

1 December Budapest Central Workers Council disowns clandestine leaflets calling for general strike.

President Dobi appeals for order and promises wider participation in Government as soon as peace is restored.

2 December Armed resistance continuing in some sectors of the country. Continuation of strikes and slowdowns officially reported as catastrophic for country. (N.Y. Times from Budapest)

3 December Committees established to investigate activities of erstwhile Security Police. (NY).

Government decree issued abolishing compulsory surrender of agriculture products.

4 December By Government decision special wages to be paid ~~and~~ to miners effective 1 December. Abolition of revolutionary Committees and other similar organizations.

Hostile popular demonstrations in Budapest.

5 December Restitution of pensions that had been unjustifiably withdrawn. Students volunteer to help clean up Budapest. Industrial paper workers demand freedom of the press. Decree on wages received favourably by miners.

6 December Workers Delegates held meeting with Minister of State Harosch.

7 December The strike weapon used against arrest of mine leaders is considered as breeding illegality.

8 December Central Committee of the Socialist Workers' Party issues resolution.

9 December By Presidential Decree martial law is extended to cover a number of specified offenses.

Firearms in the possession of workers must be declared.

By Government decision the Budapest Central Workers Council and all Regional Workers Councils are prohibited to function.

10 December 48 hour general strike proclaimed but only partially effective.

11 December Abandoned property to be confiscated.

Premier Kadar declares that factory Workers Councils will not be dissolved.

Workers Councils of major Budapest enterprises urge workers to resume work.

12 December Sándor Jász and Sándor Bal, two of the leaders of the erstwhile Budapest Central Workers Council, arrested.

By Presidential decree it is specified that those declared guilty under martial law will be punished by death.

13 December Urgent appeal to miners issued to resume work.

Police Headquarters announce the arrest of a number of persons for possessing arms for inciting strikes.

By Government action Workers Councils that had been established in organizations not provided by the law were abolished.

17 December Submission of various demands to the Government by the Czech Workers ~~Executive~~ Council.

18 December Statement by Minister Novak that the October uprising was also anti-social.

19 December Premier Kadar in a statement declared that the counter-revolutionary forces had been defeated but that they were still politically powerful.

***** (19 December continued on next page)

21 December Review of cases under summary jurisdiction reveals limited number of death sentences.

22 December Food Workers Trade Union passed a number of resolutions.

24 December Official circles estimate that unemployment will reach 200,000.

26 December The sale of property of the dissolved producers cooperatives declared to be illegal.

26 December ~~Speech by Premier Kadar stating that the dissolution of the agricul~~

27 December Government reluctant in parceling out property to peasants. Peasants ask to work in Peca coal mines.

29 December Speech by Premier Kadar stating that the dissolution of the agricultural cooperatives would disrupt agriculture. National Price Control Office established. New wage system to enter into force on 1 January.

19 December (continued)

Secretary General of Trade Union Council submits proposals to Government for meeting economic situation.

20 December As a result of the dissolution of collective farms about 4,000 agronomists will become unemployed.

Amalgamation of a number of ministries.

The Supreme State Prosecutor declared that Socialist legality would be the only one recognized in Hungary.

Coordination committees ~~are~~ set up by Government to help speed up industrial production.