

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

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Imre Horvath Is Dead; Hungary Foreign Chief

BUDAPEST, Feb. 3 (AP).—Hungary's Communist Foreign Minister, Imre Horvath, fifty-seven, died last night after a gallstone operation. He had been Foreign Minister since July, 1956—before, during and after the Hungarian revolt.

An active Communist since 1918, Mr. Horvath was a member of the party's Central Committee.

He was representing Hungary at the United Nations General Assembly session when the anti-Russian revolt broke out in 1956. He held his post under the short-lived regime of Premier Imre Nagy, then was retained when the Russians crushed the revolt and installed Premier Janos Kadar.

At Last U. N. Session

He also headed the Hungarian delegation at the last session of the U. N. General Assembly and attacked the five-nation report which condemned the Russian intervention in the Hungarian revolt. Since his return from New York, he had been seen little in public and was not present at the last two sessions of the Hungarian Parliament.

Announcing his death, Budapest radio said he had been seriously ill for a long time. However, Ferenc Muennich, who succeeded Mr. Kadar as Premier last week, retained Mr. Horvath as Foreign Minister.

Andre Sik, Deputy Foreign Minister and Hungary's chief delegate at the U. N., appeared a likely choice to succeed Mr. Horvath.

Led U. N. Walkout

Mr. Horvath, Hungarian Min-

ister in Washington in 1949-'51, and in London after that, led his delegation in a U. N. walkout on Dec. 11, 1956, charging that the delegates were insulting Hungary by expressing outrage over the way Soviet troops had put down the Hungarian revolt.

His son, Imre Horvath jr., fled Hungary at about the same time and took refuge in Austria. He said that his father was a "dyed-in-the-wool Communist." He said that when he complained to his father over trial and execution of innocent Hungarians, the father replied, "It is better to liquidate hundreds of innocent people than to let one guilty person remain in the party."



Herald Tribune—United F
Imre Horvath

2.4.58

MAN TO WATCH 7

Muennich: Kadar's Boss or Lackey?

ELECTION of Ferenc Muennich to succeed Janos Kadar as Premier of Hungary on Jan. 28 simply added to the mystery of Communist politics as played behind the Iron Curtain. Mr. Kadar now holds only the post of first secretary of the Hungarian Communist party.

The question is who is really on top?

One veteran correspondent in Eastern Europe said that Mr. Kadar had given up the "formal symbol of authority for the real one" and implied that Mr. Muennich is a party hack who will be no more than a figure-head.

Another observer, with just as much experience, wrote at the same time that "Muennich is the real power (and) Muennich is a far stronger character than Kadar."

The only area of agreement seems to be that the seventy-two-year-old lawyer is a dedicated Communist, that he was strongly Stalinist until that went out of fashion, that he is personally unpopular among his countrymen, but that he has an uncanny knack for saving his own skin.

EXCEPT for the fact that he studied law and holds a doctorate, little is known of his early life. He was mobilized into the Austro-Hungarian Army at the outbreak



Ferenc Muennich

of World War I but was captured by the Russians on the Eastern Front and spent the following years in prison camps. It was there that he was converted to communism. When Czar Nicholas was overthrown in March, 1917, Mr. Muennich joined his captors and helped the Bolsheviks in their coup of November, 1917.

Then he returned to Hungary with Bela Kun to establish a Communist regime

there. That reign of terror was short-lived and the two returned to Moscow. There Mr. Muennich became a Soviet secret police agent. When the Spanish civil war started in July, 1936, the Russians gave agent Muennich command of the Eleventh International Brigade. During World War II he served as a political commissar and secret police agent with the Red Army.

BACK in Hungary after the war, he became Budapest chief of police, then entered the diplomatic service and served in Finland and Bulgaria during the final years of Stalin's life. Appointments followed as Ambassador to Moscow and to Belgrade. He was in Yugoslavia when the Hungarian revolt broke out in October, 1956.

Called home, he became Minister of the Interior in the Nagy government. When that regime fell, he was named Deputy Premier and Defense Minister in the first Kadar Cabinet. In March of last year, he was elevated to the post of First Deputy Premier.

He is an inveterate smoker of small cigars and fond of the good things of life. A big man, he has an impressive paunch.

RALPH CHAPMAN.

N.Y. Times 2.7.58

Hammaraskjold Reveals Soviet Has Invited Him to Make a Visit

He Hopes to Go in Spring— Asserts Top Arms Parley Must Be Fully Prepared

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 6—Secretary General Dag Hammaraskjold said today that he had been invited to visit Moscow, presumably to discuss United Nations affairs involving the Soviet Union. Among these is disarmament.

At the same time, Mr. Hammaraskjold said at a press conference that a conference of the heads of government on disarmament probably would not be beneficial unless thoroughly prepared in advance.

Apparently espousing the view expressed by the United States, Mr. Hammaraskjold said:

"Such a conference will not be a useful thing or yield a useful result unless very carefully prepared in advance and directed to fairly concrete questions."

He made the same comment regarding the recent proposal of Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic Presidential candidate in 1952 and 1956, that a committee of non-governmental experts, acceptable to the major powers, be established by the Secretary General to make an advisory report on means of breaking the disarmament deadlock.

No Precise Trip Plans

Mr. Hammaraskjold said that no precise plans had yet been made for the Moscow visit, but he added:

"I definitely will make an attempt to include Moscow on one of the travels across the Atlantic I will have to make in the course of the spring."

The Secretary General is scheduled to go to Malaya early next month for a conference of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in Kuala Lumpur. He previously planned to visit the capitals of some members countries of the United Nations on the way.

Recently Mr. Hammaraskjold has had talks on disarmament with Secretary of State Dulles, Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd of Britain and Foreign Minister Christian Pineau of France.

Replying to questions on the disarmament deadlock, the Secretary General suggested that one "avenue of approach" might be the elimination of various "package" proposals and negotiation on specific questions involved in the over-all aim.

"You can have a package objective, a package target, in mind and yet negotiate bit by bit," he said.

Control of Outer Space

One phase of the disarmament problem that he suggested might be settled separately was the neutralization of outer space. Various suggestions have been made that the United Na-



The New York Times

Dag Hammaraskjold

tions should take the initiative in seeking an agreement limiting the use of outer space to peaceful and scientific purposes.

The international organization, Mr. Hammaraskjold said, can be "somehow instrumental" in organizing such control. The question of the use of outer space, particularly in view of the existence of launching sites within national boundaries on the earth, is "linked up with disarmament" as a general problem, he added.

"At the same time, of course, it is a problem of a somewhat special character and, I guess, it would be treated, therefore, separately," he added.

"I would like to draw the parallel with the peaceful uses of atomic energy, which is a problem definitely linked up with disarmament but yet open for practical approach by the Governments, irrespective of a solution to the question of disarmament."

Mr. Hammaraskjold indicated that Soviet repression in Hungary might be a topic for his Moscow conversations. The Secretary General conceded that the approach of "private diplomacy" toward the Soviet Union and the Hungarian Communist Government had obtained less than had been hoped at the time of the Budapest revolt of 1956.

"Private diplomacy is a story without an end in a case like this one," he said. "It is a matter of course that as long as there is anything to be done—and from the United Nations view there is most definitely something to be done—I must watch my possibilities to do something that helps in the right direction."

In this sense, he asserted, the diplomatic approach to the Hungarian question "is in no sense concluded." Failure to make much progress in 1956 and 1957, he declared, "does not exclude further efforts and should, of course, not exclude them."

N. A. Tribune

Star

Calloway Standard 2.7

Lutherans For Easing Hungary Refugees' Status

Special to the Herald Tribune
ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 7.—The National Lutheran Council today called upon Congress to change the status of Hungarian refugees in this country on security parole to that of aliens admitted for permanent residence.

In a resolution adopted by the hundred-member council which represents eight Lutheran bodies in the United States and Canada, the group said sufficient time has elapsed since refugees from the October, 1956, revolt in Hungary arrived here for completion of security screening.

Continuation of such security paroles "causes insecurity and unjustified hardships" among Hungarians here under that status, the resolution stated. The N. L. C. asked that appropriate legislation be enacted by Congress to alleviate the situation.

End Hungarian Parole Status, Lutherans Ask

By a Star Staff Writer

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 8.—The National Lutheran Council yesterday called on Congress to enact legislation changing the parole status of Hungarian refugees to that of "aliens admitted for permanent residence."

The resolution pointed out that "ample time has now elapsed" since the Hungarian victims of Communist persecution had been admitted to the United States "to permit proper screening."

It then cited the "insecurity of those who were admitted as 'parolees'" and declared their status imposes an "unjustified and undue hardship" upon them.

Concluding Session

The statement was passed at the concluding session of the council's annual meeting here. The council has eight Lutheran church bodies representing over 5 million members, as its constituency. They are the United, Evangelical, American, Augustana, Free, United Evangelical, and American Evangelical Lutheran Churches and Suomi Synod. Dr. F. Eppling Reinartz of New York is council president.

The delegates also urged President Eisenhower and Congress to "intensify and expand programs to aid the economic, social and cultural development of other lands whose people are striving to help themselves toward improved conditions."

Other Resolutions

Among the other resolutions passed were the following:

1. Private property should not be taken for reparation and Congress should adhere to this principle "in settlements remaining for property seized under the Trading with the Enemy Act during World War II."

2. Changing conditions in rural life should inspire Congress to appoint a commission to make "a comprehensive survey of rural life and culture" in our country.

3. Call on the council's Committee on Social Trends to study the effect of mass advertising in the press, radio and television on "the welfare of morals of our citizens."

\$15 Million Help Sent

Lutheran World Relief, a welfare organization, represent-

ing the National Lutheran Council and the Board of World Relief, Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, reported that food, clothing, medicine, and other supplies totalling nearly 120 million pounds and valued at over \$15 million were sent overseas last year.

Bernard A. Confer, executive secretary of the agency, said 114.4 million pounds shipped were donated by the United States Government as surplus foods. Clothing shipments, given by American Lutherans in annual spring and Thanksgiving appeals, came to over 4.2 million pounds. Miscellaneous items, largely medical supplies and certain foods, not available through United States surplus goods, were also sent.

The council approved a 1958 budget of \$3.6 million for Lutheran World Action, fund raising agency for Lutheran World Relief and other council projects. The delegates also voted approval of a \$1.5 million budget for 1959 and one of \$1,552,000 for 1960.

Communist 'Deal' Imposed In Hungary

VIENNA (NC) — The Hungarian radio has reported that an agreement has been signed by officials of the Lutheran church recognizing Premier Janos Kadar's Communist regime as "the supreme authority ordered by God."

Janos Horvath, Kadar's chief of the state office for church affairs, signed the pact for the government, it was reported. Signers for the Lutherans were Ernoe Mihalyfi, lay superintendent, and Bishop Lajos Vetoe, who was imposed on the church by the Kadar regime.

Lutheran officials in Vienna called the Budapest agreement a Communist deal imposed on the church and signed by Communist collaborators who do not express the views of the 500,000 Lutherans in Hungary.

2-8-58



Associated Press

PURGER AND PURGED—Walter Ulbricht (left), East German Communist party boss, who ousted Ernst Wollweber (right) from the party's central committee.

E. German Reds Purge 3 Leaders Over Revolt

By Gaston Coblentz

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

BONN, Feb. 8.—East German Communist party leader Walter Ulbricht, an unrepentant Stalinist, has smashed a serious revolt against his rule on the top level of his party and has ousted three of his key opponents in the most important purge in East Germany in recent years.

The East German party's Central Committee announced today the expulsion of the high-ranking figures on charges of having organized a group that wanted to liberalize Communist rule in East Germany, rather than enforce it by Mr. Ulbricht's strong-arm methods. The three are:

Karl Schirdewan, fifty, an

East German Politburo member in charge of party cadres and a leading party ideologist. Formerly regarded as one of Mr. Ulbricht's closest associates, he was accused of having led the anti-Ulbricht faction.

Ernst Wollweber, fifty-nine, until three months ago Minister of State Security. He was accused of having prevented the security police from conducting an all-out effort against "enemy agents" and with having helped recruit new members for the Schirdewan group.

Fred Oelssner, fifty-four, a Politburo member and, like Mr. Schirdewan, a prominent ideologist. Also occupied with economic affairs, he is described as having been a somewhat pe-

See REDS—Pg. 46, Col. 4

Reds

(Continued from page one)

ripheral supporter, rather than a prime mover, of the anti-Ulbricht forces. He was expelled from the Politburo, but not from the Central Committee.

Influenced by Hungary

The main charge against the Schirdewan group is that its members permitted themselves to be influenced by the Hungarian and Polish upheavals in 1956, as the result of which they urged Mr. Ulbricht to take measures to make communism more popular.

In addition, the Schirdewan group appears to have disagreed with Mr. Ulbricht's intransigent demand for reunification of Germany on exclusively Communist terms.

Little light is thrown on this important disagreement, except that Mr. Schirdewan is accused at one point in the Central Committee report of wanting the reunification of Germany "at any price."

Mr. Schirdewan is said to have called for a "safety valve" policy toward the population, and particularly toward anti-Communist strongholds in East Germany's universities.

He is said to have stressed the need for "democratic persuasion" in dealing with restive student bodies.

Mr. Schirdewan and his followers appeared to have conceded that the Hungarian uprising was not provoked by the West, but resulted from Communist repression of the Hungarian population.

Party Meetings "Violent"

The East German Central Committee said that the liberal Schirdewan proposals imperiled the maintenance of Communist rule in East Germany.

It said that it would "very probably" have been necessary for the Ulbricht regime "to smash new counter-revolutionary actions with force of arms" if the Schirdewan ideas had been adopted in East Germany in place of Mr. Ulbricht's "decisive" methods of dealing with anti-Communist unrest.

The party meetings at which Mr. Ulbricht launched his counter-offensive against Mr. Schirdewan were extremely violent, the ouster disclosure indicated. Mr. Schirdewan was accused of having "slandered" Mr. Ulbricht and of having caused "the deepest indignation" by his "provocative" conduct.

As in the past, Mr. Ulbricht appears during the present crisis to have again retained the backing of the large Soviet armed forces encamped on East German territory. Regardless of changing trends in the Soviet Union itself, the Kremlin continues to support him as its chosen instrument in East Germany.

N Y H T Tribune

2.9.58

They Preferred Khrush to Rafe

By Drew Pearson

ON TOP of the Venezuelan revolt against a dictator, it's learned that a group of Hungarian refugees revolted against another dictator—Generalissimo Raphael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic.

Last year, Trujillo made a dramatic gesture to Hungarian refugees by offering to settle them in the Dominican Republic. Between 600 and 700 accepted his invitation but were given almost nothing to do and a mosquito-infested area near the Haitian border to be idle in.

Finally they rebelled, and 10 of them were thrown in jail. The balance then stormed the jail and released their leaders. The Dominican army then attacked.

However, the Hungarians, using sticks and stones, the same weapons they used against Russian tanks in Budapest, counterattacked. And the Dominican army, put in the embarrassing position of firing against unarmed refugees, retreated.

After the fracas, about half the Hungarians decided they preferred the dictatorship of Khrushchev back in Hungary to the dictatorship of Trujillo in the Caribbean. They went back to Hungary.

2 Strange Congressmen

AN UNTOLD STORY of how two Congressmen, supposed to protect little business, threw their weight for big business, is revealed in the secret files of the House Small Business Committee.

Strangely enough, the hatchet-work was performed by Congressmen from predominantly little-business districts, Republican Craig Hosmer of California and Democrat Abe Multer of New York. These two, aided by Republican William McCulloch of Ohio, used every trick in the book to stymie the Committee's questioning of Ralph Ablon, president of

Luria Brothers, colossus of the scrapiron industry.

Their efforts were so effective that Chairman Wright Patman of Texas angrily demanded of Hosmer: "Do you want to hear the testimony or not?"

Though the Committee files were loaded with evidence that small competitors were being driven to the wall by Luria's control of scrap steel, Hosmer and Multer insisted that the Committee probe was out of order because the Federal Trade Commission already was investigating Luria on monopoly charges. Hosmer even tried to argue that the Supreme Court was against congressional investigations, a new wrinkle.

"I think Mr. Hosmer is right," chimed in Multer. "I am against conducting investigations solely for the purpose of exposure, or solely for the purpose of making a record that will make somebody look good or bad."

Effective Snafu

THIS LEFT the Committee slightly aghast, since the main purpose of congressional investigations is to make exposures. When Democrat James Roosevelt of California recovered from the shock, he shot back: "We not only have a right, we have an obligation to go into this matter, because it could be years and years before the FTC comes to any conclusion. If we stopped our investigation merely because the FTC also was doing it, this would mean that we would throw small business to the wind for three or four years."

Finally, after Hosmer and Multer had snafued the hearing for most of one morning by interrupting testimony, objecting to documents offered by Committee Counsel Everette MacIntyre, and other filibustering on behalf of Luria, Chairman Patman exploded:

"Please, please let the counsel ask the questions he is trying to ask. Are we going to take the attitude that because the FTC has these same documents we are not going to permit them to be introduced? Suppose it is necessary for us to bring in such documents? Let's put everything in the confidential record and then determine later on what part will be

made public, if any. As it is, we haven't got started at all. We are doing nothing."

Republican Walter Riehlman of New York also was irked by the obstructing tactics of Hosmer and Multer. He finally threw up his hands and exclaimed: "I don't think we are getting anywhere. So far I haven't gotten a thing. I don't even know where we are."

Undismayed, Hosmer shot back: "If we are going to fight the battle of the FTC and a number of other things, we are going to be here forever. My only point is that if there is no adverse effect on small business, this inquiry is unnecessary."

"How do we know whether there is if we don't have testimony first?" acidly suggested Democrat Sidney Yates of Illinois. "All we have done today is throw roadblocks in the way. Let's listen to the testimony."

Luria's president, Ralph Ablon, who was supposed to be the witness, hardly opened his mouth, so effectively did Hosmer and Multer yakety-yak the proceedings. After about two hours, Chairman Patman finally gave up. He told Ablon to return the next day. His testimony will be reported in a subsequent column.

The Allison Story

INSIDE REASON why Ambassador John Allison was abruptly called home from Indonesia was because he had the courage to disagree with Secretary of State Dulles.

For weeks, Allison had been bombarding the State Department with cables urging the United States to support the Indonesians in their bitter row with the Dutch. He advised Dulles that our current policy of strict neutrality is getting us nowhere—it not only infuriates the Indonesians but also the Dutch. We might as well stand up and be counted on one side or the other, Allison warned.

The Communists, he advised, are taking advantage of our neutrality and making tremendous inroads. Dulles flatly refused to change his policy, however, and finally got so irked at Allison he was yanked home allegedly for consultation but actually to be transferred to another job.

Wark Post
2.9.58



To Discuss Hungary

Hungarian-born actress Ilona Massey, wife of Washington attorney Donald Dawson, will speak on "Hungary—Freedom" during a luncheon Thursday at 12:30 p. m. at the Luther Place Memorial Church, Thomas Circle.

Rozsavolgyi Gets Visa; in Mile Run

By Jesse Abramson

Istvan Rozsavolgyi, the Hungarian footracer who holds the world records for 1,000, 1,500 and 2,000 meters and membership in the four-minute mile set, finally received his United States visa yesterday and a seat on a plane arriving at Idlewild Thursday morning.

The New York A. C., one of the sponsoring clubs which invited him here, immediately announced Rozzy as the seventh starter in its Baxter Mile at Madison Square Garden Saturday night. The Hungarian will be one of four new contenders—starters, rather—against Olympic champion Ron Delany, who goes after his 20th straight indoor mile victory and third straight in the Baxter Cup.

O'Brien, Morris Arrive

Arriving from Germany yesterday for the 90th anniversary N. Y. A. C. gave and needing no visas were two readily identifiable Californians—two-time Olympic shotput champion Parry O'Brien, holder of world indoor and outdoor records, and Ron Morris, a 15-foot vaulter from U. S. C. They had competed in indoor meets in Dortmund and Frankfurt, where, on Saturday, O'Brien became the first man to smash a world record outside the United States. He boosted his own figure from 61 feet 5¼ to 61-8½, and informed Dan Ferris that all indoor requirements were observed in his performance. He

used a leather-covered shot and tossed it from a board circle.

Rozsavolgyi will have only two days and perhaps one workout to prepare himself for his American debut and his first try on a board track.

Under the circumstances Rozsavolgyi is hardly the man likely to force Reluctant Ron to break the indoor mile record, at least not in the Baxter Mile. He has been in training though for some time, since he was invited to come here for all the February meets. Visa difficulties held him up.

Listed for the N. Y. A. C. and the National A. A. U. championships (Feb. 22), Rozsavolgyi may be invited to run a special race at the I. C. 4-A. championships in the Garden March 1. Cleveland also put in a request for him yesterday for the K. of C. meet there next month.

The other newcomers taking the mark with Delany in the Baxter will be Oregon's Jim Grelle, 4:07.1 runner-up to

Continued on page 4, column 1

Rozsavolgyi in Mile Run

(Continued from page one)

Ron's 4:06.5 in the N. C. A. A. mile last June; Poland's Zbigniew Orywal, moving up from

the 880 and 1000 which he has been running in recent meets, and Peter Close, of St. John's, metropolitan intercollegiate mile champion, who is getting ready for the I. C. 4-A. mile.

Eddie Swinburne, N. Y. A. C. meet director, rounded out his mile field with Maryland's Burr Grim, whose hot Wanamaker Mile pace of 58.5, 1:58.6, 3:03.5 should have lured Delany to a record, and little Jim Beatty, of Fort Jackson, S. C.

O'Brien's 61-8½ shotput in Frankfurt was a tonic to Parry, who was in bad shape last summer and had to quit his favorite sport when his hips locked in a discus throw. Unlike the Millrose A. A., the New York A. C. lets the shotputters perform in the Garden. Top man against him is Joe Marchiony, the 255-pound Manhattan sophomore, whose best is 54-9¾. . . Morris vaulted 14-9½ in Germany in his first indoor meet and said he likes a board runway. Two 15-footers, Don Bragg and Jerry Welbourn, will test him Saturday in his New York debut. . . Bob Gutowski, back in Los Angeles for exams, will return for the A. A. U. meet. . . Jim Lyons, vaulting judge, called a rare foul on Bragg for climbing up the pole during one of his vaults Saturday. In 33 years, no such foul was ever called here.

2-11-58

Wash Post

Hungarian Gets America Visa

BUDAPEST, Feb. 10 (AP)—Hungarian Distance Runner Istvan Rozsavolgyi today received a visa that will enable him to go to the United States and take part in the American indoor championships. He holds the world record for the 1000 and 2000 meter runs.

Hungarian Miler Arrives At Last

Rozsavolgyi to Try for Mark in Races With Delany Here

Istvan Rozsavolgyi made his long-awaited arrival in New York yesterday. The Hungarian runner, whose off-again, on-again plans to race Ron Delaney here had kept the transoceanic cables humming for nearly a month, proved to be an impressively determined athlete.

Just as soon as he had cleared customs at New York International Airport, Idlewild, Queens, where his plane had landed nearly three hours late, and deposited his traveling gear in a midtown hotel, he headed post haste to Riverdale for a workout on Manhattan College's board track.

It was Rozsavolgyi's first taste of board-track running and he was surprised to learn that he would be racing on wooden saucers that measure eleven laps to the mile rather than six or seven laps as he had imagined.

"But I'm not going to worry about it," said Istvan, who struck observers as a well-conditioned, dedicated runner who should do well here.

"The indoor mile record is 4.03.6?" he inquired. "Then I'll try to break it. In any race, I always run to break the record."

The slender 29-year-old Budapest clerk could have added that

he had had fair success with these tactics. He holds the listed world records for 1,000, 1,500

and 2,000 meters, set other marks that since have been broken and has a 3:59 clocking for the mile.

He'll match strides with Delany, whom he never has raced before, in the Baxter Mile at the New York Athletic Club games at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night and a week later in the Amateur Athletic Union's national championship mile.

He also has permission from the Hungarian Athletic Association to compete in a special race in the Interecollegiate A. A. A. A. championships on March 1. He may stay no longer than for that meet.



Pan American World Airways
Istvan Rozsavolgyi as he arrived yesterday at Idlewild

N Y Herald Tribune 2.15.58



Herald Tribune—United Press

TOOLS OF TRADE—Hungarian champion runner Istvan Rozsavolgyi holds up shoes made especially for him in Hungary in hotel room here. He will wear these shoes tonight in Baxter mile in Garden.

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