budapest took place Nov. 4 and not "a few days" after Nov. 3. There are others of varying tone and implication.

The treatment of the immediate prelude to the revolt is, on the other hand, one of the best presently available in English, and it is to be regretted that the author did not spend more time on his "conclusions" which, aside from his preoccupation with Marxian logic, held promise of a brilliant piece of analysis.



Wash Post 1. 11. 58

NY Times

# Former Mindszenty Aide Is Sentenced to Life

Reuters

BUDAPEST, Jan. 10—Fa- for refugees was disclosed to-  
ther Egon Turcsanyi, former day to have discussed with  
secretary to Cardinal Minds- Hungarian Premier Janos Ka-  
zenty, Primate of Hungary, dar a plan for "reuniting"  
was sentenced to life impris- families of escaped rebels.  
onment today for "counter- The commissioner, August  
revolutionary" activities dur- Lindt, recently concluded a  
ing the 1956 Hungarian up- secret 5-day visit to Budapest.  
rising, it was reported un- Hungarian emigre leaders said  
officially here. he spent most of the time  
closeted with Kadar.

Fifteen other Roman Catho-  
lic priests and Theology stu-  
dents and one layman, who  
faced similar charges before  
the Municipal Court, received  
sentences of up to 10 years  
see report said.

The press and public were  
not admitted to the final stages  
of the trial, which began  
on Jan. 3.

**N. Aide, Kadar Confer  
On Refugee Exchange**

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.,  
Jan. 10 (INS)—The United  
Nations High Commissioner

Informed sources empha-  
sized that the question of re-  
union of families was a "two-  
way street."

They said Lindt and Kadar  
discussed a possible project  
under which Hungary would  
permit "certain persons" to  
leave the country and rejoin  
families which fled during and  
after the October-November  
revolution of 1956. In ex-  
change, unaccompanied minor  
Hungarian children now living  
in Yugoslavia and Austrian  
refugee camps would return  
to Hungary.

## REDS ACCUSE ISRAELIS

Hungary Charges Legation  
Personnel With Illegal Acts

BUDAPEST, Jan. 10 (AP)—The  
Government accused Israeli di-  
plomats of having ordered forged  
Hungarian passports and made  
illegal currency payments to  
Hungarian citizens.

A Foreign Ministry spokes-  
man, Laszlo Gyaros, told a news  
conference that relations be-  
tween Hungary and Israel were  
deteriorating. There was no im-  
mediate comment from the Is-  
raeli Legation here.

"The Hungarian Foreign Min-  
istry," Mr. Gyaros said, "was  
recently compelled to deliver a  
note to the Budapest Legation  
of Israel in which it protested  
vigorously against certain mem-  
bers of the legation giving in-  
structions for the forging of  
Hungarian émigrés' passports  
and paying large quantities of  
financial aid to the forgers."



2 . 13 . 58

Star

## Hungarians Enter Table Tennis Play

The Eastern table tennis tournament took on an international flavor today with the entry of a strong contingent of Hungarians led by Dr. Miksa Gal, national senior champion.

The tournament is scheduled for Sunday and Monday at the Jelleff Branch Boys' Club, 3265 S street N.W.

Dr. Gal, who fled Hungary in 1956, won the Washington Capital Open last year. He heads a list of several Hungarian entrants who will compete against such outstanding players as Tibor Hazi, Bernard Bukiet and Barry Michelman.

NY H. Tribune

## Israel Rejects Hungary Protest

JERUSALEM, Israeli Sector, Jan. 12 (AP).—Israel has rejected a Hungarian protest accusing Israeli legation officials at Budapest of engaging in "illegal" activities, it was disclosed here last night.

The protest, among other things, charged that the Israeli officials had "instructions" to forge Hungarian passports. The protest was delivered more than a week ago, the Israeli Foreign Ministry said.



# Red Press Ignores Eisenhower Letter

President's Message Put Finger  
On Some of Sorest Policy Issues

By Barrett McGurn

from the Herald Tribune Bureau

MOSCOW, Jan. 13.—The Soviet press today published not a word about President Eisenhower's answer to Soviet Prime Minister Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin's "peace" messages. Foreign diplomats said they doubted that the full text ever would appear here.

[The Moscow radio, in a broadcast heard in London, carried an account of President Eisenhower's budget message to Congress, according to The United Press, but still made no mention of the President's reply to Marshal Bulganin's letters.]

The Eisenhower message put a probing finger on some of the sorest issues of local policy. Notable among these was the reminder to the Soviet government that Eastern Europe was promised the right of free choice of governments at the 1945 Yalta conference.

## Hungary Interest

More than a year after the events of Hungary in November, 1956, there is still interest among the Soviet people in the affairs of that country, judging by questions and answer periods at public lectures in Moscow.

Poland, too, with its rather heretical brand of communism, is another subject of brooding intellectual interest here, judging from the same question periods at Communist party lecture programs.

Another sharp jab in the Eisenhower text was the reference to the fact that the current Bulganin peace barrage follows by only two months the Soviet Communist party proclamation here for the triumph of world

communism by any means, not excluding violence.

The reminder is unwelcome at a moment when the uncommitted nations of Asia and of Africa are being told that Soviet intentions are eminently peaceful and, by implication, that nation need not commit itself wholly and irrevocably to the Soviet bloc by accepting aid such as Egypt and Syria have been receiving.

In well-informed foreign diplomatic opinion here it is the Asian and African neutrals such as India, Burma, Thailand and the gradually emerging new countries of Africa which are the real targets of the current peace offensive.

This is true, according to these diplomats, even though the addressees to a great extent have been Western European and North American.

"Pravda," the Communist party organ, today published two more of the Bulganin letters, this time to Denmark and Belgium. As in previous letters the text worked on elements of division which might separate those countries from their anti-Communist allies.



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY

## TRUMAN APPEALS FOR PEACE MOVES

**But Says Business as Usual  
Must Stop—Suggests Next  
Summit Parley Be Here**

Former President Harry S. Truman appealed last night for keeping open every opportunity to work for peace—but also for giving up “business as usual” to rebuild strength against Communist aggression.

Earlier he has said that if the heads of major governments were to meet in any new summit conference, “it’s about time they came over here.” He noted that President Franklin D. Roosevelt, President Eisenhower and he himself had traveled abroad for such parleys.

And, while Mr. Truman said on his morning walk that he had not yet read President Eisenhower’s budget message, he predicted that a tax increase would be needed to meet defense costs “unless we cut out services that are absolutely necessary.” The new \$73,900,000 Eisenhower budget includes only minor tax changes.

The 73-year-old former President received the 1958 Benjamin Franklin Award of the New York Employing Printers Association at a dinner attended by 1,200 persons at the Commodore Hotel. His acceptance address was carried on radio by the American Broadcasting Company network.

### Urges Peace Program

“I hope,” Mr. Truman said in his prepared remarks, “that in the days ahead we miss no opportunity to ease the tension in the world by leaving every door and window and chimney open to even the faintest ghost of a chance to work out some workable arrangement for peace.

“But let us not make the mistake and fail to do what so urgently needs to be done, and

## Hungarian Boys of 14 Face Trial in Uprising

VIENNA, Jan. 14 (UP)—Several Hungarian boys ranging in age from 14 to 15 years will be put on trial as “counter-revolutionaries.”

Copies of recent Budapest newspapers filtering into Vienna said the main defendant is “barely over fourteen years of age.”

A dispatch in the newspaper Magyarorszag indicated that the Government of Premier Janos Kadar would turn the prosecution into a “show trial.”

The exact number of the youths involved and their names were not given.

Under martial law decreed in Hungary in December, 1956 conviction on charges stemming from the Oct. 23, 1956, rebellion carry a maximum penalty of death.

took the occasion to recall Franklin’s proverb, “Time is money”; and his warning, “We must hang together or we’ll all hang separately.”

Observing that “some generations seem to produce great men,” he listed in the period from 1763 to 1833 George Washington, Franklin, John Adams and his son John Quincy Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Marshall, Alexander Hamilton and Andrew Jackson. He said he would “include Henry Clay and perhaps John C. Calhoun and old Daniel Webster.”

He called Franklin “the moving spirit in the formation of the new Republic,” who had “an international viewpoint which it has taken over 140 years for this country as a whole to reach and partly understand.”

“At this hour of tension in the world,” Mr. Truman said, “we need, too, his calm and patient approach with the decisiveness of action which comes from a mind that knows what it wants and what it intends to do.”

Award Citation