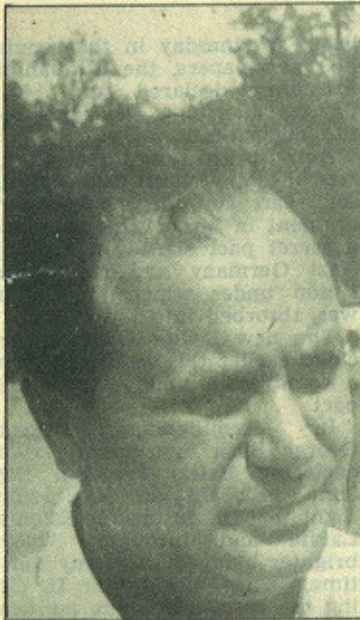


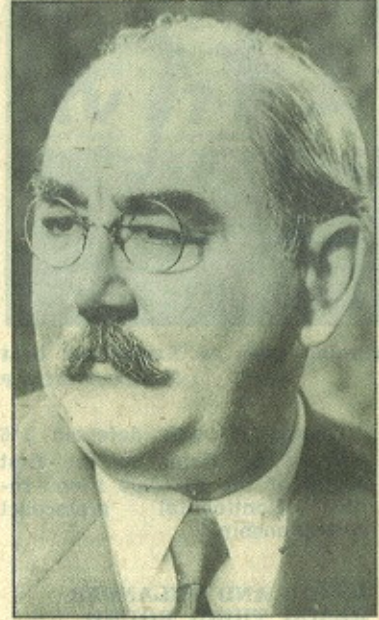
THE BELL TOLLS



MIKLÓS GIMES was born in Budapest in 1917 and studied at the University of Medicine. During WW II he was taken to the front in a forced-labour detachment set up for Jews and politically unreliable persons by the Horthy government. During the summer of 1944 he fled from his unit and with several friends he made his way to Yugoslav partisans and stayed there until the beginning of the following year. Returning to Budapest he joined the communists and worked first at a youth paper then at the Party's central daily, "Szabad Nép" (Free People). In 1954 Gimes spent a couple of months first in Geneva then in Paris as a correspondent of his paper but was sacked from his post because of his outspoken criticism of the Rákosi regime. Then he worked for a short period at another daily, "Magyar Nemzet" (the Patriotic People's Front paper), but in May 1955 he was sacked again and even expelled from the Party because he had spoken out against Rákosi's leadership. During the people's uprising of 1956, he launched the daily "Magyar Szabadság" (Hungarian Liberty) writing the editorial of the first issue himself. Following Nov. 4, he went into hiding and started an underground paper. Gimes was arrested on Dec. 5. On June 16, 1958 Miklós Gimes was executed.



Born as the son of a Reformed Church pastor at Érsekcsanád (S. Hungary) in 1917 **GÉZA LOSONCZY** studied French and Hungarian literature at Debrecen University. Later he joined the progressive Márciusi Front (March Front), becoming one of its leaders together with József Szilágyi. Losonczy was a journalist of the Social Democratic Party daily "Népszava" and served a prison sentence for his communist activities. After the war Losonczy was a senior editor of the Communist daily "Szabad Nép" and a Parliament deputy from 1947. He was a state secretary in the prime minister's office from Dec. 4, 1948, and also a member of the party's Central Executive until March 1951, when he was arrested and sentenced in a show trial. Losonczy was seriously ill when he was released in 1954. He became a journalist of the daily "Magyar Nemzet". On October 23, 1956, he was elected member of the party's Central Executive but Losonczy declined to accept the job. He became a close aide of Imre Nagy, first in charge of press and propaganda affairs in Parliament then serving as Minister of State in Imre Nagy's last government. On Nov 4 he went to the Yugoslav Embassy and was later sent to Romania. When he was brought back Losonczy was held in prison until Dec. 21, 1957, amid still unclarified circumstances. But according to reliable accounts Losonczy died when, during the course of force feeding (because he started a hunger strike) food was mistakenly administered into his lung instead of his stomach on Dec. 21, 1957.



Born in 1896, **IMRE NAGY** joined the Soviet Red Army as a prisoner-of-war in WW I. After returning home in 1921 he became a regional leader in the Soc Dem Party. Nagy was expelled from the party and he then joined the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a legal organization whose leadership was in the hands of outlawed communists. Nagy was imprisoned because of his political activity and emigrated to Vienna and then to Moscow. In WW II he worked as an editor of the Hungarian language Kossuth Radio broadcasting from Moscow. Returning home at the end of 1944 he served first as Minister of Agriculture, then of the Interior and as Speaker of Parliament. Criticising the forced collectivization, he was expelled from the Politburo and forced to make a self-criticism in 1949. In 1952 Nagy was named Deputy Premier and he re-entered the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Party. He became premier in 1953 but was sacked two years later and once again expelled from the party. On Oct 13, 1956, he rejoined the party and served as premier from Oct 24. On the day of the Soviet intervention he went to the Yugoslav Embassy and was then interned to Romania on Nov 22. He was brought back to Hungary the following April and sentenced to death at a show trial on June 15, 1958. On June 16, Imre Nagy was executed.