

White Book (vol. III.)  
pages 5-9.

The Information Bureau attached to the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic published (in Hungarian) its third volume of the White Book under the title "Counter-Revolutionary Forces in the October Events in Hungary".

In the introductory chapter, it is stated:

"The fascists in Hungary, and the other followers of the capitalist system would not have been able to start the counter-revolution, had they not found their associates in the high command of the armed forces and even in the Hungarian Workers' Party proper, and among its leaders. The counter-revolutionary forces were supported by the fact that there was a betrayal in the leadership of the party, the army and the police.

Among the traitors, a great part was played by the Head of the Police, Sandor Kopácsi, and Colonel Pál Maleter, who both joined the counter-revolution. But the most important part was played by Imre Nagy. His attitude brought the Hungarian People's Democracy into a grave situation. Imre Nagy, on the night of 23 October, accepted the office of Chairman of the People's Democratic Government and became a member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Workers' Party. At the beginning, he was acting as a defender of the people's democratic order. The Central Committee of the Hungarian Workers' Party decided during the night of 23 October to restore order by rigorous means, and to protect the People's Republic. It was decided to provide arms to the working-class to bring the ~~police~~ police into action, to proclaim a state of emergency, and to call in Soviet troops. Imre Nagy, who was present at this meeting, approved these decisions. This has set at rest the Communist masses and the supporters of the People's Democratic Order. It set them at rest because they thought that the appointment of a new Prime Minister would strengthen the people's democratic regime. The demagogy of Imre Nagy and his group deceived the masses. They believed that Nagy was fighting against the mistakes and deficiencies of



previous regimes. The masses could not understand many things during the first days of the counter-revolution and therefore they were dissatisfied. They could not understand why they were not called into the battle against the counter-revolutionary troops, and why the order for a state of emergency remained only on paper. The personality of a "communist" Prime Minister set them at rest.

As Prime Minister, Imre Nagy prevented the application of martial law and the sending of the Soviet and Hungarian armed forces into combat against the counter-revolutionary bands. He ordered the release of persons taken prisoner during the armed fights and so ~~this~~ enabled these persons to renew their fight against the State power. On the third day of the uprising, it seemed that order might be restored. At that time, Imre Nagy made a move which was a great surprise to the troops maintaining order; he suspended, without their knowledge, the curfew and ordered the resumption of work. Thus, Imre Nagy used the people streaming into the streets as a cover for the continuation of the armed attacks of the counter-revolutionaries. An example of this was the bloody provocation in Parliament Square.

Imre Nagy prevented the carrying out of a plan which was worked out in the Ministry of National Defence for the destruction of the centre of the counter-revolution in the Corvin Cinema. The attack was intended to start at 6.0 a.m. of 28 October, but half-an-hour earlier Imre Nagy said to the military leaders on the phone: "If you start to attack, I shall resign".

Imre Nagy protected the counter-revolutionary groups; he did not want to quell them, but he wanted to enter into an alliance with them. During the time that the armed forces, loyal to the People's Democracy, were in desperate combat with the counter-revolutionary forces, Imre Nagy, the alleged communist, was negotiating and bargaining with them and recognized them as a kind of power.



The whole world has heard about and was shaken by the reports of the attack against the Party HQ at Republic Place, ~~and~~ and the massacre of the guards protecting the Party HQ. Imre Nagy, immediately after the attack, and after the massacre, began "friendly negotiations" with the organizers of the massacre at Republic Place, first of all with Jozsef Dudas.

The following official statement concerning these negotiations was published (~~photo-copy attached~~):

"On 30 October at 6.0 p.m., negotiations started between Prime Minister Nagy and the representatives of the armed freedom fighters, the members of the National Revolutionary Council, as well as the representatives of the Revolutionary Intellectuals and Students. On the basis of the proposals of the Chairman of the National Revolutionary Council, Jozsef Dudas, the negotiations with the freedom fighters are continuing in a favourable atmosphere. Prime Minister Nagy will submit the insurgents' propositions to the Council of Ministers."

Imre Nagy has not only submitted, but also represented, the point of view of Mr. Dudas, the Head of the white terror bands. And the fact that Mr. Nagy has not represented him too badly can be proved by his further decisions. The same day Mr. Nagy's statement was made public concerning the formation of the Preparatory Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Armed Forces (photo-copy attached):

"Statement: In the name of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, I note and confirm the foundation of the Preparatory Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Armed Forces, consisting of representatives of the Army and the Police and of the armed units of workers and youth. The Revolutionary Committee of the Armed Forces should organize the new Security Force consisting of units taking part in the revolutionary fights, of the Army and Police and of units of the workers and youth. They



shall help to restore internal order in our Fatherland and to create the conditions for the implementation of the Government programme proclaimed on 28 and 30 October.

The Revolutionary Committee of the Armed Forces shall act until a new government, elected in a general and secret election, takes office."

Budapest, 30 October 1956

Signed: Imre Nagy

This statement handed over the armed power into the hands of the counter-revolutionary groups, opened the arsenals for them which were heroically protected by soldiers.

Imre Nagy and his group were in permanent contact with the counter-revolutionary insurgents and, in reality, he played the role of an assistant quartermaster and of the wooden horse of Troy in the Government.

On 2 November, Imre Nagy removed the Communist Ministers from the Government; handed over the buildings, the cars, the money and other properties of the Party to the other parties; he gave the printing-shop and editorial office of the Party paper ~~into~~ the fascist band of Dudas. At the same time, Mr. Nagy gave the Social Democratic Party a Headquarters Building and a printing-shop, and he gave several hundred thousand forints to the Smallholders' Party. Imre Nagy has not protested with a single word against the massacre of Communists at the Republic Place and elsewhere, but he <sup>from the jails</sup> released/all the fascists, the war-criminals and all the enemies of the people's democracy. As Prime Minister, he again introduced the multi-party system and he ~~assisted~~ assisted in the destruction of the organizations of the Communist Party in the country. His opportunism ended in treachery; he got as far as licensing bourgeois parties, of liquidation of the Hungarian Workers' Party, of illegal termination of the Warsaw Pact and of an attempt to make Hungary the scene of war, by calling Western troops into the country."