

NEWS ITEMSRELATING TO HUNGARY

4 April 1958

1. FOREIGN RELATIONS(a) The Visit of Premier Khrushchev to Hungary(1. Reuters)

Budapest, 4 April - More than Hungarian-Russian relations are involved in the presence here of Nikita Khrushchev, Western observers said today.

They theorize the Soviet Union Communist Party chief, elevated to the post of Premier only a week ago, may be planning closer economic or political ties for the countries of Central Southern Europe.

This would be an answer to plans for greater Western European economic and political unity.

Khrushchev's talks here may produce a new initiative by the socialist bloc nations in connection with the proposed East-West summit conference.

At any rate, Khrushchev's visit already has strengthened the prestige of Janos Kadar, 45-year-old leader of the Hungarian Communist Party.

Kadar steered Hungary back to comparative order after the upheaval of the revolt of October-November 1956.

Some observers thought Kadar's position was weakening when he gave up the Premiership last January to old-time Communist Ferenc Kuennich.

But it has been Khrushchev and Kadar throughout the visit.

When Khrushchev arrived Wednesday, it was Kadar who made the welcoming speech. It was Kadar who cracked jokes with Khrushchev and made some remarks about Khrushchev's smart, black coat which drew a chuckle.

Khrushchev last night described Kadar as "an excellent representative of the Hungarian workers' class" who possessed the "splendid qualities of a warrior and leader."

Khrushchev covered a wide range of topics in the Budapest Opera House at a ceremony marking the liberation of Hungary by Russian troops during World War II.

The 43-year-old Russian leader said the Hungarian people could be "thankful" for the results of the Soviet intervention during the 1956 uprising.

"The Hungarian people did not follow the miserable group of traitors," Khrushchev said. "The plotters became isolated from the people." He called the uprising a "Fascist mutiny."

He accused the United States of trying to wreck plans for an East-West summit conference by bringing up such topics as re-unification of Germany and the altering of Communist Government of East Europe.

"Such questions cannot be discussed at such a conference," Khrushchev said.

It would be the same as losing one's senses, he added.

"The same could be said of us if, for instance, we should demand at the

summit meeting the discussion of how to end the Capitalist system in those countries where such a system exists," he said.

At another point in his speech, Khrushchev asked:

"What right do the politicians of the United States have to enforce the way of life of their country on other countries?"

"The East European people decided long ago what road to follow and nobody has the right to interfere in their domestic affairs."

Budapest, 4 April - Nikita Khrushchev said today the world greeted with "disappointment and despair" President Eisenhower's statement that Russia's suspension of nuclear tests was merely propaganda.

The Russian leader was speaking at a ceremony marking Hungary's "liberation" by the Red Army 13 years ago.

The occasion was marked by the biggest mass demonstration and parade in Hungary since the 1956 revolt.

Russian war planes, tanks and trucks steamed past Khrushchev and other Soviet and Hungarian leaders watching from the reviewing stand erected on the site of the historic statue of Stalin pulled down during the revolution.

Speaking to several hundred thousand people massed in the vast Heroes' Square, Khrushchev said:

"If Eisenhower really thinks that we have stopped atomic and hydrogen bomb tests for propaganda reasons, then why does not he and other Western statesmen conduct the same propaganda and why do not they, with this aim in view, call a halt to atomic weapon tests?"

Khrushchev, dressed in a black coat and carrying a black homburg hat, added:

"As far as we are concerned -- the leaders of the U.S.S.R. -- we are proud of this propaganda which corresponds with the wishes of the whole mankind.

"If the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain were to conduct the same propaganda, how glad they would make all the peoples of the world."

Khrushchev said: "We invite our partners to halt the tests. Let us stop hydrogen and atomic bomb explosions beginning from today. Do not contaminate the atmosphere with the fallout of radioactive matter.

"In the name of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., in the name of the Soviet Government, I turn to Eisenhower, the President of the United States, to Macmillan, the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

"Follow the example of the U.S.S.R. and thereby prove your good intentions. This would make mankind happy and the memory of this noble step would remain for centuries."

Khrushchev spoke after some 3,500 soldiers, sailors, frontier guards and workers' guards had goose-stepped past the tribunal.

Seventeen Soviet-built jet fighters and one bomber streaked overhead as 32 Russian-made tanks and 72 trucks filled with Hungarian infantry and towing guns moved through the vast square.

The square was decorated with flags, bunting and portraits of Communist leaders, including Khrushchev and Janos Kadar, the Hungarian Communist Party leader.

Khrushchev, who became Soviet Premier as well as Communist Party chief eight days ago, declared the halting of nuclear tests by the great powers would serve as "the first step toward full disarmament" and the guarantee of world peace through co-existence.

Referring to Western demands for an international test control system, he said: "It is well known that not even one British or American atomic or hydrogen bomb explosion can be kept secret. Thus in fact international supervision of explosions already exists."

However, if the West insists on international supervision, he said, Russia would agree.

"We have made this declaration several times," Khrushchev said.

Western observers said today that more than Hungarian-Russian relations are involved in Khrushchev's presence in Budapest.

Budapest, 4 April - Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev today urged the United States and Britain to conduct the same Western-described "propaganda" as Russia and halt their nuclear tests.

Khrushchev spoke at a ceremony marking Hungary's liberation by the Red Army from Nazi control 13 years ago. He stood at the base of the Stalin Statue torn down by anti-Communist rebels during the 1956 Hungarian revolt.

The Soviet leader, addressing himself directly to President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan, recalled the Soviet announcement Monday of unilateral Russian suspension of nuclear tests.

"Follow the example of the U.S.S.R. and thereby prove your good intentions," he said. "This would make mankind happy and the memory of this noble step would remain for centuries."

He quoted Eisenhower's press conference statement this week that the Soviet move must not be taken seriously since such acts are mainly "propaganda".

"Coming from another politician, one could have accepted such a statement," Khrushchev said. "But how can this be called propaganda by a statesman who understands what such a measure implies."

"It is therefore understandable that the people of the world greeted Eisenhower's statement with disappointment and despair."

He added: "If Eisenhower really thinks that we have stopped atomic and hydrogen bomb tests for propaganda reason, then why does not he and other Western statesmen conduct the same propaganda and why do not they with this aim in view call a halt to economic weapon tests?"

Khrushchev brushed aside Western insistence on an international inspection system to insure any agreement on a test ban is being lived up to. He said such international supervision "already exists" because it is impossible to conduct secret tests. If the West insisted, however, he said, Russia would agree to inspection.

(MacMillan said yesterday Britain has "specific evidence" that it is possible to conduct secret tests.)

A ripple of applause greeted Khrushchev when he first appeared for the ceremony but there was little cheering from the crowd for the rest of the time.

Belgrade, 4 April - Yugoslavia today said that nations with atomic weapons would bear "grave responsibility" if they maintained a negative attitude to the Soviet decision to stop nuclear tests.

A Yugoslav Government spokesman said the Government "believes that a general cessation of atomic tests would open the way to other agreements in the sphere of disarmament and would improve the entire international situation."

The spokesman said Yugoslavia considered as "unconvincing" every "single argument" which had been advanced against the Soviet move.

A summit conference should take place "as soon as possible." Given goodwill on both sides, procedural questions could be solved with comparative ease, the spokesman said.

Belgrade, 4 April - A Yugoslav Government spokesman today refused to confirm or deny persistent reports that President Josip Tito soon will meet Soviet Premier and Communist Party leader Nikita Khrushchev.

Spokesman Jaksa Petric said he "knew nothing" about the subject.

Russian sources here also said they knew nothing about any plans for a meeting and could see no reason for one.

The reports have suggested that Khrushchev, now visiting Hungary, may take the opportunity to meet Tito on the Hungarian-Yugoslav border.

Unofficial Yugoslav sources said the possibility of a meeting between the two men "at some time" could not be excluded. But it was not likely before the Yugoslav Communist Party congress beginning on April 22 or Tito's projected visit to Poland, probably in late May or early June.

Tito and Khrushchev met last August shortly after Khrushchev had triumphed over the Malenkov-Molotov group in the Soviet hierarchy.

The Yugoslavs for a long time have pinned high hopes on Khrushchev and they believe that most of the Soviet internal and foreign policy changes which have taken place under his leadership are encouraging.

They are reported to believe that although a concentration of power may carry inherent danger, the strengthening of Khrushchev's position through his assumption of the premiership enable him to forge ahead with "liberal" policies, in spite of opposition by Stalinists still active in the Kremlin leadership.

Budapest, 4 April - Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev today appealed directly to President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan to "make mankind happy" and order the suspension of nuclear tests.

In a major public address here, Khrushchev said the two Western leaders could "prove good intentions" by following Russia's example.

To Western criticism that the Soviet move, announced on Monday, was propaganda, the Kremlin chief replied tartly the West should conduct the same propaganda.

The world, he said, greeted with "disappointment and despair" Eisenhower's negative response to the Soviet announcement.

(Leaders in other parts of the Communist world today stepped up appeals to America and Britain while praising Russia for the test suspension. Among the leaders was Chinese Communist premier Chou En-lai, who spoke at a Peiping banquet.)

Khrushchev addressed a mass rally during celebrations of the Soviet liberation of Hungary from Hitler 13 years ago. He spoke from a tribune at the base of the Stalin statue, demolished during the 1956 anti-Communist uprising.

There was a ripple of applause from the crowd on his appearance on the tribune but little cheering otherwise.

Khrushchev, who arrived here on Wednesday at the head of a Soviet delegation, later attended a luncheon reception at the Hungarian Officers' Club.

His day's schedule included a major state reception in Parliament tonight.

The celebrations coincided with Good Friday observances in crowded Budapest churches. But religious street processions of former years were not held.

After a military parade — biggest since the uprising — Khrushchev flung down his challenge to Eisenhower. He was obviously irked at the President's statement to a press conference on Wednesday that the Soviet announcement was propaganda.

"Coming from another politician, one could have accepted such a statement," Khrushchev said. "But how can this be called propaganda by a statesman who understands what such a measure implies?"

He added: "If Eisenhower really thinks that we have stopped atomic and hydrogen bomb tests for propaganda reasons, then why does not he and other Western statesmen conduct the same propaganda and why do not they, with this aim in view, call a halt to atomic weapon tests?"

"As far as we are concerned — the leaders of the U.S.S.R. — we are proud of this propaganda which corresponds with the wishes of the whole mankind.

"If the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain were to conduct the same propaganda, how glad they would make all the peoples of the world.

"We invite our partners to halt the tests. Let us stop hydrogen and atomic bomb explosions beginning from today. Do not contaminate the atmosphere with the fallout of radioactive matter.

"In the name of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., in the name of the Soviet Government, I turn to Eisenhower, the President of the United States, to MacMillan, the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

"Follow the example of the U.S.S.R. and thereby prove your good intentions. This would make mankind happy and the memory of this noble step would remain for centuries."

Khrushchev, wearing a black coat and carrying a black homburg hat, spoke after some 3,500 soldiers, sailors, frontier guards and workers' guards had goose-stepped past the tribune.

Seventeen Soviet-built jet fighters and one bomber roared overhead as 32 Russian-made tanks and 72 trucks filled with Hungarian infantry and towing guns moved through the vast square.

It was decorated with flags, bunting and portraits of Communist leaders, including Khrushchev and Janos Kadar, Hungarian Communist party leader.

Khrushchev said: "It is well known that not even one British or American atomic or hydrogen bomb explosion can be kept secret. Thus in fact international supervision of explosions already exists."

American politicians, Khrushchev claimed, have been forced to admit on the face of scientific evidence that not one nuclear test would be carried out and kept secret.

"But if they think that the lack of international supervision of atomic tests hinders the United States and England from following the example of the U.S.S.R. and voluntarily stopping them, then the U.S.S.R. agrees to international supervision. We have made this declaration several times."

(MacMillan told the House of Commons on Thursday that Britain has "specific evidence" that nuclear tests can be deliberately concealed.

#### (ii) United Press

Budapest, 4 April - Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev stood by the demolished statue of Josef Stalin in Budapest today and received the thanks of Hungary's

Communist leaders for Russia's "assistance" during the anti-Communist revolt of 1956.

The Soviet Party Chief occupied a place of honor on the reviewing stand as Hungary's military forces paraded in observance of the 13th anniversary of Hungary's "liberation" by Russian troops in World War II.

The reviewing stand was built out from the pedestal which once held a mammoth statue of Stalin. The statue was torn down and hacked to pieces in the first great demonstration of the 1956 October revolt.

Today the remains of the statue wore a festive shroud. The two iron rods which once anchored Stalin's feet were encased in 20 Soviet and Hungarian banners.

Before the assembled Hungarian and Soviet officials marched the cream of Hungary's rebuilt army, including Soviet T-34 tanks and blue-overalled troops of the workers militia. Overhead flew Russian-built MIG 15 jet fighters of the Hungarian Air Force.

There was even naval participation despite the fact that Hungary is landlocked. Sailors marched by representing the Danube River flotilla.

The annual military parade was held under the tightest security measures ever noticed at a liberation day ceremony.

Invited guests had to pass no less than five check points before they were admitted to the stands. An estimated 1,000 Hungarian police and plain clothesmen were in charge to keep non-invited guests from reaching the stands.

Some 100,000 Hungarians watched the parade, but a tight police cordon kept them at a safe distance from the stands.

Hungarian Minister of Defense Geza Revesz took the report of the Commander of the parade units in an open car. He then reviewed the troops and received their salute.

Then in a short speech Revesz said, "Hungary will never forget the liberation of our country by Red Army troops in 1945.

"We also want to express our warmest gratitude to the Soviet Troops for their military assistance during the dark days of November, 1956.

"Our affection and love for our friend and ally has ever increased on the account of the support we received from Soviet troops after the counter-revolution of 1956."

Budapest, 4 April - Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev today reviews a military parade and mass rally by Hungarian Communists climaxing celebrations of the 13th anniversary of Hungary's "liberation" by Soviet troops in World War II.

The reviewing platform in downtown Budapest stands at the site of the demolished statue of Joseph Stalin. The statue was wrecked by anti-Communist demonstrators during the Hungarian revolt in October, 1956.

Only the statue's pedestal and two iron rods which secured Stalin's feet remain. These were covered today by red flags of the Soviet Union. Red, white and green flags of Communist Hungary and posters with Communist slogans.

Elite units of the Hungarian infantry, artillery, border police and workers' militia were scheduled to take part in the two-hour parade. Hungarian Government officials said no Soviet troops stationed in Hungary would participate.

Khrushchev and Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Hungarian Communist Party, scheduled speeches at a mass meeting following the parade (time unavailable).

Addressing a meeting at the Budapest Opera last night, Khrushchev said the "Soviet Union would win any war against the Capitalist world."

"However," he added, "the Soviet Union is not intending to achieve the victory of Socialism at the price of the perishing of tens of millions of people."

"We are living on the same planet as the Capitalist countries," he said. "We oppose war, not because of weakness, but because war would do immeasurable harm to mankind."

The Soviet Party Leader told the meeting of Hungarian Communist Party functionaries that he advocates "peaceful rivalry between East and West aiming at the raising of living standards everywhere in the world."

"The Soviet Union stands for general disarmament, the banning of atomic and hydrogen bombs, the ceasing of nuclear tests and an end of the cold war," he declared.

Khrushchev charged that "some Western leaders do not want to follow this policy".

He also served clear notice that Russia will not discuss German unification or Soviet relations with East European states at a summit conference with the West.

"The United States tries to prevent a summit conference by claiming that the problems of German unification and of the East Bloc States should be put on the agenda of such a conference," he said.

"The German problem is a problem which should be solved by the Germans themselves. The attempt to raise the problem of the East Bloc States on the agenda of a summit conference would mean an interference into internal affairs of sovereign states."

Khrushchev told the meeting that Soviet troops "fulfilled a brotherly duty by coming to help the Hungarian nation" during the 1956 revolt.

"The events of October and November 1956 proved that the Hungarian people remained faithful to Socialism and to the Soviet-Hungarian friendship," he said.

### (iii) Associated Press

Budapest, 4 April - Nikita Khrushchev giped at President Eisenhower today and denied that the Soviet Union's suspension of nuclear tests was a propaganda gimmick.

"If Eisenhower really thinks we have stopped atomic and hydrogen bomb tests for propaganda reasons, then why don't he and other Western Statesmen try the same propaganda and halt the tests themselves?" the Soviet Premier asked.

The visiting Premier declared "international supervision of explosions actually exists already" because nuclear tests cannot be hidden.

The Soviet Union would agree to international supervision of such tests if the West thought that necessary, he added. As usual, he did not go into details of the kind of supervision Russia would accept.

Khrushchev spoke to about 150,000 Hungarians massed in a Budapest Square to observe the 13th anniversary of liberation from Nazi rule.

His platform was the base of a statue of Stalin pulled down by the anti-Soviet revolutionists in October of 1956. From this unusual rostrum he boldly defended the crushing of the revolution by Soviet tanks.

"Our enemies howled that the Soviet Army suppressed the 'popular revolution', he said. "What else could they do? They had to hide the traces, and avert attention from those who led the anti-Peoples putsch."

He hailed the defeat of the Hungarian revolt and the turning back of the French-British attack on Egypt the same year as a "double defeat of the imperialists" and a turning point at which the "international situation began to ease."

Khrushchev said President Eisenhower's characterization of the Soviet suspension of nuclear tests as a propaganda gimmick had filled the people of the world with "disappointment and despair."

"How can this step be called propaganda by a statesman who understands what such a measure means?" he asked.

"In the name of the peoples of the Soviet Union, in the name of the Soviet Government, I turn to Eisenhower, the President of the United States, and Mac-Millan, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and I say: 'Follow the example of the Soviet Union, prove your good intentions. You would make mankind happy and the memory of this noble step would remain for centuries.'"

Stopping the tests, he told the crowd would be a first step toward disarmament, would promote solutions of other urgent world problems, and was a matter of life and death.

"Some Western personalities say that by announcing the unilateral halting of atomic tests we are trying to avoid international supervision" Khrushchev said. "But it is easy to unmask this deceit. It is very well known that not even one British or American atomic or hydrogen bomb explosion can be kept secret now ...."

"But if they think that the lack of international supervision of atomic weapons tests hinders the United States and Britain from following the example of the Soviet Union and voluntarily halting them, then the Soviet Union agrees to international supervision. This we have declared several times."

Western disarmament proposals last year, endorsed by the U.K. General Assembly, included a suspension of tests linked with a cutoff in production of nuclear weapons and a system of inspection to prevent cheating.

The Soviet Union agreed in principle to inspection to detect tests, but turned down proposals for experts to work out the details.

Budapest, 4 April - Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev today called on the United States and Britain to follow the Soviet Union's example and halt tests of atomic and hydrogen bombs.

Khrushchev also offered to accept international supervision of a ban on tests if the other nations found that necessary. But he did not spell out what kind of supervision he would accept, and he repeated the Russian argument that atomic explosions can no longer be hidden.

"If Eisenhower really thinks we have stopped atomic and hydrogen bomb tests for propaganda reasons", Khrushchev said, "then why don't he and other Western statesmen try the same propaganda and halt the tests themselves?"

The Soviet Premier spoke to about 150,000 Hungarians massed in a Budapest Square to commemorate Hungary's World War II Liberation from the Germans by the Red Army.



For the occasion the platform in the square which once supported an over-size statue of Stalin was covered with fiberboard, painted a light beige and adorned with Hungarian flags. The statue was destroyed in the anti-Communist revolt of 1956, which the Soviet Army put down.

Khrushchev spoke following the first big military parade in Hungary since the revolt. At that time the Hungarian Army faded away. It is now being rebuilt. Today it showed field guns, 30 tanks and an assortment of smaller weapons.

One jet bomber and jet fighters in groups of three made passes overhead. There were never more than three visible at any one time. Nevertheless, Defence Minister Geza Revesz told the crowd the Hungarian Army is strong enough to cope with any attack by domestic or foreign foes.

Khrushchev said Eisenhower's charge that the Soviet suspension of nuclear tests was a propaganda gimmick could have been expected from another politician.

"But how can this step be called propaganda by a statesman who understands what such a measure means?" Khrushchev asked. "It is therefore understandable that the peoples of the world greeted his statement with disappointment and despair."

At the end of his speech, Khrushchev made this appeal:

"In the name of the peoples of the Soviet Union, in the name of the Soviet Government, I turn to Eisenhower, the President of the United States, and Mac-Millan, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and I say: 'Follow the example of the Soviet Union, prove your good intentions. You would make mankind happy and the memory of this noble step would remain for centuries!'"

Referring again to the Soviet refusal to discuss East European questions at a summit conference, he told the Western Powers:

"No gentlemen, don't step into anyone else's garden."

In a speech yesterday he also rejected again the West's demand that any summit conference consider German reunification.

Acknowledging that the Soviet Union has been testing atomic weapons recently Khrushchev said in today's address:

"Yes, we have conducted tests. But the world knows that the United States tested the atomic weapon back in 1945 and not on some proving ground, but over Nagasaki and Hiroshima."

He did not refer to the fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union were at war with Japan at that time.

He said the Russians regard the stopping of tests as the first step toward disarmament, the guaranteeing of world peace and "the road to peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition of the two systems."

"The solution of this question of life or death would also promote the solution of other urgent international problems," he added.

Khrushchev boldly defended the crushing of the rebellion in 1956.

"You may remember what a noise international reaction made," he said.

"Our enemies howled that the Soviet Army suppressed the 'popular revolution'. What else could they (the enemies) do? They had to hide the traces, and avert attention from those who led the anti-Peoples putsch."

He asserted that the will of the people is sacred to the Soviet Army "which is the flesh of the people's flesh and the blood of the people's blood."

He charged that imperialists had launched a double attack "against Socialist Hungary and against independent Egypt."

"The double defeat of the imperialists was a turning point," he said. "After that the international situation began to ease ... in the common struggle against imperialist intrigue, the militant alliance of the two greatest forces of our age -- the Socialist countries and those which have recently achieved international independence -- has been welded together even more firmly."

The mass meeting did not interfere much with the Good Friday holiday. Churches were full. The day was bright and crisp and many in the crowds drifted off to the zoo and amusement park.

Belgrade, 4 April - A Yugoslav spokesman said today the Western Powers will be responsible for possible consequences if they do not follow the Soviet Union's example and halt nuclear tests.

Spokesman Jaksa Petric told a news conference the Soviet decision had been approved throughout the world.

"We can say," he continued, "that we do not consider convincing any of the arguments put forward for the nonacceptance of the Soviet initiative."

"In case some of the atomic powers continue to hold their negative attitude in that question, they would take on themselves the grave responsibility for the continuation of the armament race and possible consequences."

He said Yugoslavia believes that a general cessation of nuclear tests would "open the way to other agreements in the field of disarmament and would favourably influence the international situation."

As regards the summit conference, Petric said that Yugoslavia considers that it should take place soon.

News Analysis by William L. Ryan [4 April 1958]

What is Nikita Khrushchev doing in Hungary?

There is no doubt that President Tito of Yugoslavia holds one key to the puzzle. Another key may be Kremlin determination to stamp out finally what it describes as Communism's worst enemy: revisionism. Revisionism, in essence, means denial of total Soviet authority in Communist affairs.

The Khrushchev visit could lead to one of two things: a new showdown between Tito and the Kremlin which once again could put him outside the pale as the apostle of revisionism, or a meeting of minds which would restore Tito to an important world Communist role.

The Soviet Communist chief's sudden decision to spend eight days in Hungary makes little sense if viewed simply as part of a routine celebration. An odd-year anniversary -- the 13th -- of Nazi defeat in Hungary is a poor excuse for Khrushchev's leaving Moscow so soon after he took over the premiership and raised himself to a level comparable to that occupied by Stalin.

Few believe this was the sole reason for the trip, particularly when Khrushchev is accompanied by top labour and political experts. The visit makes more sense when viewed in the light of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

After Khrushchev journeyed to Belgrade in 1955 to apologize for Stalin's cominform feud with Tito, the course of Kremlin-Yugoslav reconciliation ran smooth. But Hungary's 1956 revolution interrupted the process. Moscow blamed Tito for setting a bad example with his advertised independent Communism.

Moscow disliked Tito's first reaction to the Hungarian rising, favourable until the revolt took what Tito called "a negative turn" and imperiled Communist as well as Russian domination. Much of that has been smoothed over by now, however, and Yugoslavia's foreign policy pronouncements sound like carbon copies of the Russian ones.

Tito's consistent support of Kremlin foreign policy may not be too important in the light of ideological differences. But if Khrushchev has an offer to make, this is the time to make it.

In order to make an offer, Khrushchev must clear up the situation with regard to Hungary and Tito's present attitude toward Soviet rule in Eastern Europe.

Toward the end of April, Yugoslav Communists hold their seventh Party congress at Ljubljana, where, in secret councils, they could take up any new Soviet approach. Meanwhile, Tito has decided shortly thereafter to journey to Poland, ruled by a Communist group sometimes considered maverick by Kremlin standards.

Thus, observers get the impression Khrushchev's Hungarian visit and Tito's activities are part of a general preparation for hard bargaining between the Yugoslavs and the Russians.

## 2. CHINESE-HUNGARIAN RELATIONS

### (i) Reuters

Hong Kong, 4 April - Kuo Mo-jo, President of the China Peace Committee, said today that any worries in Hungary "are also our worries" and that the achievements of the Hungarian people are "also our achievements."

Kuo, also President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, greeted the Hungarian people on their national day in an article in the Peiping People's Daily, quoted by the New China News Agency.

### (ii) United Press

Tokyo - [4 April 1958] - Communist China and Hungary signed a cultural plan for 1958 in Budapest today, the New China News Agency reported.

Under the plan, the Agency said, both nations pledged to help each other "in the fields of science, education, literature and arts, news broadcasts, public health and athletics."