

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

Reunion in Budapest
1958. 04. 1-15.

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Star 4.1.58

Kadar Aided By Russian

wreaths on the United States memorial but no American officials attended. The Western countries then were observing a boycott of the Hungarian regime installed after the crushing of the 1956 revolt.

Today United States Charge d'Affaires Garret Ackerson, jr., headed the four Americans who went to the memorial where American flyers shot down during the war used to be buried. The bodies have now all been removed.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, April 1 (AP).—On his first foreign visit as Soviet Premier, Nikita Khrushchev comes to Budapest tomorrow to help celebrate Hungary's World War II liberation with Janos Kadar, the man who helped crush the country's 1956 revolt.

The Soviet leader has just reaffirmed his power by taking over the job of Premier as well as Communist Party boss. Kadar quit as premier last January but retained the more important post of First Secretary of the Hungarian Reds.

On Friday the two leaders will stand together at the base of Lenin's statue which Hungarian rebels pulled down 18 months ago. Together they will celebrate the anniversary of Russia's liberation of Hungary from the Germans in 1945.

The two will review units of Hungary's army which was rebuilt after its collapse during the revolt. They perhaps will also inspect some of the Soviet forces stationed in Hungary under the Warsaw Pact.

Mr. Khrushchev will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and his new first deputy premier, F. R. Kozlov.

The visit was interpreted here as a glowing indorsement for Kadar, whose prestige also got a boost as a result of his recent visit to Yugoslav President Tito.

British and American diplomats turned out at their war memorials today, joining high Hungarian officials in placing wreaths to commemorate the war dead.

Last year the British barred any ceremony at their memorial. The Hungarians laid

COURT HERE FREES HUNGARIAN EXILE

**Dr. Bela Fabian Acquitted
in Soviet Picketing Case
—Woman Also Cleared**

Dr. Bela Fabian, a member of the Hungarian Government in exile, was acquitted yesterday in Special Sessions Court on a charge that he had interfered with policemen who were making an arrest.

One of those called as a character witness for Dr. Fabian was Nicholas Kallay, who was Prime Minister of Hungary from 1942 until the occupation of his land by the Nazis in 1944.

Dr. Fabian was accused of interfering with the arrest last April of Mrs. Zoltan Buray, one of 600 persons who were picketing the headquarters of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations, 685 Park Avenue. Mrs. Buray was on trial for assaulting a patrolman. She also was acquitted.

The justices who freed Dr. Fabian and Mrs. Buray were Louis I. Kaplan, John V. Flood and Anthony Maglio.

In announcing the unanimous verdict of the court after a two-day trial, Justice Kaplan said:

"We have decided the issues here. The Court at no time disbelieved the police officers but the facts here are manifold. The pickets were trying to bring to the attention of the world the cause of liberty.

"Dr. Fabian is an outstanding citizen of New York and the world. He wanted to call the world's attention to the fact that liberty was missing from Hungary, the place from where he came."

Testifies on Reputation

Mr. Kallay testified that he had known Dr. Fabian in Hungary where the latter was a member of Parliament and a judge of the criminal court. He said his reputation in the American-Hungarian community was "the best."

Assistant District Attorney Salvatore J. D'Amico told the Court that the duty of prosecuting Dr. Fabian and Mrs. Buray was "an onerous one because of the background of these people and the cause they represent."

A patrolman had testified at the trial that Mrs. Buray had struck him with a Hungarian flag during the demonstration and that Dr. Fabian had tried to stop him from arresting her.

Dr. Fabian was represented by Adolphe A. Berle Jr., former Assistant Secretary of State, and Albert B. Mark.

U.S. TALK ON HUNGARY IN U.N. IRKS SOVIET

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 1—The United States declared today that human rights were being repressed by "the desire in many countries for security, for national stability or promotion of national interests."

The statement was made by Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, United States representative on the Commission on Human Rights.

"It would be cynical and unreal beyond belief if we were to pretend that the specter of Hungary does not sit silently at this table today," she said.

Mrs. Lord's reference to Hungary was immediately denounced as "demagogical" by Andrei A. Fomin, the Soviet representative.

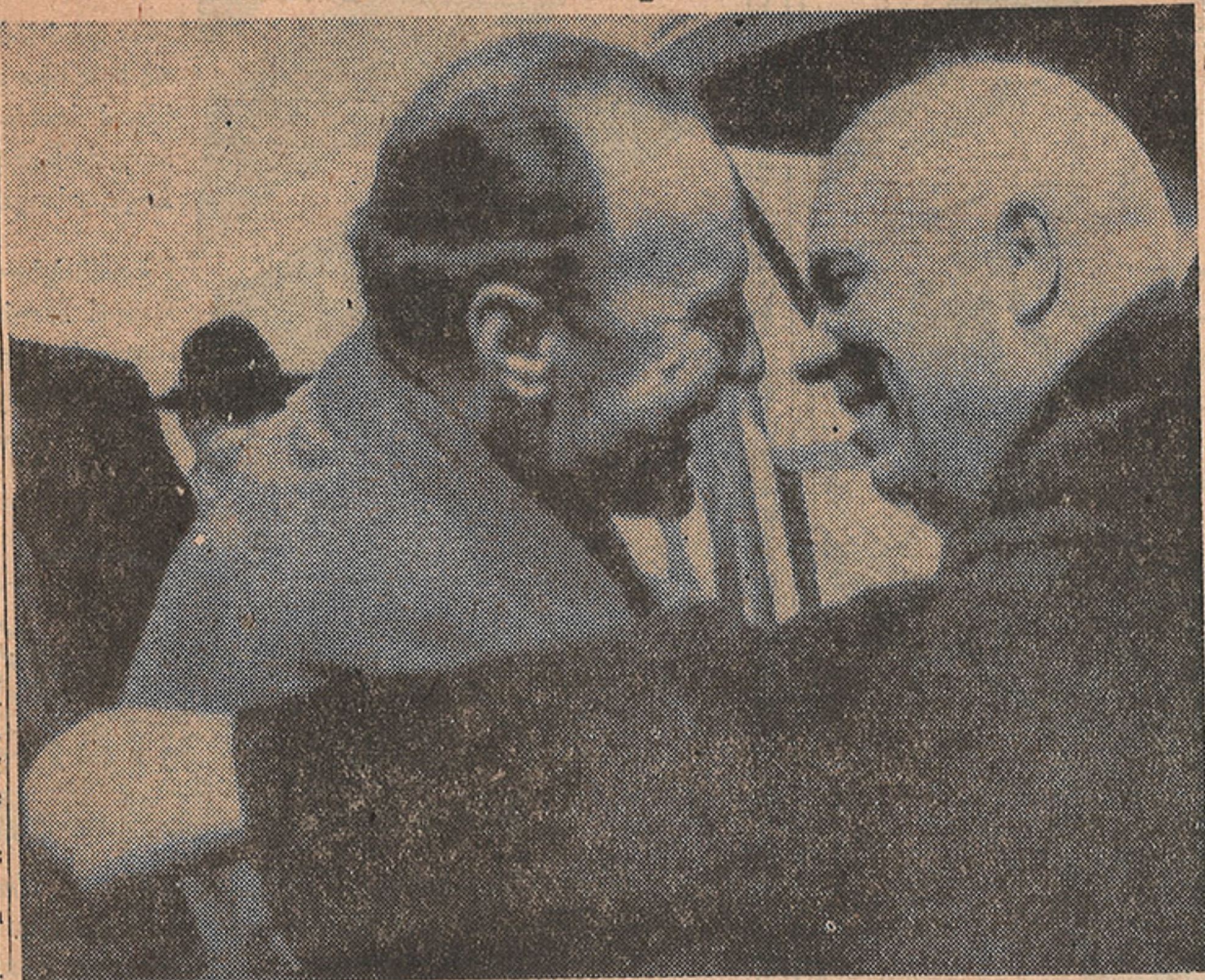
Mrs. Lord said she did not suggest "that tragic Hungary is the only chapter in the annals of human rights which records a sad lack of progress or an even sadder regression in the field of human rights today."

Mrs. Lord conceded that Negroes in the United States had been deprived of their full rights, but she cited recent progress, particularly in the desegregation of public schools.

Mr. Fomin complained that her speech was out of order. The purpose of the meeting, he said, was to seek means of promoting human rights rather than to attack member governments.

N 45 miles H. 3. 58

Khrushchev Arrives in Budapest for Talk With Kadar



Associated Press Radiophoto

Janos Kadar, Hungarian Communist leader, welcoming Nikita S. Khrushchev yesterday

By ELIE ABEL

Special to The New York Times.

BUDAPEST, Hungary,
April 2—Nikita S. Khrushchev told the Hungarian people today that as long as they had the friendship of the Soviet Union there was nothing to

fear from foreign enemies. Waving a statesmanlike black homburg, the new Soviet Premier whistled into Ferihegy Airport at 10:45 o'clock this morning aboard a TU-104 jet transport. It was Mr. Khrushchev's first trip abroad since

the demotion of Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin, his former traveling companion. Foreign observers who had seen Mr. Khrushchev more than once over the last several years

Continued on Page 11, Column 3

N Y Herald Tribune 4.4.58

Reunion in Budapest

"Mr. Khrushchev was in a jovial mood, and he smiled and waved to the airport crowds as he was greeted by Janos Kadar, chief of the Hungarian Communist party. . . . Both the airport and the ten-mile highway into the city were heavily guarded."

History, which has witnessed many ironies in recent years, can present few scenes to match the mockery of justice described by the above words from our news story of yesterday. Kadar, the hangman of Hungary, and Khrushchev, whose tanks kept him in power, are holding a reunion in Budapest that outrages the living and affronts the dead. At the scene of the crimes of October and November, 1956, they and their aides have gathered, ostensibly to celebrate the anniversary of the Nazi withdrawal in 1945, but actually to devise the most effective methods of tightening the Communist hold on Hungary.

Kadar, according to some reports, finds his position as Hungary's boss less secure than he wishes, and would like renewed support from Khrushchev. Two months ago, Kadar stepped down as Premier, turning the title over to Ferenc Muennich, while he himself retained the more powerful post of first secretary of the Communist party. In terms of actual policy, this was an insignificant step;

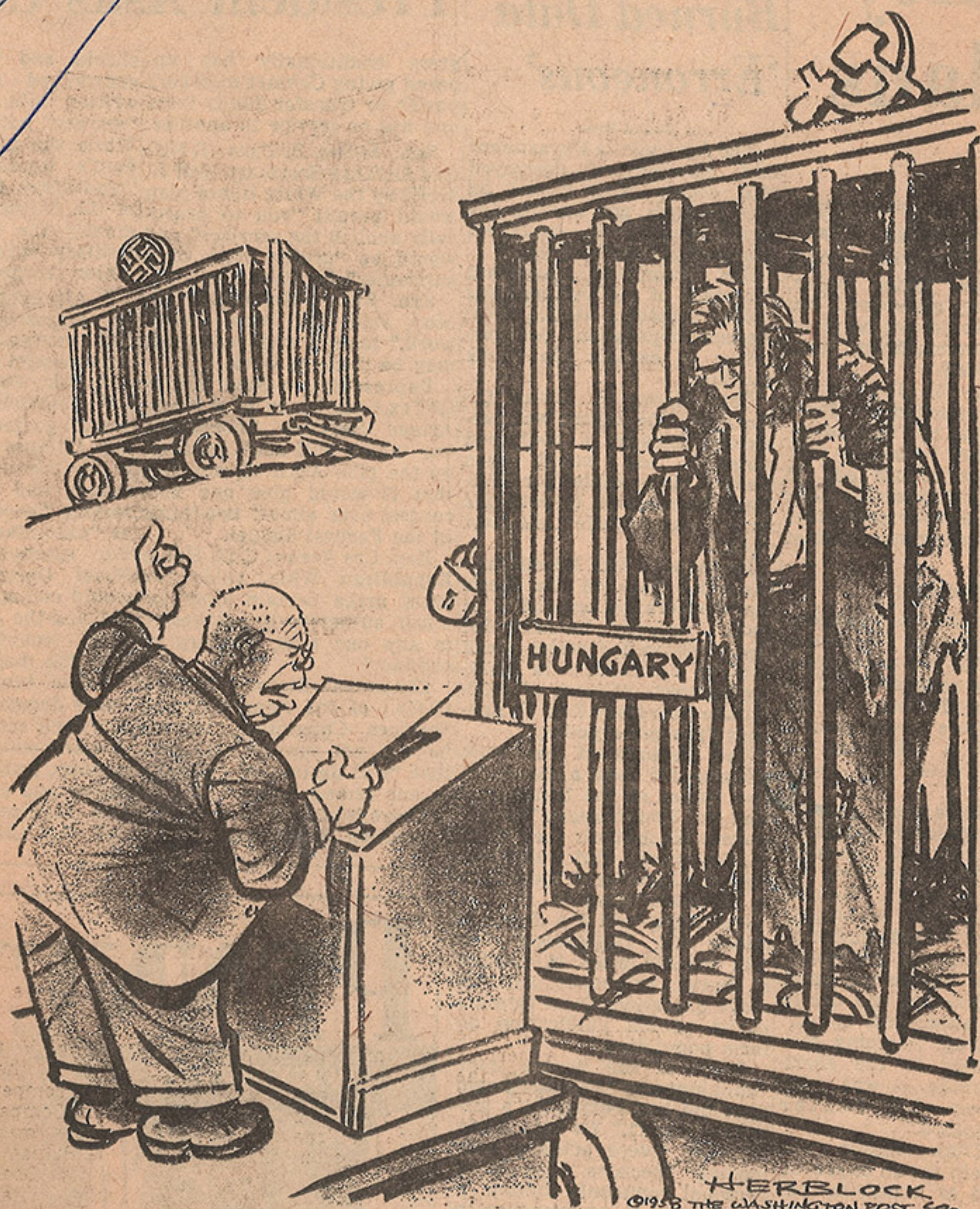
besides, it would make very little difference to the Hungarian people whether they were ruled by Kadar or Muennich, both of whom are reliable Communists.

Whatever intent may lie behind the Khrushchev-Kadar meeting, the embrace of these two men at the airport is in itself enough to remind the world that the Soviet crime against Hungary has neither been punished nor expiated. Khrushchev and Kadar have shaken hands over countless Hungarian martyrs whose blood still cries out from the ground in eternal reproach to the conscience of mankind.



W ash Post 4.4.58

“ — This 13th Anniversary of Your Liberation — ”



Wark Post

N.Y. Times

Star

Kadar Sees Action Soon On U.S. Ties

Reuters

BUDAPEST, April 4—Communist Party Chief Janos Kadar said tonight there will soon be an "interesting initiative" to secure closer relations with the United States.

Kadar was talking to Western reporters at a state reception in honor of visiting Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Kadar was asked whether he and Khrushchev had spoken about the possibility of a new initiative to improve relations between the United States and Hungary.

Kadar said, "We have spoken about relations with America several times."

Kadar said Hungary wanted improved trade relations with the West, including the United States. American businessmen were shrewd enough to realize this was in their interest, he added.

Kadar said Hungary wished the United States would appoint a minister to Budapest as part of the normalization of relations.

Kadar indicated that there was no Hungarian intention at present to join any extended version of the Polish plan for a nuclear-free zone covering the two Germanys, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Asked if there was any possibility of an extension of the plan to include withdrawal of Soviet troops from the East European countries concerned, he replied "You cannot have everything at once."

In reply to other questions, Kadar said that Matyas Rakosi, former leader who fell from power shortly before the 1956 uprising, would never regain the leadership of the country "as long as Hungary exists."

KHRUSHCHEV TWITTED

Jobless in U. S. Held Better Paid Than Soviet Workers

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's boasting about the Soviet economy brought a twitting retort here today that an unemployed man in the United States was better paid than a Russian worker.

Lincoln White, State Department press officer, made this comparison in commenting on Mr. Khrushchev's derogatory remarks in Budapest about the United States.

Mr. White noted that Mr. Khrushchev had described the United States as "old and decadent" and added:

"It is perhaps pertinent to point out that in the 'old and decadent' system even an unemployed worker receives a higher income than the average fully employed worker in the country Mr. Khrushchev represents."

Mr. White said the "average unemployed worker here gets approximately \$35 a week and the average fully employed worker in the Soviet Union gets about \$24 a week."

H. S. 58

Be Tough, Khrushchev Tells Hungary's Reds

STALINVAROS, Hungary, April 5 (AP)—Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev warned Hungarian Communists today that if a new revolt comes they must not depend on Russian help.

Speaking to an outdoor crowd of 20,000 in this steel mill town built by the Communists and named for Stalin, Mr. Khrushchev said:

"You should not think that if the counterrevolution comes again you can depend on the Russians to come again and help. You must help yourselves."

He spoke without notes. Apparently he did not mean to imply that he unconditionally banned future armed Soviet support. Much of his speech was devoted to the help the Soviet Army gave Hungarian Communists in the 1956 revolt.

Foreign military observers estimate that there still are 60,000 to 80,000 Soviet troops in the country.

It was the fourth day of the Soviet Delegation's visit to Hungary.

For his first excursion out of the capital, Mr. Khrushchev picked a town closely identified with the old idea that every Communist country must have its own heavy industry. The 1956 rebels considered Stalinvaros a white elephant in a country without iron ore or coking coal.

Mr. Khrushchev was benignly critical of the Hungarian Communists but shook his fist when he threatened:

"We tell the enemies of socialism and communism that we do not care if you curse us, but if you touch us, you will regret it."

He urged more toughness on the Hungarian party.

"I advise you not to look just

in front of your noses," he said. "Look beyond. Your class consciousness should be stronger and you should see more clearly who is a friend and who is an enemy. You must be tougher, so tough that your enemies will always know that the Hungarian working class will not waver for a minute."

Hungary Purge Speedup Seen

By the Associated Press

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev apparently has ordered Red leaders in Hungary to broaden and speed up a purge of non-Communists from positions of potential power or influence.

That was the probable significance seen by experts here today in Mr. Khrushchev's declaration in a speech at Stalinvaros, Hungary, that that country's Communists must not count on Soviet help if a new revolt develops.

Washington authorities did not interpret this as a reversal by Mr. Khrushchev of the Soviet policy of October-November, 1956, when Moscow's armored divisions were used to crush an anti-Communist revolt.

They took Mr. Khrushchev's words to mean, instead, that he wants to impress on Hungary's Communist ranks that they must be ruthless in eliminating what the Reds call "bourgeois" or middle-class influences in Hungary's political life.

Red Party Chief Janos Kadar said in Budapest last night that the problem of Hungarian-United States relations was gone over in his talks with Mr. Khrushchev during the last few days. He said there would be some interesting move on Hungary's part. An aide later said Hungary wants to exchange ministers with Washington.

Wark Post 4. 6. 58

Keep Hands Off Hungary, West Warned

Khrushchev Advises Budapest Leaders To Toughen Up

By Carl Hartman

STALINVAROS, Hungary, April 5 (AP)—Nikita Khrushchev warned the West today to keep hands off Hungary. But he told Hungarian Communists they had better be ready to fight their own battles if another revolt breaks out.

The Soviet Premier said his Government thought long and hard before it sent troops to crush the 1956 uprising. He told Hungarian Communists to toughen up.

"You should not think that if the counter-revolution comes again, you can depend on the Russians to come again and help," he declared. "You must help yourselves."

Apparently Khrushchev did not mean to imply he was imposing a strict ban on Soviet armed help. Rather, it seemed he was speaking as a father telling his son that he was getting big enough now to take care of himself. He implied that if the son got into real

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Don't Touch Hungary, Khrushchev Tells West

trouble the father would be there to help.

Shaking his fist, Khrushchev warned the West:

"We tell the enemies of socialism and communism that we do not care if you curse us, but if you touch us, you will regret it."

[Neither Budapest Radio nor the official Hungarian news agency MTI broadcast Khrushchev's statement that Hungarian Communists should not expect Soviet military aid in any future uprising, United Press reported from Vienna.]

[In Washington, authorities saw in Khrushchev's speech an order to purge non-Communists from positions of potential power or influence. They expected Khrushchev's visit to Hungary would be followed by a wave of arrests.]

Speaks With Ferocity

Though Khrushchev said he had not intended to make a speech in this industrial city named after Stalin, he ended up by giving the Hungarian Communists both a lecture and a crack on the knuckles. He spoke with some ferocity about putting down the 1956 revolt.

"We had to make a decision," he said. "Should we help or stand aside? We thought a long time what to do. Then we decided we could not stand by to watch the hanging of Communists and the best sons of the working class."

The Russians recently ordered many of their troops

home from Hungary, but foreign military observers here estimate that from 60,000 to 80,000 will remain.

Urging the Hungarian party led by former Premier Janos Kadar to tighten up its ranks, the Soviet leader said:

"I advise you not to look just in front of your noses. Look beyond. Your class consciousness should be strong and you should see more clearly who is a friend and who is an enemy. You must be tougher, so tough that your enemies will always know that the Hungarian working class will not waver for a minute."

4th Day of Visit

Khrushchev came to Stalinvaros in an entourage of Russian, American and German automobiles. It was the fourth day of his visit to Hungary. He stopped on the 40-mile route from Budapest to wave to cheering crowds, listen to a Gypsy band and on some occasions to say a few words. Kadar was with him.

He toured the Stalinvaros steel works, a movie theater and a few apartments.

At the mass meeting in Gorki Square, he climbed to the speakers stand and said he hadn't planned to speak. He had no notes.

"But they told me there was going to be a lunch," he said, "and you know we have a slogan—no work no eat."

N Y Herald Tribune

Hungarians Are Heard In Piano, Violin Recital

By Francis D. Perkins

Ede Zathureczky, violinist, and Bela Boszormenyi-Nagy, pianist, the partners in Tuesday night's sonata recital at Town Hall, are Hungarian musicians who are now teaching at the University of Indiana. Their program included two Hungarian works, Bela Bartok's First Rhapsody and the locally new Second Sonata by Andor Veress. The standard repertory was represented by Mozart's Sonata in G major (K. 301), Brahms' Sonata in G major and Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, Op. 30, No. 2.

Mr. Zathureczky had made his New York debut in 1925, but has not been heard here for many years. His colleague was playing for the first time here. They form a sonata team of unusual distinction, in the skill, coordination and dynamic proportion of their performances and also in their interpretative unity and mutual understanding.

The violinist's tone was engagingly individual in its color and timbre. It was not always polished. The quality was somewhat grainy at times, with an occasional touch of opacity in the lower notes, and a slight roughness here and there higher up. But the span of hues was generous and impressive, increasing in vividness as the

program advanced, and this, with his insight into the music and revelation of expressive detail, made Mr. Zathureczky's playing hold a listener's attention where a highly burnished but more conventional performance might have lost it.

The pianist also displayed technical deftness and sensitiveness, with a command of fine points of hue and volume. There was consistent lucidity and justness of balance. Ample and appropriate vigor marked outspoken passages for piano alone in the Beethoven work, but the violin's share of the program was never overridden.

The Veress sonata, with a rhapsodic first movement and a finale suggesting a rapid folk dance, is distinctly Hungarian in flavor and melodically appealing, although rather discursive. Its performance did full justice both to its savor and diversity of moods.

In the Bartok rhapsody, Mr. Zathureczky's playing had a spirited boldness, momentum and glowing color which fully realized the music's essential atmosphere. Both artists gave an impression of intimacy and understanding in the Mozart and Brahms sonatas, but their interpretation of Beethoven was most memorable for its blend of sensitiveness and enthusiasm.

4.10.58

N Y Times

VIOLINIST, PIANIST HEARD IN RECITAL

Ede Zathureczky and Bela Boszormenyi-Nagy Offer Program in Town Hall

By HAROLD C. SCHONBERG

Two Hungarian-born musicians collaborated to give a distinguished recital Tuesday night in Town Hall. They were Ede Zathureczky, violinist, and Bela Boszormenyi-Nagy, pianist. Both currently teach at Indiana University.

Mr. Zathureczky, who came to America in March, 1957, has not been heard here since the Nineteen Twenties, when he appeared with orchestra. More recently he was head of the Academy of Music in Budapest, where he succeeded Ernst von Dohnanyi.

He is a violinist something on the order of Joseph Szigeti. He is not a complete technician, sometimes he produces harsh sounds, and sometimes he is even slightly off pitch. But always his playing is that of a fine and sensitive musician, animated by the spirit of the composition, shunning display, and displaying considerable character.

His interpretations thus managed to be consistently interesting. The subtleties of dynamics he drew from his violin at the beginning of the slow movement of Brahms' Sonata in G were something that only a superior artist could produce, while the direct, masculine flow of Mozart's Sonata in B flat (K. 454) helped to support a conception that avoided the pretty-pretty sounds that only too often pass as good Mozart playing.

In both compositions there was never a flabby phrase or a

Theatre Tonight

"BED TIME," a play by Deric Riegen. At the Royal Playhouse, 62 East Fourth Street, at 8 o'clock. Cast includes Virginia Carroll, Anne Waugh, Allen Leaf and Charles Tyner. Directed by Mr. Riegen.

let-down in the musical tension that was created. When Mr. Zathureczky turned to Bartok's First Rhapsody, it was with complete authority. Other violinists have played it with greater tonal splendor, but few with equally bracing rhythm.

Mr. Boszormenyi-Nagy was never an accompanist but always a complete partner in the proceedings. He was never afraid to rise to a full fortissimo, confident that the violinist would hold up his end (which Mr. Zathureczky invariably did). A fine technician and a thoughtful musician, Mr. Boszormenyi-Nagy made as good an impression as his colleague.

They also presented, in addition to Beethoven's C minor Sonata, the first New York performance of Sandor Veress' Second Sonata. Mr. Veress is a contemporary Hungarian composer, whose two-movement sonata is rather free in form. It uses modern-sounding harmonies mixed with strong elements of Hungarian nationalism. A first hearing failed to turn up many original ideas, though obviously the writing is that of a competent craftsman.

N Y Times



AT RECEPTION IN BUDAPEST: Archbishop Joseph Groesz, Roman Catholic prelate, greeting Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, who visited Hungarian capital last week.

Associated Press

4.13.58

N Y Tribune

Nikita in Hungary

Tough talk came from the new Soviet Prime Minister, Nikita S. Khrushchev, on his visit to Hungary, which ended in mid-week. The gist of it was that the Soviet Union intended to keep its firm grasp on its satellite nations in Eastern Europe — regardless of any East-West summit conference, and regardless of any satellite revolts.

The words of Khrushchev were particularly harsh in the setting of Hungary, where Soviet tanks brutally crushed a popular anti-Soviet uprising in 1956. At the time, Moscow blamed the uprising on "reactionaries" and "imperialists." Speaking in a coal-mining town west of Budapest — one of the last strongholds of the 1956 revolt — Khrushchev told a glum audience: "If the enemies of the working class or provocateurs try to make a putsch or a counter-revolution in any Socialist country, I tell them from here that all the Socialist countries and the forces of the U. S. S. R. are ready at any moment to unite and give their help."

Then with logic that must have seemed contradictory to some of his listeners, Khrushchev ruled out all international discussion of the satellite countries on the ground that it would constitute meddling in their internal affairs.



Associated Press

Khrushchev was given a doll last week on his visit to Hungary.

entering too many "trial courses," and trying to graduate everybody.
Curricular trouble, in the opinion of the principals, is the No. 1 thing wrong with the schools today.

TO GET at two specific criticisms of the schools today, these questions were asked of principals:

Do you think there is too much attention given to athletics today in our high schools?

Yes 61%
No 39

Many people say that our students are not required to read enough books. Do you agree or disagree?

Agree 63%
Disagree 25

Qualified 9
No Opinion 3

In the matter of athletics, it should be pointed out that the principals are not against sports in schools per se. It is mainly a question of athletics, especially competitive ones, being over-emphasized at the expense of other courses.

HERE is how typical principals would "grade" the schools today:

'Freedom' Is Relative In Hungary^{P. 13}

By Katherine Clark

International News Service Correspondent Katherine Clark covered the Hungarian freedom revolt in the fall of 1956 and has visited the country several times since from her Vienna base. Here is her report on her latest trip.

BUD A PEST—Hungarians have gained some surface freedom and some real freedom since their revolution 17 months ago, but a Westerner is shocked by the yardstick that must be used to measure that freedom.

The surface picture is far different from the times of terror under former Communist boss Matyas Rakosi. In the cafes, rock 'n' roll blares forth unendingly. The "Anna" coffee house has a new American juke box which cost 2000 hard-to-get dollars. In the hotel bars the Voice of America is turned on regularly. There is more food in the market and prices have not risen.

There are American movies showing to packed houses and even an American play, "Tea-house of the August Moon." In the restaurants and clubs, the food is better than before and the people roar with laughter as political joke after political joke makes the rounds.

THESE JOKES perhaps express best what freedom is in Hungary. Hungarians have always told them, but in the Rakosi days not to strangers and not so publicly.

There are no controls over artists as there were in the old days. Artists who stick to sculpting and painting are, for the moment, free to do what they want. Not so the writer and the journalist.

This is freedom that says, "Do what you want so long as you don't influence the minds of the people. You can have rock 'n' roll and modern art, but don't try to learn or write the truth."

The Journalists Club is closed, as it has been since the revolution. Sometimes press conferences are held there but it is no longer a gathering place where journalists can keep one another informed or where the foreign press can mingle with them.

FINE TEACHERS considered politically unreliable have been getting dismissal notices even from the technological universities which need scientists badly. No foreign publications except Communist ones can be bought.

To some extent, non-party members have better job chances than in the past. The regime is so nervous about the thousands of party mem-

bers who wavered during the revolt that someone who has no political record at all may have a better job today than a Communist has, but no one expects this to last.

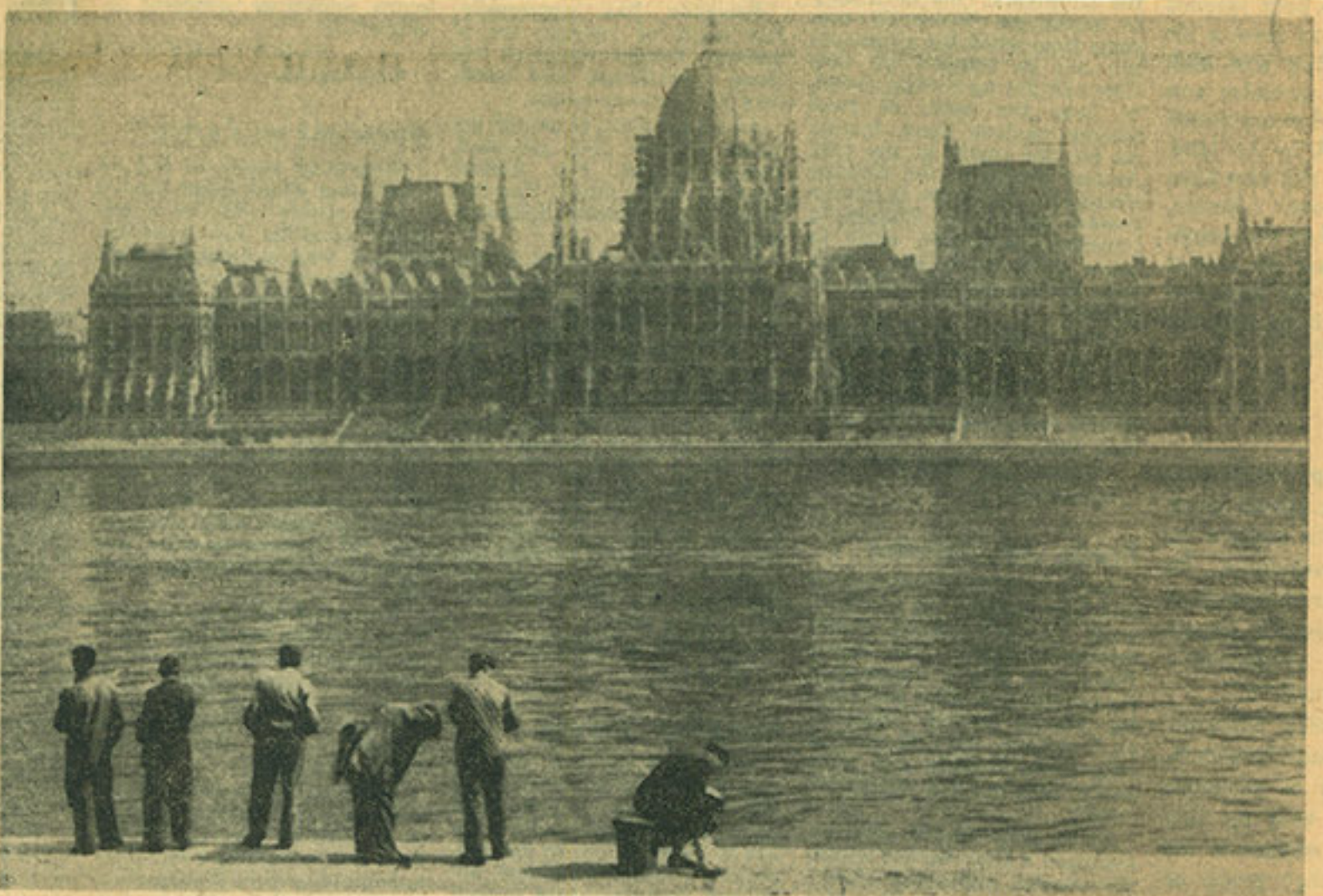
The peasant also is relatively freer. In fact, a worker said that he felt freer simply because the peasants were not so frightened any more, which meant that they brought more food to market.

As for the churches, they are packed. There is religious instruction once again in the schools. During the first eight school years, students get two hours a week of religious instruction if the parents have signified that they desire it. Today 47 per cent of those students are receiving such instruction. The state pays the priests just as it does the teachers.

However, elementary school teachers have recently been told that it is part of their duty to call on parents and try to persuade them not to ask for religious instruction for children. This seems to be the Hungarian yardstick of freedom. You can have religious instruction for your child if you want it, but the teacher must tell you not to.

BUT IN HUNGARY there is one freedom that doesn't exist at all. It is a freedom that the West takes so much for granted that it is not even mentioned in the Atlantic Charter—freedom to travel.

Only the trusted or well guarded sport and cultural groups can go "outside." The restless, curious, energetic, intelligent Hungarian sees the outside world through movies, plays and books.



All is peaceful today on the banks of the fabled Danube, but there is a red star on the dome of Parlia-

ment at top center and some vital freedoms are still missing, though rock 'n' roll is rampant.

W ash Post 4. 13. 58