

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

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1958. 05 1-15.

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Explain Visit: Church Prisoner In Red Hungary

VATICAN CITY (NC)—
Bishops in Hungary are
"virtual prisoners" of its
Red government, a Vatican
official stated here in com-
menting on reports that a
Hungarian prelate had left Buda-
pest to visit Moscow.

The prelate is Bishop Endre
Hamvas of Csanad, who report-
edly has gone to the Soviet Un-
ion with a delegation of two
Protestant bishops and 24 other
Catholic and Protestant clergy-
men.

The group went to Moscow fol-
lowing a speech in the Hungarian
Parliament by Minister of State
Gyula Kallai in which he de-
clared that relations between the
Church and the Communist re-
gime must be based not merely
on "peaceful coexistence" but on
"active cooperation."

Kallai also demanded that
Church authorities give "effective
protection and moral support" to
the so-called "patriotic priests."

Kallai's reference to the
"patriotic priests" was viewed
as the Communists' reaction to
the Holy See's recent excom-
munication of three such priests,
Fathers Richard Horvath, Miklos
Beresztoczy and Hanos Mate.
They were excommunicated by a
decree of the Sacred Congrega-
tion of the Council for ignoring
the Holy See's edict of July,
1957, that priests may not serve
in the Communist-controlled
Hungarian Parliament, of which
all three are members.

Had No Choice

(In Vienna observers said that
Church authorities in Hungary
obviously had no choice but to
accept the government's invi-
tation to send a Catholic dele-
gation to Moscow.

(Catholic leaders in the Aus-
trian capital regard it as pref-
erable that the delegation was
headed by a bishop leading loyal
priests rather than made up ex-
clusively of "patriotic priests."
They believe that Hungarian
faithful are unlikely to be misled
by what they call a "new Com-
munist propaganda stunt.")

The Vatican official who com-
mented on Bishop Hamvas' trip
here is a specialist in eastern
European affairs at the Secre-
tariat of State. He said:

"In Hungary as in other Com-
munist peoples' republics, Cath-
olics—bishops, clergy and the
faithful—are virtual prisoners of
the police and bureaucracy, even
when they appear free.

The Vatican City daily, *Osser-
vatore Romano*, echoed the of-
ficial's statement in commenting
on a recent photograph showing
Archbishop Jozsef Groesz of
Kalocsa, acting head of the Hun-
garian hierarchy, shaking hands
with Soviet Premier Nikita
Khrushchev during the latter's
visit to Budapest.

The newspaper pointed out
that Archbishop Groesz had
been condemned to 15 years in
prison in 1951 for his firmness
in upholding the rights of the
Church. It added that if the
Archbishop now shakes hands
with the Premier, "it is proof of
the terror established by (Hun-
garian Communist party leader)
Janos Kadar and his men since
the repression (of the anti-Com-
munist uprising) in November,
1956."

NY Times 5.4.58

ARPAD CALOCAY SR.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 3 (A) — Arpad Calocay Sr., a former major general in the Hungarian Royal Air Force Engineers, died yesterday while undergoing surgery. His age was 66.

Mr. Calocay fled from Hungary when it was overrun by Russia in 1945. He came to the United States in 1951 and worked at menial jobs until 1954, when he was employed here as an architectural engineer.

He began his military career as an artillery officer in World War I, transferring later to the Engineers. Mr. Calocay is credited with the construction of a number of military and civil airfields in Europe.

Hungary Limits House Owning

VIENNA, May 3 (Reuters) —

The Hungarian Presidential Council has decreed that no citizen can own more than two houses, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported today. A new decree yesterday laid down that these houses must not consist of more than six rooms. Apartment and other buildings that have been confiscated by the Government will not be returned to their former owners, the decree added.

Wark Post 5.6.58

NY Times

Missile Sites in Hungary, West Germany Charges

MUNICH, Germany, May 5 (P) — West German Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss accused Russia today of threatening the Free World by building missile bases in Czechoslovakia and Hungary. base, at Neubiberg, was the last American base in Bavaria. American airmen stationed there and at other U. S. bases in Bavaria have been sent home or transferred to other overseas assignments.

By naming Hungary, Strauss added a new detail to a charge first made last month by Norwegian Foreign Minister Halvard Lange. Lange said such bases are being built in Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, but did not mention Hungary. Strauss added, however, that the Russians are building missile bases in what was formerly East Prussia, now divided between Poland and the Soviet Union. Strauss did not say so, but he presumably meant the bases are located in the Soviet part of East Prussia.

Strauss made his charge at a news conference after participating in ceremonies at which the U. S. Air Force turned over a local air base to West German control. The Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany and the Soviet Union have denied the earlier charge made by the Norwegian Foreign Minister.

SOVIET BASES REPORTED

West German Official Calls Hungary Missile Site

MUNICH, Germany, May 5 (P) — Franz Josef Strauss, West German Defense Minister, accused the Soviet Union today of threatening the free world by building missile bases in Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

By naming Hungary, Herr Strauss added a new detail to a charge first made last month by Halvard M. Lange, Norwegian Foreign Minister. Dr. Lange said such bases were being built in Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, but did not mention Hungary.

Herr Strauss made his charge at a news conference following ceremonies at which the United States Air Force turned over an air base to West German control. The base, at Neubiberg, was the last United States base in Bavaria.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 5 (Reuters) — The Government described today as "unfounded" a recent statement by Dr. Lange that missile bases existed in Czechoslovakia.

Leaders Visit In Bulgaria

WARSAW, May 5 (P) — Polish Communist leader Wladyslaw Gomulka flew to Bulgaria today on a tour designed to shore up relations between independent-minded Poland and the other Eastern European Communist states.

Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz accompanied the Party Secretary on the flight to Sofia.

They will spend several days in the Bulgarian capital and then travel to Budapest and Bucharest for conference with the top officials of Hungary and Romania.

The Polish press called the trip a means of further strengthening the unity and friendship between the Socialist countries.

Editorials paid special attention to the fact that Gomulka, who swept into power in a virtually bloodless revolt on Oct. 19, 1956, just four days before the Hungarian revolution, was going to Budapest for the first time.

Sources said Gomulka, who has refused to be cast in the standard Communist Party chief mold, agreed to visit Hungary only on the insistence of Soviet officials.

They wanted him to make a public show of support for Hungarian Communist leader Janos Kadar who took over with Soviet backing when the Red Army crushed the rebellion.

5-7-58

N Y T news

REFUGEE BILL PASSED

House Paves Way for Entry of 31,000 Hungarians

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UP)—The House passed a bill Monday paving the way for 31,000 Hungarian refugees to become permanent residents of the United States.

The bill, approved without objection and sent to the Senate, would apply to refugees admitted to this country as temporary parolees. The first 6,100 brought to the United States after the Hungarian revolt in the fall of 1956 were given visas entitling them to permanent residence.

The bill would carry out President Eisenhower's 1957 request that permanent status be granted the parolees. However, it would use a different procedure.

Hungarian parolees would be

given a check by immigration officials after they had been in this country two years. Those cleared would be granted permanent residence retroactive to the date of their arrival. This would shorten the waiting period before they could seek citizenship.

PILOT HELPS U. N. PUT NAME IN SKY

Airline Flier's Emblem Idea, Supported by His \$5,500, Follows Chat With Crew

A United Airlines pilot of multiple interests has sold his company on a thoroughly non-commercial idea.

The line is affixing the emblem of the United Nations beside the passenger entrance on the exterior of all its 190 planes.

Six other domestic lines, canvassed by the same energetic pilot, have indicated readiness to follow suit. They are Alaska, Delta, Flying Tigers, Lake Central, Northeast and Southern.

The scheme dates to a conversation in the cockpit of a United DC-6 flying from Denver to New York a year and a half ago. The Hungarian revolution was at its height.

Crew Discusses Peace

In command of the airliner was Capt. Charles Dent of Allentown, Pa., who has flown 14,000 hours in sixteen years with United. Beside him was Richard Munger, a former Navy pilot. At the engineer's post was James Dunn, who had a special interest in Hungary. He had bailed out there from a B-17 during World War II.

The crew got to chatting about the Hungarian turmoil and about what they, as individuals, might do to promote world peace. In the months ahead they followed up by studying numerous alternatives, discussing the issue with colleagues and passengers, and even by passing out a questionnaire.

Captain Dent meantime received some unexpected publicity. Unable to lower his gear after a flight to Los Angeles last fall, he had to land his DC-7 on its belly on the foam-soaked runway.

The landing was so skillful that none of the eleven passengers or five crewmen was even slightly hurt.

\$5,500 Bonus Donated

United gave Captain Dent a \$5,500 bonus. He has donated the entire sum to the United States Committee for the United Nations to help put across his program for promoting the world organization.

The United Nations has endorsed the program. It has authorized participants to use the words "We believe" with the emblem.

The program also won endorsement from pilot unions of thirty-two free nations at a recent meeting in Bogota, Columbia.

Captain Dent hopes the emblem idea will be adopted by many industries in many nations on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

As a result of his missionary work, several steamship companies have agreed to go along. A physician uses the emblem on his prescriptions. A law firm, a church, a manufacturer and a jeweler have printed it on their

Star

Two Hungarians Flee To West Under Fire

VIENNA, May 7 (AP).—Two 17-year-old Hungarians braved tommygun fire from Communist border sentries in the first successful sprint to Austrian soil in more than a month.

Several bullets hit Austrian territory, and Austrian authorities are investigating to determine the extent of the border violation.

The incident occurred April 30. The youths were Zoltan Szalmassy, a student, and Gabor Papp, an electrician.

Work Post

Hungary Lawyer Group on Trial

Reuters

BUDAPEST, May 6 — A group of lawyers alleged to have played a leading "counter-revolutionary" role in the Budapest Lawyers Association during the 1956 Hungarian revolt went on trial today for "plottings."

The case, due to continue in the Municipal Court on Thursday and on May 12 and 14, was held in private today. A notice in red pencil outside the courtroom said "Closed Session."

Chief accused is Zsigmond Jarmay, chairman of the Association's "Revolutionary Committee," which was active until well into 1957.

5.8.58

NYT news

9,000 HUNGARIANS STILL NEED REFUGE

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., May 7—Dr. Auguste R. Lindt, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, expressed hope today that the last of the Hungarian refugees would be permanently resettled by the end of 1958.

Of the 200,000 who fled from Hungary during and after the 1956 revolt, permanent homes are needed for 9,000, Dr. Lindt said.

He said 200 children were born to refugees in Austria in February, while only 150 were resettled.

Dr. Lindt said it would be "a marvelous contribution" if the United States would accept 5,000.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, May 7—Representative Francis E. Walter said today he would recommend that the United States admit more than 80,000 Dutch refugees from Indonesia. The Pennsylvania Democrat said in an interview that 1,700 of the refugees were agricultural or industrial technicians.

Only 9,000 Hungarians Still in Camps

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., May 7.—Dr. Auguste R. Lindt, U. N. High Commissioner for Refugees, said today the Hungarian refugee problem has been 95 per cent solved, and the remaining 5 per cent cannot be forgotten and should be resettled this year.

Dr. Lindt's current goal is to find homes and places in society for 8,000 Hungarians who wish to leave Austria, and another 1,000 who want to leave their temporary asylum in Italy. These 9,000 refugees are all who remain in camps of the 200,000 who left Hungary at the time of the 1956 rebellion.

The economic recession has made ten times for difficult the task of placing the refugees this year, he said, despite the interest of governments and trade unions in finishing the job. Some 38,000 Hungarians have been settled in the United States and "it would be a marvelous contribution" if America could take 5,000 of the remainder, Dr. Lindt said.

NYT Tribune

Poles Decline To Back Kadar

From News Dispatches

BUDAPEST, May 9—Polish Communist leader Wladyslaw Gomulka arrived today for a 3-day visit long awaited by the Hungarian Communists who took office after the Russians crushed the 1956 revolt.

"You will experience during your visit that the counter-revolution has strengthened the adherence of millions of Hungarians to socialism (communism). The fight against class-betraying revisionism and sectarian mistakes committed in the past is being consistently organized and led by the Party and the Government."

Kadar also spoke of the need of friendship and unity between Communist countries "led by the Great Soviet Union."

Later, at the opening meeting in the Parliament Building, Cyrankiewicz said Polish-Hungarian friendship is stronger than before World War II because "the ideology of Marxism-Leninism . . . binds us together."

Polish and Hungarian Communist leaders do not see eye-to-eye on the 1956 Hungarian revolt.

Observers at a reception tonight in the Czechoslovakian Embassy reported that

In a restrained speech at Ferikegy Airport, he lauded the "struggle waged by the Hungarian people," said little about the present Hungarian regime and made no reference to the Soviet Union.

Soon after his arrival, Gomulka and his party, which includes Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz, opened talks with Hungarian leaders in the Parliament Building.

Western observers are waiting to see whether Gomulka will endorse the present Hungarian regime as fully as the Hungarian leaders would like.

Gomulka was greeted by Hungarian Communist boss Janos Kadar, Premier Ferenc Muennich and other Hungarian leaders at the airport where a welcoming crowd of about 4000 assembled.

"The Polish people," Gomulka said in reply to Kadar's welcoming speech, "put a high value on the struggle waged by the Hungarian people, particularly since we know under what difficult conditions it has been waged." He said, "The achievements of the Hungarian people contributed in significant measure to the strengthening of the Socialist camp."

But Gomulka did not speak of the "counter-revolution," as Hungarian Communists now call the 1956 revolt.

Kadar told the Polish delegation:

GOMULKA SILENT ON UNITY OF REDS

Polish Leader, in Budapest,
Does Not Echo Kadar Plea
for Close Party Ties

By JOHN MacCORMAC

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, May 9—Wladyslaw Gomulka, whose trip through the Eastern bloc apparently is intended by Moscow to demonstrate the unity of the Communist camp, arrived in Budapest today but said nothing about unity.

His activities were reported by the Budapest radio.

In Sofia, where M. Gomulka, Polish Communist party chief, spent the last four days, a joint declaration was issued yesterday. It stressed "the significance of the ideological unity of the Communist parties" and supported "the two-front fight against revisionism on the one side and sectarianism and dogmatism on the other."

On his arrival in Budapest, M. Gomulka was given his cue on the airfield by the Hungarian party leader, Janos Kadar, who reminded him that a manifesto issued last November by the Communist parties meeting in Moscow had "formulated as our basic task the strengthening of the unity and cooperation" of the Communist parties.

To counter the threat of West German armament and atomic armament generally, said Mr. Kadar, "it is our uppermost task and duty to make even closer the unity of the peace camp headed by the mighty Soviet Union to strengthen the Warsaw Pact and our own defense capabilities."

M. Gomulka's short speech of reply hardly touched on political issues. He spoke simply of "the notable results achieved by Hungary under very hard circumstances."

There was speculation in Budapest as to whether M. Gomulka was maintaining his reserve until the outcome of the tense relations between Moscow and Belgrade had become known. It was believed that his Hungarian hosts would set the stage so that before he departs for Bucharest Monday he will be compelled either to commit himself or to make it obvious that he is defying Moscow.

The Warsaw central Communist organ, Trybuna Ludu, had announced that the purpose of M. Gomulka's visit was "to improve cooperation and tighten the ties of friendship" between the two countries.

Poland also hopes to sell coal to Hungary.

NY Times 5-10-58



FLOWERS FOR GOMULKA: Wladyslaw Gomulka, Polish Communist leader, waves bouquet he received last Sunday while visiting a political meeting in Budapest. At the right is Gyorgy Marosan, the Hungarian Minister of State.

Combine

EXPERTS ANALYZE HUNGARY'S REVOLT

Psychiatrists Report Study of Refugees Shows Long Antipathy to Soviet

By **LAWRENCE E. DAVIES**

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14—A psychiatric study of the Hungarian revolt of 1956 pictured today a Communist failure to indoctrinate young people sufficiently to overcome parental attitudes toward Soviet Russia and communism.

These attitudes were said to include "a deep-seated antipathy toward the Russians, toward the Communist government and toward the 'police state' aspects of the society."

The findings were reported at the annual convention of the American Psychiatric Association. They were based on a study in New York and London of seventy-five Hungarian men and women between the ages of 16 to 58 who had become refugees after the revolution.

Drs. Lawrence E. Hinkle Jr., Francis D. Kane and Harold G. Wolff of Cornell Medical Center, stated that they had found no support for a widely held view that the uprising had resulted from mass emotion and that the Hungarians had acted without premeditation.

They reported:

"Although no one had expected a revolution, almost all had a deep-seated, well founded and long-established motivation for rebellion or fleeing. Fundamentally, this arose from an inability ever to feel secure about their families, careers, or position in society."

The doctors said a great majority of Hungarians had not been aware that many others had "felt as strongly as they did." They asserted that most of the refugees had "privately decided, long previously, that they would flee or rebel at the first opportunity."

The study, begun in December, 1956, took in life histories, psychological tests and interviews.

Hunter School Accredited

The Louis M. Rabinowitz School of Social Work at Hunter College has been accredited by the National Council on Social Work Education. Established in September, 1956, the school offers a full two-year program of professional education at the graduate level, leading to the degree of Master of Social Service.

Singapore Charter Drafted

LONDON, May 13 (P)—British and Malayan officials began work today on the final draft of a new constitution for Singapore. They expect to complete the work by the middle of next week. The constitution will give the colony full internal self-government.