

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

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NYH Tribune

Wants Hungary On Summit List

Msgr. Bela Varga, chairman of a newly formed Hungarian Committee composed of emigre leaders who left Hungary after the Communist "putsch" in 1946 and the uprising in 1956, urged leaders of the Western powers yesterday to insist that the question of Hungary be included in the agenda of any forthcoming summit conference.

At a press conference in the Committee's headquarters, 125 E. 72d St., Msgr. Varga said Western heads of state should also demand "that the Russians conduct a plebiscite in Hungary under United Nations or other international auspices." He described Hungary as "an open national prison" with 100,000 Soviet troops guarding a population of 10,000,000 and 25,000 political prisoners crowding the jails.

NYT news

Hungarian Group Formed

The formation here of the Hungarian Committee, headed by Msgr. Bela Varga, last freely elected Speaker of the Hungarian Parliament, was announced yesterday. The committee is a combination of the Hungarian National Council, organized ten years ago, and the National Representation of Free Hungary, formed a year ago. National offices are at 125 East Seventy-second Street.

NYT news

4, 18. 58.

Adenauer and Macmillan Favor German Unity as Summit Topic

Also Say World Disarmament Should
Be Major Issue at Such Session—
Bonn Head for Free-Trade Zone

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

and West Germany declared today that disarmament and the reunification of Germany should be emphasized at a meeting of Western and Soviet heads of government.

A joint communiqué was issued by the two governments at the conclusion of three days of discussions of international problems by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

the proposal of Adam Rapacki, Polish Foreign Minister, for a zone in Central Europe from which nuclear weapons would be barred, Dr. Adenauer said:

"There is no point to the Rapacki plan because we do not intend to attack Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria or Hungary."

During the day Dr. Adenauer presented a check for 50,000 Deutsche marks (\$12,500), to the Very Rev. R. T. Howard,

Provost of Coventry Cathedral, for the Cathedral Reconstruction Fund. The building was destroyed during a Nazi bombing raid in 1940.

Dr. Adenauer and his party will return to Bonn by plane tomorrow.

Nuclear Arms Poll Defeated

Special to The New York Times.

BONN, Germany, April 18—The Government won a preliminary skirmish today in its fight to head off a national referendum demanded by the Opposition on the planned nuclear armament of the West German forces.

The lower house of Parliament rejected a Socialist motion for an immediate debate of its draft bill providing for a nation-wide vote on nuclear armaments.

Chancellor Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union was joined by its coalition partner, the German party, and the Free Democratic party in snubbing under the Socialist motion.

The plane arrived uneventfully on station over the Atlantic, 500 miles from the coast after a one-hour and twenty-six minute take-off. Its station known as "Brass Badge," is an imaginary line, running roughly north and south for 100 miles.

Station in the Sky

SEVERAL members of the 960th A. E. W. Squadron, from the Otis base at Falmouth, and two military observers, climbed a crew of twenty men and men. The men in several tons of assorted equipment and gear, and more than ten tons of gasoline, motor vehicles, and other supplies, were taken to the control tower at "Adelaide 544," where they boarded the four-engine plane known to the control tower as "Adelaide 544." The mission ended shortly after midnight.

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Boy's-Eye View of the Hungarian Revolt

BOY WITH A GUN.

By James Dean Sanderson. 277 pp.
New York: Henry Holt and Company. \$3.95.

Reviewed by
ROBERT C. HEALEY

THERE is a suspenseful Hitchcock quality to this boy's-eye view of the 1956 Hungarian uprising. His distinguished father shot down by the Russians, his older Communist brother hanged on a lamp post, fifteen-year-old Pál Petöfi is catapulted into maturity and responsibility in a matter of days. In the midst of desperate events on every side he even finds time to mature sexually.

The Petöfi family had a proud and ancient democratic record in Hungary. Pál's paralyzed father, a discarded leader of the Small Shareholders party, had broodingly worked out a plot to arouse the country singlehandedly by assassinating the chief of the secret police. He dies at his window sniping at the Russians, grudgingly disappointed by the spontaneous revolt that frustrated his carefully rehearsed plans.

Pál's brother Ferenc, an ambitious party official disowned by the family, had come to have vague hopes of reforming the Communists from within. The boy is forced to stand by while a mob strings up his brother in the street. In a powerful and moving episode Pál, rifle slung across his shoulders, trudges all the way across embattled Budapest to lead his brother's baby and little girl to safety. He knows he is now head of the family.

Pál sees only one way to be true to his father's memory. With an amiable Russian soldier, who has come over to the Hungarian fighters, he kills the chief of the secret police after a nightmare chase in a suburban villa. With the Russians rapidly regaining control of the city, he rejects his chance to escape to Austria in favor of celebrating his sixteenth

birthday fighting for freedom at home.

"Boy With a Gun" moves through a multitude of incidents with crispness and authority. James Dean Sanderson, an American who is obviously familiar with the Hungarian setting and atmosphere, has convincingly sketched

in all the confusion and cross-currents of the revolt. In tracing Pál's progress from the emotional vacillation of adolescence to the firm, almost rigid, determination of maturity he pays homage to the youngsters who did most of the fighting and dying for freedom in Hungary in 1956.

N 45 news

MOSCOW-BELGRADE CONFLICT

The seventh Congress of the Yugoslav Communist party will open today under the cloud of a new flare-up of the Soviet Yugoslav ideological conflict. The countries of the Communist Bloc have refused to send delegations to the Yugoslav Congress, and the Soviet Communist party's theoretical organ, *Kommunist*, has published the most bitter attack on the Yugoslavs' ideology since Stalin's death.

This must be a bitter blow indeed to the Yugoslav Communist leadership. For a long time the leaders in Belgrade believed—as Tito indicated publicly in November, 1956—that the Muscovite rulers were divided into two groups, one "good" headed by Khrushchev, the other "bad" headed by Molotov and Suslov. With the obvious evidence of recent months that Premier Khrushchev was far and away the most important figure in the Soviet Union, the Yugoslavs must have thought they had every reason to suppose that their relations with Moscow would improve. Instead, they have now been attacked in terms which are at the opposite extreme from the humble words of apology and regret that Khrushchev uttered when he visited Belgrade in the spring of 1955. Molotov, exiled to remote Ulan Bator, could not have done a more vigorous job of attacking the Yugoslavs' heresies than has now been done by the organ of the party which Khrushchev heads.

It will be interesting to see whether the Yugoslavs are again denied Soviet economic aid in a pattern repeating that which followed the worsening of Soviet-Yugoslav relations after the dispute over the significance of the Hungarian revolution. In basing their hopes on the views Khrushchev expounded to them, the Yugoslavs seem to have forgotten that the Soviet interest in dominating the world Communist movement must operate as a force on any man who rules in Moscow. If the Soviet Union is to dominate the world Communist movement, it must claim a monopoly or near-monopoly of the right to decide what is and is not "correct Marxism-Leninism." This monopoly the Yugoslavs challenged, and now they know this is unacceptable to Khrushchev too.

N 44 Tribune

U. N. Chief Urged To Help Free Hungary's Jailed

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Apr. 21. —Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold today was asked to use his good offices with the Soviet government to secure the release of Hungarian political prisoners.

Dr. Bela Fabian, chairman of the Federation of Hungarian Former Political Prisoners made the request in an interview with the Secretary General.

Some 3,000 persons were arrested, as a "precautionary measure" immediately before the recent visit to Hungary of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, and "after the termination of Mr. Khrushchev's visit they are still being held," Dr. Fabian said. He asked for the release of all Hungarians imprisoned, sentenced to death or deported to the Soviet Union and to Red China after the Hungarian revolt of 1956.

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Hungarian Restaurant

A Hit at Brussels Fair

By Gaston Coblentz

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS, Apr. 21.—One of the ironies of the Brussels world's fair is the Hungarian pavilion, which is presenting to the world an unblemished picture of conditions in Hungary barely eighteen months after the suppression of Budapest's anti-Communist revolt.

The pavilion erected by the regime of Hungarian Communist party chief Janos Kadar is one of the most tasteful and pleasant among those of the smaller countries at the forty-two nation fair.

It has a particularly popular, gayly decorated glass-walled restaurant which has been crammed, since the fair opened last week, with distinctly bourgeois customers of all nationalities, tapping their feet to the lilting music of a Magyar orchestra.

Americans are frequently seen at the tables. The restaurant is not more than twenty yards from the American pavilion.

The displays at the Hungarian exhibition include high-grade samples of aluminum products, electric meters and some nuclear science-research equipment, all manufactured in the Budapest area; an artistically arranged cultural exhibit; a gracefully laid out general display, a painting gallery with seats for tired visitors, and a souvenir shop.

American Prices High

BRUSSELS, Apr. 21 (AP). —

The prices for refreshments at the American pavilion in the World's Fair apparently are scaring off many Belgians, a check showed today.

A number of Belgians have been asked whether the prices, which are high even by American standards, are typical of those in the United States.

In the "typical" American ice cream parlor at the pavilion, a 15 per cent service charge is added to each bill in accordance with local custom. This makes a malted milk cost

nearly seventy cents, a sundae fiftyeight cents and ice cream sodas forty-six cents, in terms of American money.

A correspondent who paid thirty-five cents for a hot dog reported that most of the customers seemed to be American tourists rather than Belgians or other foreigners.

The average Belgian earns \$30 a week.

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Vatican Says Greeting Proves Prelate Is Not Free



Associated Press

The photo of Archbishop Joseph Groesz with Nikita S. Khrushchev at Budapest reception

Special to The New York Times.

ROME, April 24—A widely publicized handshake between Nikita S. Khrushchev and a Hungarian Roman Catholic Archbishop drew the comment from the Vatican today that the latter obviously was not a free man.

The prelate is the Most Rev. Jozsef Groesz, 70-year-old Archbishop of Kalocsa and acting head of the Catholic hierarchy in Hungary. The

titular head of the hierarchy and Primate of Hungary, Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty, is in refuge in the United States Legation in Budapest.

A photograph, which was published by The New York Times April 13, showed Archbishop Groesz greeting the Soviet Premier during his visit to the Hungarian capital. Both were smiling.

Referring to the picture, L'Osservatore Romano, Vatican newspaper, said today

that in Hungary Catholics "virtually are prisoners of the bureaucratic and police machine, even when they seem to enjoy apparent personal freedom."

The Vatican newspaper said that after Soviet forces crushed the Hungarian uprising in November, 1956, the Communist regime put pressure on the Catholic hierarchy, and on Archbishop Groesz in particular, to obtain their collaboration.

Bartok in America

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THE NAKED FACE OF GENIUS:
Béla Bartók's American Years.
By Agatha Fassett. Illustrated. 367
pp. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Com-
pany. \$5.

Reviewed by
HERBERT KUPFERBERG

THE last five years of Béla Bartók's life—1940 to 1945—were spent in the United States. For him, as for many another composer, they were years of financial insecurity. Besides, Bartók's music had difficulty finding receptive soil in America; in the last year or two of his life foreshadowings of its eventual success appeared in the form of commissions and engagements. But Bartók's music attained solid recognition only in the decade after his death; indeed, perhaps it took the tragedy to accelerate the triumph.

This book is a highly personal story of Bartók's last five years, told by a woman who had known him in the early days in Hungary and who helped him and his wife acclimate themselves to America. Mrs. Fassett writes not so much about Bartók's music as about his apartment hunting in Manhattan and Forest Hills, his finicky dietary habits, his medical ups and downs and, most detailed of all, his summer vacations in Vermont, spent on Mrs. Fassett's farm.

It was on that farm that Bartók learned something about the American hinterland, including such New England phenomena as the hired man and unproductive land. Mrs. Fassett reports that the sight of uncultivated land bothered Bartók; to permit good farm land to serve only as a summer resort was, in his eyes, to go contrary to nature. "Being unproductive is like being dead," he told her.

Much of this falls into the classification of what Siegfried Sassoon once called "small talk about great men." The very title of the book indicates a certain excess, and Mrs. Fassett, a musician herself, plays it *fortissimo* throughout. The conversations recorded in the book are exhaustively long; most of them obviously are reconstructions, and some are so ornate in structure that they seem to have come from a novel rather than a book of reminiscences.

Yet curiously, despite its extensive devotion to such matters as the thoughts that raced through Mrs. Fassett's head as she rang the bell to an apartment where a party was being given for the newly arrived Bartóks, this book creates an effective, even a moving picture of the composer in an alien land, not to say an alien world. Bartók's love for the countryside; his absorption in his work; his confidence in his eventual vindication—all these aspects of his character and his career were apparent in his American years, and they shine brightly through the trivialities that encumber Mrs. Fassett's story. Moreover, the picture of Bartók that eventually emerges is such as to whet one's appetite for his music, which perhaps is the ultimate test of any book about a composer. Twelve pages of photographs and a list of works are included, but there is no discography (aside from the advice to consult the Schwann LP catalogue) and no index.

Herbert Kupferberg is Record Editor of the Herald Tribune.

N Y Times

WALTER IS CRITICAL OF HUNGARIAN VISAS

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP) —Representative Francis E. Walter said Monday that the State Department had "deliberately violated the spirit if not the letter" of the Refugee Relief Act in issuing about 6,356 non-quota immigrant visas to the first Hungarian refugees.

The Pennsylvania Democrat charged that these had been chiefly Communists and members of the Hungarian Secret Police who fled to Austria as the Hungarian freedom fighters rose against their oppressors in October, 1956.

He said the action that he described as illegal had been taken despite advisory opinions by the Justice Department and the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House that authority existed under the McCarran-Walter law to admit refugees on a parole basis pending final screening.

Mr. Walter's statement was contained in a report by the House Judiciary Committee on a bill to grant permanent residence to 31,738 Hungarian refugees brought to the United States through Dec. 31, 1957. The bill was approved by the committee last week and is awaiting an expected approval by the House.

Representative Walter said the bill itself represented "the proper approach" to the Hungarian refugee problem under the parole authority granted the Attorney General by the McCarran-Walter Act.

H-3058