

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

World Poll

Public Critical of U.N. Role In 1956 Hungarian Crisis

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Public Critical of U.N. Role In 1956 Hungarian Crisis

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W ash Post

## Mindszenty May Stay, Hungarian Aide Says

By Carl Hartman

BUDAPEST, Jan. 16 (AP)—First Deputy Premier Ferenc Muennich declared today Josef Cardinal Mindszenty can stay in the U. S. Legation here as long as he likes—"and then he can go to heaven."

The Cardinal took refuge in the Legation after the Russians crushed the Hungarian revolt in November 1956. He had been freed from Communist arrest by rebels only a short time before. He is 65 years old and in good health. Muennich told a visiting group of American editors:

"Cardinal Mindszenty is a Catholic, a member of the hierarchy. He is where he is because that is what the Pope wants. We are not in diplomatic relations with the Pope, but we respect him. We have no right to interfere with the hospitality of the U. S. Legation."

On the other hand, he argued against the idea of giving the Cardinal safe-conduct out of the country, on the ground he is a Hungarian citizen.

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The previous official stand seemed to be that the Communist regime wanted the Cardinal out of the country. It had made plain that if he simply left the Legation, he would be arrested.

NY Herald Tribune

## Hungary Red Resigned To Mindszenty Refuge

By The Associated Press

BUDAPEST, Jan. 16.—First Deputy Premier Ferenc Muennich declared today that Josef Cardinal Mindszenty can stay in the American Legation here as long as he likes—"and then he can go to heaven."

The Cardinal took refuge in the legation after the Russians crushed the Hungarian revolt in November, 1956. The Roman Catholic Primate had been freed from Communist arrest by Hungarian rebel troops only a short time before. He is sixty-five and reported in good health.

Dr. Muennich told a visiting group of American reporters:

"Cardinal Mindszenty is a Catholic, a member of the hierarchy. He is where he is because that is what the Pope wants. We are not in diplomatic relations with the Pope, but we respect him. We have no right to interfere with the hospitality of the United States Legation."

On the other hand, Dr.

Muennich argued against the idea of giving the Cardinal safe-conduct out of the country, on the ground that he is a Hungarian citizen. Hungarian Communist leaders in the past have asserted they knew that Vatican authorities wanted the Cardinal to leave his refuge.

The previous official stand seemed to be that the Communist regime wanted the Cardinal out of the country. It had made plain that if he simply left the legation, he would be arrested.

Cardinal Mindszenty was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1949 on treason charges by the Hungarian Red regime. He was released from prison in July, 1955, and until his liberation by the rebels he was reported held under house arrest in a church village near Budapest.

Dr. Muennich alleged that during the revolt the Cardinal  
See HUNGARY—Pg. 7, Col. 1

## Hungary

(Continued from page one)

had asked for return of land that the government had taken from the Church. This, he said, had brought on the Cardinal the hostility of the peasants.

"The peasants don't use churchly language when they speak about Mindszenty," he said. "Now they have had the land for a few years."

Those who urge an amnesty for Cardinal Mindszenty are doing him a dis-service, Dr. Muennich said, because the Hungarian regime does not like to yield to foreign advice or pressure. He said he himself was raised as a Catholic, but added that his religion had been decided before his opinion had been asked and that he had not been in a church since he was thirteen.

Dr. Muennich talked to a party of eleven American newsmen and women in Budapest for a three-day visit after having visited Moscow and Bucharest. The visiting reporters had asked to see Premier Janos Kadar.

Dr. Muennich, who is seventy-one, said that if the Hungarian Parliament chose him Premier it would be his "patriotic duty" to serve. There have been persistent reports that Mr. Kadar would give up the job soon, keeping the more important one of first secretary of the ruling Socialist Workers (Communist) party. Dr. Muennich added that if he became Premier it would mean no change in Hungarian policy of "friendship with the Soviet Union and any one else who wants it."

1-17-58



N.Y. Times

## COMMITTEE ERRED, BANG-JENSEN SAYS

### Suspended U.N. Aide Insists Hammarskjold Authorized Hungarian List Secrecy

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Povl Bang-Jensen, suspended United Nations political officer, accused an investigating committee today of "serious errors of fact" in its report that he mishandled secret documents relating to Soviet repression in Hungary.

The Danish official was suspended after he refused to turn over to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold a list of witnesses who appeared before the United Nations commission that inquired into the suppression of the Hungarian anti-Communist rebellion of 1956. A three-man committee of inquiry asserted this week that Mr. Bang-Jensen had had no authority to promise the witnesses that their identities would remain unknown to anyone but himself.

Mr. Bang-Jensen asserted that such authorization had come from Mr. Hammarskjold. The statement was issued through the office of Adolph A. Berle, former United States assistant secretary of state, who serves as Mr. Bang-Jensen's legal adviser.

#### Consents to Burning

"The fact is that Mr. Bang-Jensen has maintained from the very beginning, when the question came up, that the Secretary General had authorized him to promise the witnesses that as far as possible nobody in the Secretariat except he (Mr. Bang-Jensen) would know the names," the statement said.

Mr. Bang-Jensen consented to the major recommendation of the inquiry committee that the controversial documents be burned. The Secretariat originally had contended that the papers must be given to Mr. Hammarskjold. The committee later receded from this position.

Mr. Bang-Jensen accused the committee of inaccuracy also in its conclusion that he took insufficient security measures to protect the witness list. The committee declared that the Danish political officer either carried the documents on his person while traveling with the Hungarian commission in Europe, or hid them in his hotel rooms.

Members of the inquiry group were Ernest A. Gross, former member of the United States delegation to the United Nations, and Constantin A. Stavropolous and Philippe de Seynes of Mr. Hammarskjold's staff.

N.Y. Herald Tribune

## Says U. N. Chief Authorizes Hungary Witness Secrecy

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.,

Jan. 17.—Povl Bang-Jensen declared today he was authorized to tell Hungarian witnesses that their names would be kept secret.

He said that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold had given him authority to make the promise that "as far as possible" nobody in the Secretariat, except Mr. Bang-Jensen, would know the names.

Mr. Bang-Jensen, a secretary of the U. N. Committee on Hungary, has refused to surrender to the U. N. a list of Hungarian witnesses who testified for the committee. A board of investigation, appointed by Mr. Hammarskjold, has recommended that, in view of developments,

the list should now be burned.

#### His Authority Questioned

The board spoke of Mr. Bang-Jensen's "ignorance of rational security procedures" and stated that Mr. Bang-Jensen was not authorized "to give assurances to witnesses that he would be the sole and personal custodian of papers holding clues to their identity." The documents should be in the custody of Mr. Hammarskjold, the board said.

Mr. Bang-Jensen found "serious errors of fact" in the board's report and "inaccuracies" in the description of his security procedures. He said he "welcomed" the recommendation to burn the list. Approval of the recommendation will probably be given by Mr. Hammarskjold after his return from London tomorrow morning.

1. 18. 58



Star 1. 19. 58

# 11 Hungarians Thwart British Order to Leave

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP).—British constables had their hands full today with 11 kicking, screaming, wailing and slippery Hungarians who sneaked out of Brazil in the lifeboats of a ship because they didn't like the South American climate.

Told they would have to return to Brazil the women and children screamed, kicked and wept; three husbands slipped away into a muddy English countryside with constables and tracker dogs sloshing after them. They finally were picked up tonight in the town of East Grimstead and taken to jail cells in London.

The six adults and five children arrived here two weeks ago aboard the 14,216-ton Highland Monarch. They were placed in a hostel at nearby Crawley pending a British immigration service ruling.

The 11 fled Hungary in the 1956 anti-Russian revolt, went to Italy, and chose to go to Brazil.

British immigration officials ruled their entry into Britain as stowaways was illegal and ruled they would have to go back to Brazil. One woman is being permitted to stay awhile, however. She is about to have a baby.

The Hungarians were told only today of the immigration officials' decision after they were placed aboard a bus at the hostel. They all stomped off.

Three husbands slipped

through a police cordon and headed into the fields. Constables carried two screaming women and two kicking children to the bus but were unable to handle the rest. The bus took off for the docks but by the time it got there, the ship had left. So the four were returned to the hostel.

The British Home Office said it could not listen to the appeals of the 11 Hungarians to stay here.

"The three husbands were taken to Brixton Prison in London. The women and children will remain at the hostel until transport to Brazil is available."

But the Hungarians weren't giving up easily. Said one:

"We refuse to go back. We have come a long way and we mean to stay."



# World Insight...

## Gluck: The Communist Strategy in Asia

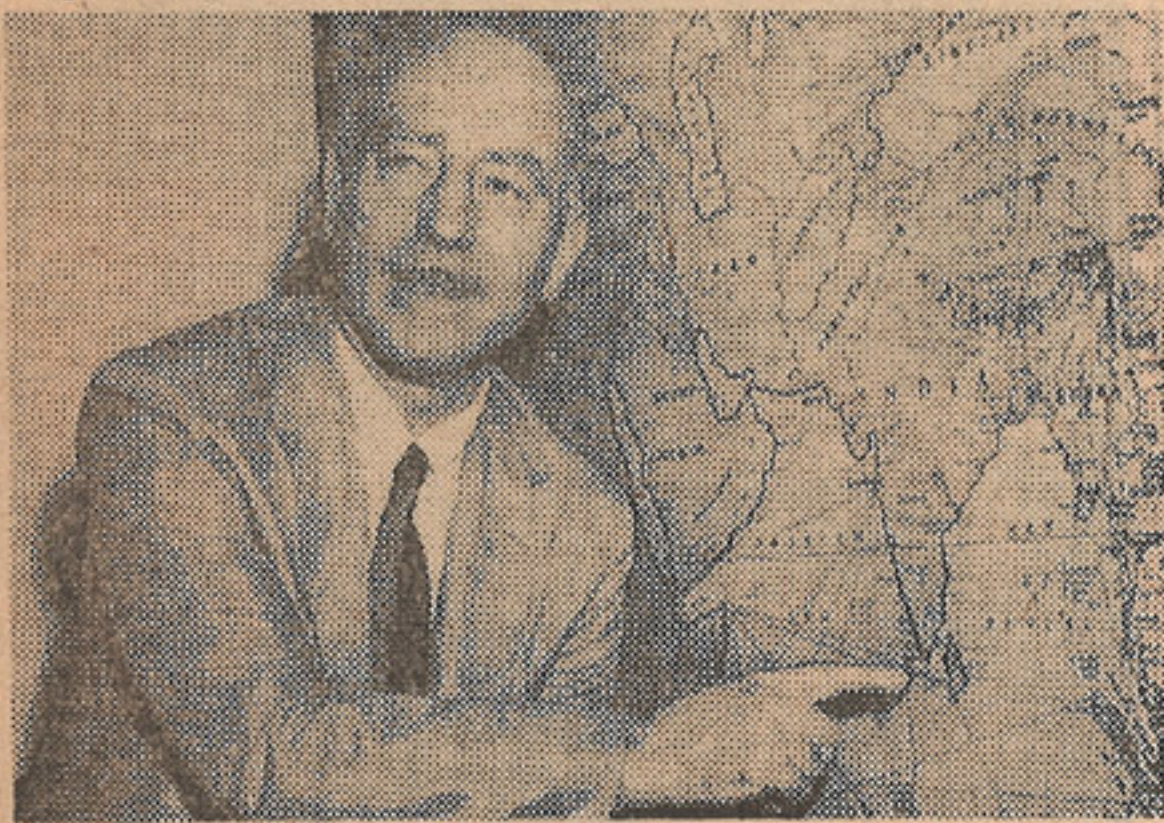
(To attempt to clarify between the gains of nationalism and the efforts of communism in southeast Asia, this question was submitted to Maxwell H. Gluck, Ambassador to Ceylon.)

**QUESTION:** "How is nationalism balancing out against communism in southeast Asia?"

**ANSWER** by Ambassador Gluck:

"It seems to me that the question is not one of nationalism being balanced against communism.

"It is rather that the communists work desperately to pervert to communist ends the natural human aspira-



tions of the Asian peoples for economic security and improvement of their welfare.

"They attempt to mislead the Asian peoples into believing that only through communist efforts can their national objectives be obtained.

"It is not that Asian peoples associate nationalism with communism, but rather that the communists try to associate the communist movement with nationalist movements."

## Hungary—Leaders Fight for Power?

**VIENNA**—Dissolution of a Hungarian arch-Stalinist organization and its publication has been taken here as some evidence of rumors of a struggle for power in the Communist leadership in Hungary. Rivals are Premier Janos Kadar and a party chieftain, Josef Revai. Within the limits of complete loyalty to Moscow, Kadar is said to favor genuine reforms to win the people—Revai is opposed to any softening of methods as a sop to the "counter-revolution" in the country.

## Russia—Best at 'Picking World's Brains'

**MONTREAL**—Dr. Ralph R. Shaw, of Rutgers University, said that one good reason for rapid Soviet scientific advance is "the world's most outstanding" bibliographic center, in Moscow, where a staff of 3,000 are "picking the world's brains."

## Law Passed to Save Polar Bears

**YELLOWKNIFE, Canada**—The Northwest Territories Council passed legislation (restricting the hunting season) to save polar bears from extinction. Some 416 polar bears, mostly females and cubs, were shot in 1957.

## HUNGARY IGNORED PLEA

Writers' Effort for Jailed Novelist Prove Futile

Special to The New York Times.

**PARIS, Jan. 22**—Four European writers, including two Nobel Prize winners, disclosed today that the Hungarian Government had ignored their appeals on behalf of Tibor Dery, Hungarian novelist convicted of complicity in the 1956 revolt.

The appeal to Premier Janos Kadar of Hungary was made jointly Nov. 26 by Albert Camus, French Nobel Laureate for literature in 1957; T. S. prize in 1948; Ngnazio Silone, Italian former Communist writer, and Karl Jaspers, German philosopher and writer.

Mr. Dery, 63 years old and one of Hungary's best-known novelists, long a Communist, was sentenced to nine years in prison early in November following conviction in a secret trial in Budapest for anti-regime activities.

**BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 22 (UP)**—A Government spokesman said today that former Premier Imre Nagy still was in Rumania, where he was taken by Soviet troops in November, 1956. There have been reports that Mr. Nagy had been returned to Hungary to stand trial.



NY Times

## HUNGARY IS GIVING LUTHERANS MORE AID

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—The Hungarian Government has granted the Lutheran Church additional financial support for this year in return for a pledge to recognize the "divinely ordained supreme authority" of the state, according to a joint communiqué published in today's press.

Under existing church-state agreements, state aid was to have been reduced by 25 per cent this year. The Government, however, has agreed to grant additional financial support. Similar agreements had already been made with the Roman Catholic, Calvinist and Jewish denominations. The Lutheran Church, with about 500,000 members, is Hungary's third largest.

Today's communiqué, signed on behalf of the church by Presiding Bishop Lajos Vetoe, said:

"The church recognizes the revolutionary workers' and peasants' government and its divinely ordained supreme authority and will educate believers in the spirit of obedience toward the state's supremacy."

VIENNA, Jan. 23 (AP)—Lutheran officials in Vienna called today's Budapest announcement a Communist deal imposed on the Lutheran Church and signed by Communist collaborators. A spokesman of the Austrian Lutheran Church said:

"What this statement contains is only the view of those who signed it and this does not extend more than five feet from their desks. It does not express the views of the Lutheran faithful in Hungary."

VIENNA, Jan. 23 (UP)—A Hungarian Communist newspaper today censured Dr. Lajos Ordas, Hungarian Lutheran Bishop, for "anti-Communist addresses after his return from a visit to the United States."

Vienna Protestant circles said the Hungarian regime already had removed Bishop Ordas from his post as chairman of the Lutheran Church there because of his sermons. They said he had been replaced by Dr. Lajos Vetoe, who had been chairman during the Stalinist regime of the Communist party leader, Matyas Rakosi.

The attack on Bishop Ordas was made in the Hungarian newspaper Somogyi Neplap.

Wash Post

## Radio Says Lutherans Accept Kadar Regime

VIENNA, Jan. 23 (AP)—Hungary's radio and press reported today that officials of the Lutheran Church signed an agreement that recognizes Premier Janos Kadar's Communist regime as "the supreme authority ordered by God."

The joint statement was signed by Janos Horvath, Kadar's chief of the state office for church affairs; Ernoe Mihalyfi, Lutheran lay superintendent, and Bishop Lajos Vetoe, imposed on the church by the Kadar regime.

Lutheran officials in Vienna called the Budapest announcement a Communist deal imposed on the church and signed by Communist collaborators that "does not express the views of the Lutheran faithful in Hungary."

The statement was the Communist government's announcement of a victorious end of its long wrangle with the Lutherans, whose 500,000 members form the third largest denomination in Hungary, after the Roman Catholics and the Calvinists.

[Under existing church-state agreements, state aid was to be reduced by 25 per cent this year, Reuters reported. The

government, however, has agreed to grant additional financial support. The same agreement had already been made with the Roman Catholic, Calvinist and Jewish denominations.]

The negotiations were broken off in December and the Communists denounced the Lutheran leaders for "stubborn and stiffnecked resistance" and ordered the church to reinstate six "progressive" officials ousted during the 1956 anti-Communist revolution. Then negotiations were resumed.

One of the six was Bishop Vetoe. He replaced Bishop Lajos Ordas, whom Lutherans recognize as the true head of the church in Hungary.



NY Times 1-25-58

# LIST ON HUNGARY IS BURNED BY U. N.

## Aide Who Balked at Turning Over Names of Witnesses Feeds Them to Flames

By LINDESAY PARROTT  
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 24—A secret list of witnesses who testified about Soviet repression on the Hungarian revolt of 1956 was quietly burned this afternoon on the roof of the United Nations building, on East Forty-third Street.

The papers were those that had been withheld by Povl Bang-Jensen, a Danish political officer of the United Nations, who served as assistant secretary of the General Assembly committee in the Hungarian investigation. He had refused to turn over the documents to the United Nations Secretariat, expressing fear that publication of the 'names' might harm the witnesses and their relatives.

The burning took place at 3 P. M. in conditions of some secrecy. Only four persons were present. They were Mr. Bang-Jensen, who fed three envelopes of papers to the flames; his attorney, Adolph A. Berle Jr., former Assistant United States Secretary of State; Dragoslav Protitch of the Secretariat and Frank Begley, head of the United Nations' special police.

Mr. Bang-Jensen, accompanied by Mr. Berle, arrived at United Nations headquarters shortly before 3 P. M. Mr. Bang-Jensen tossed the documents—still under seal—into a portable incinerator set up for the purpose on the roof. Later he descended to Mr. Protitch's office and signed a declaration that no copies existed to his knowledge.

The burning of the documents was announced about an hour after it had taken place and about thirty minutes after Mr. Bang-Jensen himself had announced the event.

A spokesman for the Secretariat explained the delay in the announcement with the statement: "We didn't want to make a spectacle of it."

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld, who had ordered the burning on the recommendation of the special investigating committee, remained in his thirty-eighth floor office during the proceedings on the roof.

Mr. Bang-Jensen made the following report: "The list of anonymous Hungarian witnesses

# Tunisia Charges French Shelled an Army Post



The New York Times Jan. 25, 1958

Special to The New York Times.

TUNIS, Tunisia, Jan. 24—Tunisia charged today France had shelled a Tunisian army post for twenty minutes from across the border.

A Tunisian communiqué, quoted by the French News Agency, said that French heavy artillery fired about fifty shells this afternoon from a position near the Kouif mine in neighboring Algeria.

The communiqué added that a French reconnaissance plane flew over the post of Ain el Kerma prior to "an intensive bombardment by heavy artillery."

The communiqué issued tonight by the Tunisian State Secretariat for Information did not mention any casualties.

was destroyed today in an unopened envelope."

But he challenged the report of the investigating committee, headed by Ernest A. Gross, New York lawyer and United Nations expert, who was retained to head the Secretariat inquiry. The committee later is to make a further report on Mr. Bang-Jensen's conduct.

The allegations of the Gross report will be dealt with in a brief to be submitted to the Gross group, Mr. Bang-Jensen said.

Budapest 'Show Trial' Seen

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 24 (UP)—The Communist Government is preparing to hold a treason "show trial" this summer for the non-Communist leaders of the 1956 anti-Communist rebellion, informed sources said today. These lead-

ers include former President Zoltan Tildy and the rebel military hero Maj. Gen. Pal Maleter, according to the sources.

They said the charges against Mr. Tildy probably would include the accusation that he had plotted with Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty and other anti-Communists to restore capitalism. The maximum penalty on conviction of treason charges is death.

Imre Nagy, the Premier of the short-lived free government in October, 1956, will play only a minor role in the trial, the sources said, because he was a Communist party member.

The sources said the Government did not want to focus on him because it would reveal a deep split in the party during the Oct. 23 uprising. Janos Kadar, the present Premier, was a member of the Nagy regime and served under Mr. Nagy until the Soviet counter-attack of Nov. 4 elevated Mr. Kadar to the Premiership.

The sources said the main defendants would be Mr. Tildy, who was named President during the week-long rule of the Nagy regime; General Maleter, who was Mr. Nagy's Defense Minister; Gen. Istvan Kovacs, rebel military leader, and Istvan Bibó, a Minister in the Nagy Cabinet.

Mr. Tildy, Mr. Bibó, General Kovacs and General Maleter all are being held in jail in Budapest. Mr. Nagy is being held in Rumania.

NY Herald Tribune 1-25-58

# Report Kadar Will Resign

BUDAPEST, Jan. 24 (UP)—Premier Janos Kadar will give up his government post to concentrate on his duties as chief of the Hungarian Communist party, reliable sources said today. They indicated that the move may be announced during a session of the Hungarian parliament scheduled to open here Monday.

Mr. Kadar's most likely successor as Premier will be Deputy Premier Ferenc Muennich, the sources said.

Mr. Kadar has been serving as government and party leader since the Soviet counter-attack of Nov. 4, 1956, smashed the week-old regime of Premier Imre Nagy.



N.Y. Times 1.25.58

# Hungarian Fencer Uses Conversation of Blade

## Bankuti Overcomes Teaching Problem on Long Island

By HARRY V. FORGERON

Special to The New York Times.

LEVITTOWN, L. I., Jan. 24—

The opportunity to develop a sports hobby is one of the magnets that draws persons from the city to the suburbs. Long Island's stepped-up program of adult education offers everything from archery to zither-playing. An offshoot of the program is the Long Island Swordsmen, a fencing club.

Jim Castello, a Levittown resident who is assistant fencing coach at New York University, opened the drive to form the club after the adult education course in the sport ended here last June. He fenced in twenty devotees of the blade to start the enterprise. From this sprawling community of ranch and Cape Cod homes he drew a doctor, a lawyer, several engineers, advertising men, salesmen and housewives.

### Ex-Champion Is Teacher

"Castello obtained Louis Bankuti, a former Hungarian épée champion, as an instructor," said Fred Schnitzler, a copy writer who is president of the club. "Bankuti had left his native land during the 1956 revolution to take up residence in New York.

"As the word got around that Bankuti was teaching us, a number of former college fencers joined our group. Fellows such as Marv Amster of Ohio State, Sid Tiemann of Minnesota, Art Ward of Penn State and Al Backner of C. C. N. Y. feel that they have learned a lot from Bankuti and they have helped to instruct the novices.

"The Bankuti arrangement has worked well but we had a transportation crisis at first. Bankuti does not speak English so we were afraid he'd get lost if we turned him loose on the Long Island Rail Road. The first night I rode out with him from Manhattan and at the end of the meeting I put him back on the right train.

"We've made progress. Now



The New York Times

Fred Schnitzler, left, head of the Long Island Swordsmen, and Louis Bankuti, instructor

he rides the subway to Penn Station and has learned where to get his train. He knows that when the conductor calls 'Wan-tag' he has to get out. I always meet him at the station so he won't go astray."

How does Bankuti convey his instructions?

### Taught Many Sports

"He uses what we call the 'conversation of the blade,'" explained Schnitzler. "Our faulty strokes serve as questions and he answers them by demonstrating the proper technique. You get the point fast."

Bankuti was born in Szokolya,

Hungary, in 1916, and served in the Hungarian Army from 1940 to 1952. He was an officer in charge of athletics after completing his training.

At Ludovica Academy he taught soccer, swimming, skiing, judo, boxing and gymnastics from 1947 to 1952. During the same period he was a fencing instructor at a Budapest club. From 1952 to 1956 he taught fencing at the Tatabanya Technikum. Bankuti and his wife have a 9-year-old child.

In response to a question about the cost of taking up fencing, Schnitzler said, "I purchased a mask, jacket, sneakers, glove and two foils—all new—for less than \$40. Most fencers start with the foil and work their way up to the épée and saber. An average price for a foil is \$5, but épées and sabers run about \$10 apiece.

"We're extremely grateful to the Levittown School District, which does not charge us for the use of the corrective gymnasium in the Division Avenue High School. We meet in the gym every Thursday evening.

"All of the members chip in for Bankuti's fee, which is reasonable because our group has grown to thirty-two. I guess we pay the wholesale price.

"Since last October we have been holding Saturday competitions in Levittown under the

auspices of the Long Island chapter of the Amateur Fencers League of America. I don't think any of us will get to the world championships in Philadelphia next summer but we've acquired some skill."

Schnitzler is aided in the administration of the swordmen's group by Mrs. Ruth Sylvester and Mrs. Lois Braemert, both of Levittown, who serve as secretary and treasurer, respectively.

### Success as Officers

"The members knew what they were doing when they elected women to these posts," said Schnitzler. "When it comes to collecting dues, keeping records, sending out meeting announcements and keeping scores in competition, you can depend on them.

"We're not the only fencers in this neighborhood," he continued. "Sperry Gyroscope in Lake Success has an active club that meets at the Carle Place School and East Meadow has a fine group in an adult education program."

Schnitzler has been trimmed during his fencing career and he's proud of it. He is 6 feet 2 inches, weighs 175 pounds and has a 31-inch waistline.

"That makes me nearly as svelte as any of the nine women in our group," he said.



## World-Poll

# Public Critical of U. N. Role In 1956 Hungarian Crisis

By Elmo C. Wilson  
Director, World Poll

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In October 1956 the world was shocked by Russia's ruthless repression of the Hungarian uprising. Although much of the world rallied to provide havens for the refugees who streamed across the border into Austria, the sole collective action against the Russians was in the form of resolutions of condemnation passed by the U. N. General Assembly.

### Prince Wan Fails

The first series of resolutions, voted in November and December of 1956 condemned Russia for her repression of the Hungarian people and called for withdrawal of her troops from Hungarian soil. When these resolutions failed to move the Russians, the General Assembly in September, 1957, almost a year after the uprising, again passed a resolution of censure, this time appointing Prince Wan of Thailand to try to win compliance from the Russians. Prince Wan was unsuccessful in this effort.

To test world opinion toward the relative inaction at the time of the revolt as well as to the U. N. condemnation of Russia, World-Poll asked the following question on two separate occasions—once in August 1957, and again in December 1957, after passage of the second series of U. N. resolutions.

"Do you think the U. N. did everything it should have done in the Hungarian crisis, or not?"

In August, there were sizeable proportions who expressed no opinion—majorities of the public outside of Europe. Among those who did voice an opinion, the weight of public sentiment was clearly that the U. N. did not do as much as it should have done.

### Still Critical of U. N.

The U. N. resolution of censure in Sept., 1957 apparently did little to change opinion on this issue. After it was passed, the size of the "no opinion" was roughly the same—and in some cases, even larger. And again the predominant opinion in most countries is critical of the U. N.'s performance at the time of crisis.

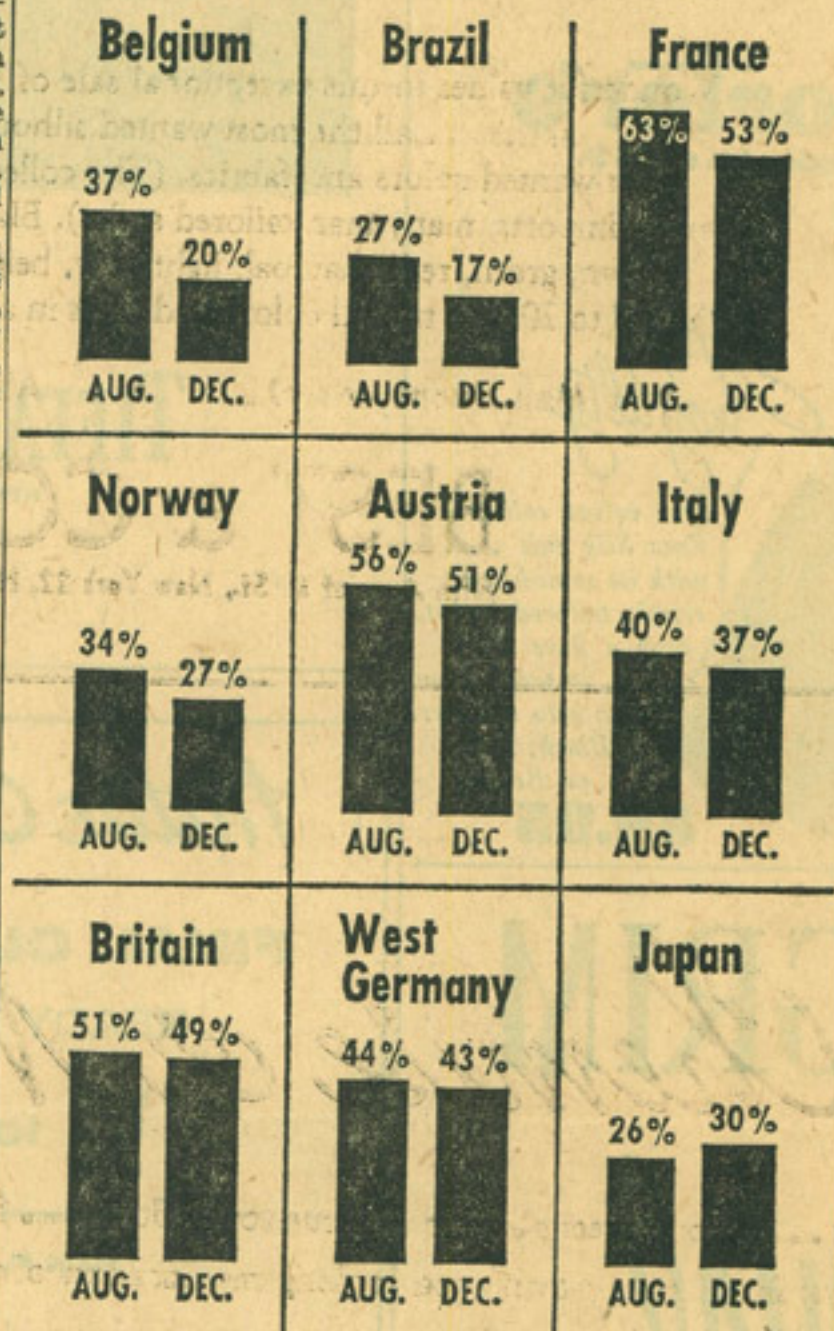
On the other hand, France, Belgium, Norway and Brazil became markedly less critical of the U. N., and Austria and Britain made slight moves in this direction. Only in Japan, was sentiment on this issue less favorable in December than it had been three months earlier.

In all countries, the better educated were more critical of the U. N. than the less well educated. Changes in opinion between August and December occurred in roughly equal proportions at all educational levels.



## Thought UN DID NOT do what it should in Hungarian Crisis:

(PUBLIC OPINION TRENDS)



revolt against Russian domination.

(The New York Herald Trib-

une World Poll is conducted by International Research Associates, the world-wide survey organization.)

### U. N. Effect Slight

The fact that the U. N. resolution of censure in September, 1957, made little real impact on world opinion is confirmed by responses to an additional question asked as part of World-Poll in December:

"The U. N. Assembly recently passed a resolution condemning Russia's handling of the Hungarian uprising. Do you feel this condemnation of Russia by the U. N. serves any useful purpose or not?"

	Yes %	No %	No Opinion %
Belgium ....	21	23	56
Britain ....	20	56	24
Norway ....	17	14	69
Germany ...	14	43	43
Austria ....	13	37	50
Italy ....	13	35	52
France ....	9	53	38
Japan ....	7	15	78
*Brazil ....	5	16	79

\*Rio de Janeiro only.

Again large groups ranging from one-quarter of the British population to over three-quarters of the non-European countries polled were undecided. But most of those who expressed an opinion—except in Norway and Belgium—overwhelmingly agreed that the resolution served no useful purpose.

### Deterrent on Soviet?

By and large, most of the conviction about the usefulness of the U. N. resolution depends upon whether the individual interviewed felt it would have any deterrent effect on Russia. A Japanese laborer said, "It'll serve a useful purpose for the cause of humanity. The Soviet will never again do this kind of thing." A Frenchman said, "Russia has been warned." Another West European said, "If one didn't stop the Russians, they would come into this country, too."

But there were also those who felt the U. N. action would have no influence on Russia: "The Russians are still there." "The Russians don't care what we think." "Russia pays no attention." "It condemns them in the eyes of the free world, but to the men in the Kremlin who have no religious beliefs, it means nothing."

Altogether, in the eyes of the average citizen, the West and the United Nations failed to rise to the needs of the crisis situation brought about by the Hungarian uprising. Somewhat paradoxically, however, as reported in last week's World-Poll, most people today are inclined to favor a policy of inaction in the event of an East German



N.Y. Herald Tribune 1. 28. 58

# Hungarian Runner Refused U. S. Visa

## Rozsavolgyi Had Been Invited To Compete Here by A. A. U.

The Amateur Athletic Union found itself in over its political head yesterday when Istvan Rozsavolgyi, Hungary's holder of the world 1000, 1500 and 2000-meter records, who was invited here for indoor track meets, was refused permission to visit this country.

In Budapest, United States authorities, on reported orders from Washington, would not give the Hungarian ace a visa. United States Vice Consul Richard Selby Jr. was reported to have informed Rozsavolgyi that he could not get the visa in time for the Boston A. A. meet, scheduled next Saturday. This was to have been the first of a series of four or five meets in which Rozsavolgyi had agreed to race the mile against Olympic champion Ron Delany.

According to the dispatch from Budapest, no hope was held out that Rozsavolgyi might get the visa later. The official news agency in Budapest said the runner then canceled the American trip.

### Ferris Surprised

The news of Rozsavolgyi's cancelation surprised Daniel J. Ferris, honorary secretary of the A. A. U., who on behalf of the organization of meet directors, had invited the Hungarian. Ferris had been apprised that the Hungarian was having trouble obtaining his visa. The State Department had agreed to expedite the visa at Ferris' request but said the final decision was left to the Budapest consul.

Other sources here indicated

that Rozsavolgyi's political affiliations may be the root of his trouble with our consulate in Budapest. The Hungarian was one who returned home from the Melbourne Olympics in 1956. Many of his teammates, including Lazslo Tabori, came to the United States from Melbourne as a result of the ill-fated Hungarian uprising against the Russians.

Rozsavolgyi was one of the three Hungarian distance racers who re-wrote the record book with their numerous feats in 1955-56 at distances from 1000 to 10,000 meters. The others were Tabori and Sandor Iharos.

Though Rozsavolgyi failed to get clearance from the United States authorities, two athletes

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## Track

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from satellite Poland and one from Communist Yugoslavia are here on A. A. U. invitation. They competed in Philadelphia and Washington last weekend and compete in Boston Saturday before making their New York debut in the Millrose games Feb. 8.

Dave Sime, of Duke, and Ira Murchison, of Western Michigan, who locked in a hot sprint series in Washington Saturday, will meet at 60 yards, the standard indoor distance for sprinters, for the first time in the Millrose meet, Fred Schmertz announced yesterday.

Sime, in his local debut in 1956, won the Millrose dash. Murchison wasn't around then. Murchison won the race last year when Sime was in Rangoon on a State Department mission. Sime ended Murchison's two-year unbeaten indoor streak by defeating the stubby little Olympian at 80 and 100 yards in Washington after losing the 70.

JESSE ABRAMSON



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# The Stage: 'Mousetrap' in Hungarian

## Petofi Theatre Offers Halasz Play Here

EGERFOGO (Mousetrap), a play in three acts, by Peter Halasz. Staged by Sandor Szabo; scenery by Henrik Benicsath. Produced by the Petofi Theatre. At the Senator Robert F. Wagner Junior High School, 222 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Janosne Kovacs.....	Boske Gabanyi
Vera.....	Eva Szorenyi
Jani.....	Laszlo Dekany
John Carter.....	Sandor Szabo
Annie.....	Kato Barczy
Balazs.....	Peter Kurthy
Balo.....	Mihaly Bogathy

AS its second presentation in a series of eight plays, the Petöfi Theatre Wednesday night gave the first performance of "Egérfogó" (Mousetrap), a play in Hungarian by Peter Halász.

Like most of the members of the Petöfi company, he escaped from Communist-dominated Hungary during the 1956 uprising. Mr. Halász achieved a reputation as a young playwright in Budapest in the brief period of freedom that Hungary knew from 1945 to 1947.

Thereafter his voice was raised only once, during the early days of the thaw that preceded the 1956 revolt, in an anti-Nazi play that applied equally well to the Communists. It became a hit in three performances, then was suppressed.

One had the feeling that



Eva Szörényi and Sándor Szabó in the "Mousetrap."

"Mousetrap" was a play that Mr. Halász had dreamed of writing during the years when he was unable to write freely. Its theme is one that has been well worked over in this country, if not behind the Iron Curtain, but the author managed to imbue it with a certain freshness.

The mousetrap of the play has two sets of jaws. Caught in one is Vera, daughter of a bourgeois family who, because of her origins, is denied the right to work. When she does find a job—

## Eva Szorenyi, Sandor Szabo in Leads

as barmaid in a Budapest hotel—it is only to learn that she owes it to the secret police and that, in order to keep it, she must become a spy. The job means a whole new life for her mother and for her young brother Jani. For their sake she agrees.

Trapped in the other set of jaws is her intended victim, an American who goes to Budapest on business, but is suspected by the Communists because he was once a member of the wartime O. S. S. He falls in love with Vera and she with him. Only after a week together does she reveal the role she is required to play. In the final act she seeks to free him from the trap, at the risk of her own future, but he neatly turns the tables and sacrifices himself for her and her family.

As Vera, Eva Szörényi gives a good performance in a role that keeps her buried in despair through the better part of three acts. Sándor Szabó is highly convincing as the American, though his lines often are not. Particularly pleasing performances were given by Böske Gabányi, as Vera's mother, and Kató Bárczy, as a cafe pianist.

H. L. K.