In recent days official quarters in the United States and other Western powers have again launched a campaign against the Hungarian People's Republic and all the socialist countries in connexion with the sentence passed by the Supreme Court of Hungary in the case of Imre Nagy, the traitor to the Hungarian people, and his accomplices. A campaign has also been conducted in the reactionary press. Fascist-minded elements in some capitalist countries are staging provocations against the diplomatic missions of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union, are raiding the premises of Communist parties and other progressive organisations. These provocative actions are well organised, the pogrommongers enjoy the patronage of the police and the authorities.

One cannot help noticing that the tactics of the imperialist forces in recent days are very much reminiscent of their tactics of the autumn of 1956 . . .

Today it is in the Arab world that the tension is at its greatest. Imperialist powers are prepared to intervene in the Lebanon whose people are fighting for their independence and against the infamous "Dulles - Eisenhower doctrine" . . .

It is to divert the attention of world public opinion from their aggressive scheming that the imperialist powers have started a fuss over the Imre Nagy trial and set about whipping up an unrestrained "anti-communist" hysteria. The traitor to the Hungarian people is being mourned by the State Department of the United States while American supplied arms are being used to shoot Lebanese patriots. An Associated Press correspondent reports that the United States wants an urgent meeting of the so-called "United Nations Special Committee for Hungary" to consider the sentence passed on Imre Nagy, the traitor. Weeping crocodile tears are representatives of the British Government, the men who are responsible for the unceasing bloodletting in Kenya and elsewhere. Hollow praises to the mercenaries of imperialism are being sung by a spokesman of the French Foreign Office who seems naive enough to think that the world has forgotten all about the continued atrocities of French colonialists in Algeria . . .
This adventuristic policy is in the eyes of monopoly circles of the United States and Britain a way to "salvation" from the deepening economic crisis and to putting down the large-scale democratic movement for peace and social progress in their countries. This is exactly the reason why reactionary circles in the West have resorted to a hysterical hue and cry over the cordial punishment meted out to the Imre Nagy clique of traitors. The Hungarian people have punished the traitors in the way they deserved. It is clear to everyone that this is something which is of domestic concern to the Hungarian people and in which nobody has any right to interfere. The opponents of international detente have dropped the mask by having stage-managed a rumpus around the trial of Hungarian traitors...
25 June 1958

There is another propaganda boom in the West, and, once again, the drumbeating is about the ill-famed Hungarian question. Political observers and statesmen outdo one another in slanderous attacks on the Hungarian People's Republic and voice their sympathy for the leaders of the fascist putsch in 1956. What triggered this propaganda campaign off was the sentence in the case of Imre Nagy and his clique of traitors. Yet in this chorus of sympathy for Nagy and his accomplices there is not a word of censure for the Horthy and Szalasi clique and the other former nazi followers whose hands are stained with the blood of thousands of Hungarians who defended the popular regime...

There are many facts proving that Nagy and his accomplices were responsible for the bloodshed in Hungary...

Now that the Hungarians have justly punished the leaders of the insurrection, the Western propaganda-makers have once again unleashed their campaign of violence slander against the Hungarian people.

How are we to explain this hysterical return to the notorious Hungarian campaign? It has been said that history never repeats itself. But recalling the events of 1956 we are led to question the truth of this adage. The Hungarian campaign in the Western press coincided with preparations for aggression and intervention in Egypt. It was aimed at distracting public attention from the actions of the Anglo-French-Israeli interventionists in the Middle East...

Once again aggression is being prepared in the Middle East, this time against the people of Lebanon who are fighting for their national independence. British troops are being concentrated in Cyprus. The U.S. Sixth Fleet is currently in Middle Eastern waters. Lebanon is being threatened with nuclear weapons and meanwhile, in order to distract attention from the overt military blackmail and preparations for a second Suez, Western propaganda has again dragged out the time worn claim that the freedom fighters in Hungary are being victimized and has taken Nagy and the other traitors under its protective wing.

There is another point about this campaign now being stirred up. Its initiators obviously hope that it will distract the people's attention from the major international problems and, for one, from the problem of a top-level conference.
At the present time all prerequisites are at hand for such a conference, yet the West, as can easily be seen, is putting up barrier after barrier to prevent it. It is absolutely clear that the latest flagrant interference in the domestic affairs of the Hungarian people in the form of the Hungary campaign in the West, can only heighten international tension and aggravate the cold war which the people of the world are trying perseveringly to end . . .
25 June 1958

Moscow. In German to Austria, 1900 GMT, 25 June.

... Pushed to the wall by the peaceful Soviet proposals, the Western powers ... started a slander campaign against the socialist countries and raised a hue and cry about the just verdict for the traitor of the Hungarian people, Imre Nagy, and his accomplices. Quite often a slander campaign against Hungary and the socialist countries has led to the unmasking of its originators.

It is enough to point to the scandalous mockery of the five-member U.N. report on the Hungarian question. All will remember what a noise was made in the West, including Austria, about this concoction fabricated in order to pounce on Hungary and unleash the cold war. What was the result? A special U.N. investigating committee had to admit that such reports were not at all to be trusted. It was even proposed to burn this two-volume calumny on Hungary. The slanders met a serious reversal and stood confessed as provocateurs. This time, also, the advocates of the cold war will not succeed in misleading the public by a new slander campaign against the socialist countries and in distracting attention from their aggressive activities and from important international problems.
(11) People's Republic of China

OUR LESSONS FROM THE COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY
REBELLION OF THE NAGY CLIQUE

20 June 1958

Nagy, the chief culprit in the October 1956 counter-revolutionary rebellion in Hungary, and his eight accomplices were sentenced to death or imprisonment by the Hungarian Government. This is fitting for those who collaborate with the imperialists and work within the socialist countries to restore counter-revolutionary rule. This is the shameful end for those renegades who carry the white flag of revisionism in a vain attempt to drag the people back to the capitalist abyss of misery.

The counter-revolutionary uprising launched by Nagy's gang in October 1956 has taught the Hungarian people, the people of other socialist countries, and those throughout the world many important lessons. One of them is that after the political revolution for the seizure of power has been accomplished, the working class of any country has to carry out not only the socialist revolution for the ownership of the means of production but also to conduct the socialist revolution thoroughly on the political and ideological front. It is necessary to smash all political forces plotting to restore counter-revolutionary rule, to eliminate the forces of capitalism and capitalist influence completely, to help the mass of the people become able to differentiate right from wrong on the issue of the two paths - socialism or capitalism, so that they firmly want socialism and resolutely oppose capitalism.

Only after a long period of bitter and repeated struggle can the question of which will win, socialism or capitalism, be solved fundamentally. If it is not, latent bourgeois influence and forces will wait for an opportunity to strike, to make trouble, to sabotage, or even to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat or bring about the degeneration of the socialist state. The laws of class struggle are ruthless. This is proven by the uprising of the Nagy counter-revolutionary clique in Hungary and also proven by the betrayal of the proletarian cause by Nagy's friends - the Yugoslav revisionists.

The Moscow declaration of the communist and workers' parties of 12 socialist countries says: "It should be pointed out that the conquest of power by the proletariat is only the beginning of the revolution not its conclusion. After the conquest of power, the working class is faced with the serious tasks of effecting the socialist reconstruction of the national economy and laying the economic and technical foundation of socialism. At the same time, the overthrown bourgeoisie always endeavours to make a come-back; the influence exerted on society by the bourgeoisie, the petty bourgeoisie, and their intelligentsia, is still great. That is why a fairly
long time is needed to resolve the issue of who will win — capitalism or socialism. The existence of bourgeois influence is an internal source of revisionism, while surrender to imperialist pressure is its external source."

Those words of the Moscow declaration should serve as a reminder and food for serious thought to real communists and the enlightened workers of all countries and patriots in the socialist countries.

That the Nagy counter-revolutionary clique at one time brought the situation in Hungary to danger and confusion showed that there were serious defects in the work of the leaders of the Hungarian Socialist-Workers Party. They divorced themselves from the mass of the people not only as a result of their bureaucracy and sectarianism and abuse of power, but as a result, first of all, of their failure to work arduously to mobilize the masses in a serious effort to resolve the issue of which will win — capitalism or socialism — to revolutionize the broad masses fully through sharp struggle against the forces of counter-revolution and the influence of the bourgeoisie.

In other words, they failed to establish a solid mass basis for the proletarian dictatorship in Hungary. Therefore, the revisionists, nationalist elements, anti-socialist bourgeois intellectuals, remnant counter-revolutionaries, and agents of imperialism found suitable soil for growth and were able for a long period to engage in their conspiracies. On the contrary, the instruments of the proletarian dictatorship — the party, armed forces, and the government — failed to stand the test before a great storm. This was a sanguinary lesson.

Materials revealed by the investigations and trial on the Nagy counter-revolutionary clique showed that all reactionary elements who dared to engage in activities directed at the overthrow of a socialist state from within were always connected with the imperialists and had their backing.

After the Hungarian Government announced Nagy's death sentence, the imperialists and their lackeys became furious. At their press conferences, both Eisenhower and Dulles tried to make use of the case to renew anti-socialist provocations in order to divert the attention of the public from the serious situation arising from the intervention of the Anglo-American imperialists in Lebanon. It was even used as a fresh excuse to sabotage the summit conference.

The U.S. imperialists, who are conducting savage aggression in Lebanon and Indonesia and who stubbornly reject a top-level meeting, have launched attacks against the socialist countries and have expressed sympathy for the Nagy clique. This eloquently explains the real significance of the Nagy clique's counter-revolutionary rebellion.

To the American imperialists, the Nagy clique and the traitors in Lebanon and Indonesia who betray their nation's interests are equally lovely and "noble." Eisenhower has not made any effort to hide his intention to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.
He said he "would give aid to anything that would help weaken the solidarity of the communist bloc. If we could get centrifugal, as opposed to centripetal forces in operation, it would be of benefit to the free world." This explains concretely why the United States wants to help Nagy and the Yugoslav revisionists. Eisenhower forgot how Tito glamorized U.S. "aid" and dropped even the slightest pretense of humanitarianism.

The court investigation of the Nagy counter-revolutionary clique exposed the real countenance of the revisionists more clearly. To deceive the masses, the renegades who deserted the socialist path and betrayed the interests of the people over a long period donned the garment of "socialism."

They tried their utmost to attack the socialist system and slander the Soviet Union; they opposed the proletarian dictatorship and sabotaged international proletarian solidarity; they boasted of the so-called "neutral" policy of non-participation in any bloc.

In many instances which touched principles of internal and external policy, the Nagy revisionists not only followed the Yugoslav revisionists, they were in direct contact for a long time.

After the failure of the counter-revolutionary rioting, the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest even extended protection to Nagy and Losoncziy and allowed them to make contact with the so-called "Budapest Central Workers Council" and "Radio Free Europe" and went as far as to publish the secret newspaper "October Twenty-Third."

The Hungarian people shed blood in their struggles against the counter-revolutionary rioting of October 1956. Their blood did not flow in vain. They want us to learn a good lesson from this incident: work to consolidate our socialist countries — the bulwark of world peace and the supporters of human progress and the national independence movements.
(iii) Other Socialist States

(a) Bulgaria

WHO ARE YOU TO CRY?

25 June 1958

Sofia Radio, 0700 GMT, 25 June.

The imperialist camp, however, did not welcome in the same manner the announcement about the sentence on Imre Nagy and his accomplices. As if by a given sign, the reactionary bourgeois propaganda raised a noise to high heaven. As in the time of the bloody Hungarian events in 1956, now too a real hysteria of slanders and attacks is erupting against People’s Hungary and its leaders, against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, against the international Communist movement...

Where were these same gentlemen, who now decorate their wolf-like faces with the mask of humanity, during the days when the White Terror was raging in Hungary—a terror organised by all these Imre Nagys, Fal Halets, Mindszentys, Anna Kathly, and other reactionary rabble? Where were they when the people’s fighters were hanged and shot in the streets of Budapest? Then they were complacently rubbing their hands and counting the days of the people’s regime in Hungary. They were encouraging its grave-diggers, and were assisting the murderers of the Hungarian people. Then there was not even a shade of the humanity and kind heartedness which has come to the surface so abundantly now. The hour of reckoning has come, however, the hours of the people’s reckoning. Don’t you like it?

The memory of the massacred Hungarian Communists and workers during the short-lived power of Imre Nagy is alive. It appeals and unmask. It raises the veil of kindheartedness and humanity. People remember and will never forget that 234 people’s fighters perished. They will never forget the "beauties" of the Nagy democracy and the imprisonment by the people’s democratic regime of 3,000 progressive and devoted citizens whose execution was scheduled to take place soon after. The fact has not been forgotten that lists were prepared and the mass massacre of more than 10,000 people was planned...
(b) Czechoslovakia

BROADCAST OVER PRAGUE RADIO

13 June 1958

Prague, in English to North America.
0300 GMT, 18 June.

The trial ended another chapter of the counter-revolution which cost the people of Hungary huge sacrifices in human life and tremendous damage to property. The trial showed once more that the leaders of the uprising had as their goal to abolish the socialist system in Hungary, to return the country to pre-war conditions of rule by great landowners and foreign capital, to end the democratic right to freedom for the people, and to revive the fascist organisations which were banned under the peace treaty of 1946, which formally ended the war in which Hungary had been allied with fascist Germany.

The trial revealed that at the end of 1955, Imre Nagy had created, together with very close accomplices, a small group whose goal was to use their positions to seize complete power. A secret document, written by Imre Nagy in his own hand and dated January, 1956, was introduced as evidence. In it, Nagy appealed to all forces that were opposed to the people's democratic system. In another document that Nagy wrote in that same month, he asked that the Warsaw defence treaty be voided and that Hungary join the camp of imperialist states.

Witnesses testified at the trial that Jozsef Szilagyi stated at a secret meeting that Imre Nagy and his associates were ready to seize power. The demonstration that occurred on October 23, 1956, was instigated by Nagy and his group. In close cooperation with the Petofi students' circle and at the university, secret meetings with this group of conspirators occurred daily, and even several times a day during that period. Nagy had then to formulate the programme of the government which they would create, and on the morning of October 23, at a secret meeting in the apartment of Geza Losonczy, a list was read off of the members of the government which they would form after seizing power. Nagy took the post of Premier for himself, and the other ministries were divided among the members of the conspiracy. The trial showed that Nagy had secret contacts abroad long before the October putsch with people interested in restoring capitalism in Hungary, as, for example, the right-wing social democrat, Anna Kethly.

After the overthrow of the central government, Nagy and his accomplices moved on to abolish the local organs of people's power. The Sokowyi (as heard), an organisation of war criminals who had been convicted of crimes against the people and of common criminals who had been released from prison, all of whom were the enemies of the socialist system, was established. White terror began in Budapest and throughout the country. According to the evidence which has been compiled so far, in a short period of rule by Nagy and his accomplices, 236 innocent people were murdered, 3,000 supporters of socialism were thrown into prison, and a bloody execution was planned. On 4 November 1956, a list of more than 10,000 people was drawn up, marked for
execution. On that same day, Nagy appealed over the radio for imperialist armed action against the Workers and Peasants Government and against the Soviet troops that that government had called upon for aid.

The trial showed that even later the counter-revolutionary group continued its activity and attempted to prevent the people from renewing production in the factories and from restoring order in the country. The attempt to destroy socialism in Hungary occurred two years ago. Before it was defeated, it had inflicted frightful suffering and enormous losses on the country. However, today Hungary's industrial production exceeds that before the counter-revolution, and the living standard of the population is about one-fifth higher. The trial of these leaders and their attempt to destroy socialism closes a tragic chapter in the history of Hungary.
(c) East Germany

COMMENTS BY MANFRED KLEIN

17 June 1958

Berlin, East German Home Service,
1810 GMT, 17 June.

The announcement, published today by the Hungarian Ministry of Justice regarding the trial of Imre Nagy and his accomplices, provides an important lesson, belated though it may be. As was shown by the events of autumn 1956 in Hungary, counter-revolutionaries, however they may camouflage themselves, whether they use legal or illegal methods to achieve power and resort to mendacious and demagogical slogans, cannot achieve victory. They can never achieve victory where the working class exercises and maintains power. They were defeated, utterly and completely. A lengthy and meticulous trial, during which all mitigating and extenuating circumstances were weighed, resulted in the passing of four death sentences and five long-term prison sentences. Crime has been vanquished and the Hungarian people's power is today stronger than ever.

The wounds and horrors of the counter-revolution have been overcome and the party of the Hungarian communists has become wiser and even more closely-knit. The very fact that the vilest revisionists frequently had to adopt a Marxist camouflage proves that the people, after their martyrdom of the past decades, want socialism. It is in the nature of things that one blow against socialism produces a thousand blows against its enemies.
The forces hostile to socialism and the aggressive imperialist circles are availing themselves of every opportunity, without shrinking from any means, in their endeavour to weaken the unity of the socialist countries, to stir up trouble in our country as well. A new example of this is the propaganda campaign unleashed by these forces around the sentences of the Hungarian court in the case of Imre Nagy and the other accused. How much intentionally fabricated nonsense has been spread in this connexion by Western radio stations, nonsense and lies aimed at confusing people, at stirring up trouble among our public. These radio stations and the pages of the foreign press have been feeding public opinion with sensations of the following kind: Gomulka has sent to Khrushchev a letter of protest in connexion with the hungarian sentences, the Central Committee of the FZPR has condemned the Nagy trial and in this connexion has issued instructions to all party organizations, and, finally, Gomulka is resigning his post.

Such are the methods, comrades, that are used by reactionary propaganda serving the aggressive imperialist circles; the methods with the aid of which these circles are attempting to weaken people's Poland, to instigate the Polish people against the Soviet Union and to weaken the unity of the socialist camp.

The stern sentence of the Hungarian court represents an epilogue of the tragic Hungarian events which took place almost two years ago, and, as it were, the completion of the rout of the counter-revolution which took place in Hungary at that time.

It is not our business to judge the extent of the crime and the justice of the sentence passed in the case of Nagy. This is a domestic affair of Hungary.

When remembering the Hungarian events one must not forget that at that time the fate of the social order of Hungary was in the balance. The counter-revolution which wished to overthrow the socialist order and to introduce a capitalist order persecuted, mercilessly and in a blood-thirsty manner, the communists who were the defenders of the socialist order. They were hanged in the streets. To show you what it looked like I shall quote excerpts from a report of the Hungarian press of 2 November 1956.
The paper said: "Lynching took place in the city yesterday. Inscriptions 'down with communists,' 'down with party members,' 'destroy the communists,' appeared yesterday on the walls of houses."

At the time when the counter-revolution in Hungary was hanging communists, Imre Nagy, being Premier of the Hungarian Government, announced on the radio: "Nobody will be punished for participation in the armed struggle" (Sztáb Nap, 29 October 1956, PAP). Imre Nagy, who was a revisionist, under the pressure of the rising wave of the counter-revolution and of forces hostile to the people's regime, went step by step toward capitulation to the counter-revolution, carrying out its tasks and killing the socialist order in Hungary. He announced that Hungary was leaving the Warsaw treaty and he appealed for help to the imperialist countries. These facts are known to the whole world.

The anti-Soviet and anti-communist campaign unleashed in the West around the sentence in the case of Imre Nagy comes in handy for aggressive imperialist circles. It always happens that at the time when these circles prepare some large-scale adventure their propaganda simultaneously tries to raise a lot of noise throughout the world about other matters, in order to deceive and divert the attention of public opinion. This happened with the aggression against Egypt in 1956 and the campaign at that time around Hungary.

Black clouds are now once more gathering on the international horizon. One cannot underestimate the danger coming from aggressive and adventurist imperialistic circles who are once more creating a tense situation in the Near East, continuing the arms race, and who, in spite of the example and the proposals of the Soviet Union, have not ceased atomic and hydrogen weapon tests which are dangerous for mankind.

The anti-Soviet and anti-communist campaign organized by these circles in connexion with the sentences of the Hungarian court is poisoning the international situation, exacerbating the present position and intensifying the danger of war. The same objects are served by the policy of West Germany, where the Bundeswehr is being strengthened under the patronage of Atlantic pacts and alliances, whose atomic and rocket weapons of extermination are being prepared for the Bundeswehr to the accompaniment of anti-Polish revisionist propaganda.

For this reason the reactionary propaganda unleashed around the Nagy case can deceive only naive people. From the example of this case, we can see more clearly how correct was the stand of our party in 1956, during the October days; how correct was our policy.
The sentence of the Hungarian people's justice is fully legitimate because there is no greater crime toward the working people and the fatherland of the working people than that perpetrated by Imre Nagy and his accomplices. They were the ones who, by vile betrayal and in alliance with the black forces of internal reaction and foreign imperialists, prepared, organized, and unleashed the anti-state plot which aimed at getting hold of power by violence and overthrowing the Hungarian People's Republic.

The days of the counter-revolutionary rebellion did not leave any doubt that the success of this plot would have meant the liquidation of the socialist conquests of the working people, the renewed laying of the yoke of bourgeois-landowners' exploitation on the shoulders of the peasants and workers, the re-establishment of imperialist domination and fascism, the transformation of Hungary into a hotbed of war and an advanced position of the aggressive plans of imperialism.

The working people in Hungary, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Revolutionary Worker-Peasant Government, have foiled these criminal plans but at the price of heavy sacrifices. Now those whose hands were stained by the blood of the communists and of all those patriots who rose in the defence of the people's order, of those many people murdered and tortured in the days of the rebellion, have received punishment.

Those who bore responsibility for the great damage and destruction wrought by the counter-revolution have been punished.

The sentence of Hungarian justice gives voice to the wrath of the Hungarian people in the face of the crimes and lawless acts perpetrated by the plotters group. It shows at the same time the strength and permanence of the people's democratic order which, emerging strengthened from the ordeals through which it has passed, vigilantly watches over the conquests of the working people and strongly warns that there is no pardon and clemency for those who strike at the liberties of those who work.

The working people in our country derive from the Budapest trial new teachings to strengthen revolutionary vigilance in the face of the various machinations of the enemies of socialism and peace, to increase combativity in the struggle against revisionism and any influence of bourgeois ideology.
They consider it their first task to strengthen the unshakable unity of the people around the party and government, the unity of the great camp of socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, the unity of the international communist and workers movement. Under the all-conquering banner of Marxism-Leninism the forces of peace and socialism in the entire world obtain and will obtain ever new victories.
II. Yugoslavia

(i) The text of the Yugoslav protest note to the Hungarian government of 21 June 1958 appears in Annex II of the paper entitled "Hungarian Statements and Comments on the Trial and Execution of Imre Nagy and His Associates."

(ii) Nagy and company have been executed

17 June 1958

La Voce del Popolo, Rijeka, 18 June.

... We were surprised and puzzled after having learnt the laconic announcement of the execution of Nagy and company. We remained perplexed because of the method and surprised by the moment chosen for publishing the execution. In fact, we cannot admit to take into consideration hints of some foreign journalists, according to which the men in question would have been executed a long ago. If this was the case, the whole thing would be still more absurd.

We remained perplexed because of the methods: a secret trial, secret sentence, secret execution. What was the reason for such secrecy? Perhaps it was thought that the great interest which existed for personalities of the accused would influence the course of court proceedings? But, if it was really a people's court which tried them, as it is asserted, why should the people be kept in ignorance not to say of particular acts of the trial, but of the sentence which was published only after the tried persons had been buried? We repeat: what was the reason for such secrecy? Was such a trial so discrediting if publicly conducted, or even a mere announcement that these people had to be tried even behind closed doors? Yet, for whom and why it would be discrediting?
Even in periods of most intensive social movements, as during the October Revolution, if the question was to condemn some acts against interests of the people, this was done publicly. It was only the reactionaries who did not inform the people of their mass executions, not the proletariat. Of course, afterwards, Stalin failed to act towards the people with the same sense of responsibility, not observing the tradition of bolshevik revolutionaries. But, was not Stalin condemned for his deeds? Or, perhaps, he was not? It is said that the method is simply a form. But every form includes an essence.

We told that we remained surprised, too. It is upsetting that a similar fact takes place at such a moment. Above all, there was another fact connected to the destiny of Nagy, consisting in a guarantee given to him by those who are now believing to have settled their political problems by killing him and his companions. In fact, it was Nagy himself who decided after steady guarantees to abandon spontaneously the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest which, as all the other Embassies, enjoyed the right to extraterritoriality. "Pacta sunt servanda" (Agreements are to be observed) - this used to be said in ancient times and is repeated even today. Yet, immediately after having left the Yugoslav Embassy, Nagy was arrested and deported together with his companions, contrary to the formal agreement. Protestsations from the part of our Government, which saw in this a betrayal of observance of international agreements, were vain.

Now, the announcement of the capital punishment was made. Those, who had first prepared it and then executed it, were well aware that there would be reactions to such proceedings. If, in spite of this, they did it, it means that such reactions were desired and deliberately provoked. For what purpose? For the same reason for which the other international agreements have been lately violated deliberately in respect to our country, as for example the economic agreements from the part of the USSR and East Germany.

Is it expected perhaps to reinforce with such an action the confidence of public opinion in the value of the word given at diplomatic desks by those Governments which are now urging to be most disposed to honour by their signatures agreements on disarmament, on trade between the East and the West, etc.?

There was a man in our recent history, who told once the following: "Those who are seeking to stop the course of history by throwing in my feet a corpse, are deceiving themselves". Then, the history, offended for having been quoted in vain, took its revenge by killing the mentioned man as a criminal. His miserable death showed that physical liquidation of a person is of no use in policy, since there are corpses and corpses. For example, that of Nagy will not much change the sad balance of Hungarian cemeteries, nor the past tragedy of that country will cease to be a tragedy. However, the prepared appearance of this corpse on the political scene (if corpses can be political, anyway) at the present moment can have its meaning. We do not want to deliver forecasts
as ancient prophets over the corpses of sacrificed beings. Yet, we repeat even after this that "pacta sunt servanda" - agreements must be observed, and that one should not use the methods applied by that Sultan who 700 years ago, or approximately, had massacred with his Hamelouks the inhabitants of Accra, who after an uprising had surrendered upon the promise of the Sultan that he would not execute them. The name of that Sultan was Al Kalik-al-Ashraf. He gave the following reason for having betrayed his word: Richard the Lion-Hearted had behaved in the same manner with Saracens. Would also the present violators of agreements give a similar reason for the Budapest execution? In this case, we really would like to know which one.
19 June 1958

Slovenski korocevalec, Ljubljana,
19 June.

They did not say when and where they were executed. But when they announced it, the echo in the world was tremendous. All the progressive people and the well meaning have asked themselves anxiously what purpose does this serve?"

The trial was secret, the court declared only that the three sentenced to death did not admit their guilt. Already this announcement gives sufficient material for an extensive discussion about the proceedings and methods of the Hungarian Supreme Court, which did not allow the public to be present at the meting out of "justice" against such a distinguished politician as Imre Nagy was. Exactly in this way it is easy to speak particularly about the guilt of the sentenced and executed persons. This act throws a strange light on the judicial proceedings.

Imre Nagy was arrested on November 22, 1956. They did not stage a trial at that time, when this could be justified easily by the necessity to consolidate the Kadar regime. It appeared as if they were striving to iron out somehow the flagrant violation of the agreement with the Yugoslav Government. However, now, when the anti-Yugoslav campaign - absolutely equal in intensity to that of 10 years ago - is in full swing - it was necessary to execute Imre Nagy and his associates. Or this was perhaps dictated by fear that there are people in Hungary (and elsewhere perhaps) who think the same as Imre Nagy did. Or an indication to Yugoslavia (and to some others) that the present anti-Yugoslav witch-hunt (and policy in general) will be no milder than the one conducted by Stalin? I think that this legal crime has marked both and something more. But what will then come about? Doubtless, only consternation and disappointment among the progressive people and throughout the world, considerable damage to the socialist movement and a dark, ineradicable stigma on all those who are responsible for this affair.
20 June 1958

The men wm were . . . interested to know whether there was any ground to the reports put out by certain news agencies that Yugoslavia will send a Note to the Hungarian Government because of the violation of the agreement of November 1, 1956 on the case of Imre Nagy. The reply was:

"The Yugoslav Government is preparing a Note to the Government of the People's Republic of Hungary in connexion with the statement issued by the Hungarian Government".

Asked whether any ground existed for the presumptions of some of the news agencies that a possibility exists, in connexion with the execution of Nagy, for recalling the Yugoslav Ambassador from Budapest, the official spokesman declared:

"Our Ambassador has been summoned to report and he is in Belgrade".
Let us leave aside for the present the question of how sinister the trial and execution themselves are (just like at the time of the Stalinist purges), and also the question of how grossly was broken the promise given to the Yugoslav Government regarding Nagy's personal security, on the basis of which his asylum in our embassy ended; let us leave aside for the present even the accusations contained in the indictment — about which much could be said — and let us dwell only on the central question: Why Nagy and his associates have been executed now, at this moment? Let us just remember: Rajk's trial, of which Nagy's execution reminds us in such a horrible way, was held just at the moment when someone wanted an aggravation of relations with Yugoslavia. Just like the murder of Rajk at that time, the present execution of Nagy in darkness and his secret trial, about which in fact nothing is known, should furnish the alleged proof of "Yugoslavia's cooperation with the imperialists", of how allegedly the Yugoslavs had supported Nagy in order to "overthrow socialism in Hungary". There is no need denying these absurd slanders about Yugoslavia; they are false and the whole of the world takes them as such. However, these fabricated charges are needed by the organisers of the campaign of pressure on Yugoslavia; the purpose of them is to justify in the eyes of the public at home — which no longer at all believes the lies about Yugoslavia — the present anti-Yugoslav campaign. After all, the parallel between Rajk's trial and the scaring of accounts with Nagy shows that, when it is desired to achieve similar aims, the methods, too, must be similar. Do the organisers of the present trial in Budapest and of the execution think that the world has forgotten that the socialist countries, too, had supported the Government of Imre Nagy at the time of the events in Hungary and that at that time no one accused him of "counter-revolutionarism" and "serving the imperialists".

It means that Nagy's execution was needed by someone as an element of aggravating the relations with our socialist country, but certainly still more as a terrible warning to those who are resisting the present revamped Stalinist policy. Fact is that we do not believe that this trial could have been of any use to the Hungarian Party and Government to hurt in such a way the wounds that had been hardly cured, and to sharpen the internal differences in the country ... This could have suited only the interests of the Stalinist, hegemonistic policy of the bloc ...
(vi) THE RESISTANCE OF OLD FORCES

23 June 1953

In this connexion, it is a typical fact that even the executions of Imre Nagy and his associates, which took place after a secret trial and exactly at the present time, is used to instigate the anti-Yugoslav campaign. The untrue allegations concerning Yugoslavia, contained in the announcement about the executions of Nagy and others, represent a new, deliberate attempt to sharpen this unprincipled policy so as to cast a shadow on the true essence of problems.

The manner in which the Chinese and Bulgarian press (not to mention the Albanian press) treats this case clearly shows the true intentions of those forces which have decided in favour of making a step which at this time, they must have known in advance, was bound to cause enormous damage to the cause of Socialism in the world.

The Chinese papers, for example, welcome the announcement about the executions of Imre Nagy and others as a "glad news," the same announcement which slanders Yugoslavia, and they threaten directly Yugoslavia.

"It is impossible not to connect the case of Nagy to the role which Yugoslav revisionists played in the disorders in Hungary," writes the organ of the Communist Party of China, the Jen Min Ji Pao. The Chinese Youth Daily, in an article attacking Socialist Yugoslavia, writes: "The executions have been received with acclamation. Let us voice loudly our opinion: The executions have been just!" The paper Ta Kung Pao describes the event as a "great victory for the dictatorship of the proletariat".

The Bulgarian paper Rabotnichesko Dalo writes: "The hostile revisionist clique has been beheaded!" and makes it clear that the trial of Nagy was in fact a trial of Yugoslavia.

The Prague Rude Pravo, on its part, "theoretically" links Nagy's case to the "revisionism" of the U.C.Y. "The links between Yugoslav revisionism and that of Nagy," the Rude Pravo writes, "can only serve to reaffirm that it is right to consider revisionism as a danger of first-rate importance which threatens Socialism, as a danger against which relentless and uncompromising action must be taken."
As the above-mentioned quotations show, the executions of Imre Nagy and others are only one of the elements of the campaign against Socialist Yugoslavia, one of the new attempts made to hold back the future development of Socialism. It is clear that this move - which has deeply shaken the progressive world opinion - seriously affects all the conscious fighters for Socialism, all those who cherish dearly the interests of Socialism.

... It is natural that the organisers of the campaign should ask themselves what is the view taken about all this by their own public opinion which are given always the same articles which again and again repeat the same accusations as those made during the Cominform period. But, the campaign must at all costs be maintained at an even temperature. It is believed that this aim can be achieved by moves such as the execution of Imre Nagy, and the statement on this inspired with an anti-Yugoslav spirit, as well as the Congresses of individual Communist Parties which are transformed into a platform to launch attacks against Socialist Yugoslavia, and attacks against the positive trends of opinion in the international labour movement.
III. Other States

(1) Costa Rica

RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

27 June 1956

Communication addressed to the Secretary General,
27 June.

The Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Costa Rica denouncing the execution of Imre Nagy and other leaders of the 1956 uprising of the Hungarian people, decides:

Single Article. To declare its sympathy with the world-wide movement in favour of convening the United Nations General Assembly, so that it may consider this further violation by the Communist Governments of established international principles stipulating freedom and the peaceful coexistence of nations.

1/ Reference to this communication appeared in Document A/AC.86/C.R.16, Item 118.
Federal Republic of Germany

(a) SOVIET TERROR SENTENCES -
A STATEMENT OF THE FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT ON THE EXECUTION
OF IMRE NAGY

18 June 1958

Bulletin des Presse -
Und Informationsmates der
Bundesregierung (Bonn)
19 June.

The shadow of the death sentences imposed, after a secret trial, on Imre Nagy and other leading figures in the Hungarian uprising that took place in the autumn of 1956 hung over the political discussion at the meeting of the Federal Cabinet on 18 June 1958. The Government of the Federal Republic shares the indignation and horror aroused in the German people and throughout the free world by the unexpected announcement of the secret executions.

Although this bloody spectacle is essentially only another link in the long chain of clashes in the Bolshevik sphere of power, its possible international reactions, the Federal Cabinet feels, must not be overlooked. The palpable breach of faith involved in these executions revives all the doubts engendered in the free world by previous unfortunate experiences in trying to come to terms with Bolshevik countries. Moreover, the unexpected and startling nature of this sudden announcement again brings out the unpredictability of Bolshevist regimes.

From this event the Government of the Federal Republic draws the conclusion that the free world, while it must be ever ready and willing to reach an understanding, must not relax its vigilance and preparedness. It points out that the effect of this distressing episode on the German people was aggravated by the fact that the news from Hungary came on 17 June, the anniversary of the uprising against communist despotism in the Soviet Zone of Germany, thus driving home once again the danger threatening from the Bolshevik sphere of power.
At the thirty-second plenary meeting on 19 June 1958, immediately after the noon recess, the President of the German Bundestag, Dr. Gerstenmaier, made the following statement regarding the announcement on 17 June 1958 of the execution of the leaders of the Hungarian popular uprising:

Today's Press reports that since Tuesday, 17 June, something like the silence of the grave has descended on the capital of Hungary. There is increased patrolling by the police, and places of amusement are empty.

This brief dispatch reveals how a neighbouring people, denied not only liberty but the very cry of grief, has received news of the violent death of men who have won the hearts of Hungary and of the free world.

The German Bundestag, in deep sympathy and affection, mourns for the Hungarian Imre Nagy, Miklos Gimes, Pal Maleter and Josef Szilagyi who — we know not when — died at the hands of the executioner. They died because, when the hour struck, they manfully shouldered their responsibility and stepped forward to lead their people back to the paths of freedom and human rights. They fell as the belated noble martyrs of an uprising which, by its fury and scope, astounded the world.

That the portion of men and women who follow such paths should be defeated and death, and not victory and success, is nothing strange. But what is strange is that cold-blooded vengeance should take one and one-half years to claim its victims, and in violation of a promise solemnly given, hand over to the executioner men whose immunity from criminal prosecution had been guaranteed, and plunge the world once more into the deepest gloom. After years of agonizing suspense and anxious struggle for an end to hostility and a relaxation of tension, the world must face the fact that all efforts to arrive at a peaceful and reasonable relationship with Moscow and its subject peoples are again doomed to failure for a long, long time.
We do not know who bears the final responsibility for this blood bath, but I do not think there is one among us who is not convinced that the Government of the Soviet Union could have prevented them. In the face of the principles of the United Nations Charter, which the Government of the Soviet Union joined in solemnly signing, Soviet tanks brutally crushed the self-determination of the Hungarian people. Moscow was responsible for, gave its blessing to, the breach of faith towards the Yugoslav Government, which had granted asylum. The freedom and the lives of the men we mourn today depended on a word from Moscow.

The German Bundestag has made it a strict rule to refrain from any action influencing, or likely to be misinterpreted as an attempt to influence, the constitution of ideology of a foreign State. It has never even occurred to us to engage in militant missionary work or propaganda beyond our borders against the system of free and independent States based on the rule of law, a system with which we unreservedly and whole-heartedly identify ourselves. Nevertheless, there are certain fundamental human rights which may not be encroached upon without stirring the nations of the earth.

What was done in Hungary constituted undisguised, brutal disregard for the last vestige of human rights, the inalienable rights of all peoples at all times. Those responsible, whether they be in Budapest or in Moscow, cannot but know that in this day and age the flagrant violation of hallowed human rights cannot be hidden under the cloak either of political expediency or national sovereignty.

Whatever may be said against men in our times, it is to their credit and to the honour of nations that, whenever stark terror strikes at the fundamental rights of men and nations, they feel themselves involved and raise an outcry.

With this tribute to the men who have been executed and to the many who are suffering in the cause of Hungary's freedom and of justice, I couple the expression of deep regret that these executions have cast the shadow of despondency over all those who with every ounce of their strength have laboured ceaselessly to serve the cause of peace in the world and to bring about a relaxation of tension between East and West. Breach of faith, blood baths and gallows are not only gruesomely senseless instruments of policy but an intolerable setback for the very people who are giving their all in order that men and nations may live together in peace and freedom.

We bow our heads in homage to the Hungarian people, to the executed men and their families, and to their comrades still behind prison bars; and we deeply deplore the blow that was struck on 17 June 1956 against the peace of the world.
France

STATEMENT BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT


The execution of Imre Nagy and Gen. Pal Maleter and their companions is an act that nothing could justify.

The secrecy of the trial, the pretence of juridical justification grossly contrary to the facts recognized by a large majority of the member states of the United Nations, mark a return to the worst Stalinist methods, which had been condemned by the leaders of the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies themselves.

Imre Nagy and his companions have been executed for having tried to give their country a regime in which the people would have had the right to express itself and for having chosen national independence.

The French Government considers that the execution of these courageous and independent men is an event of extreme gravity whose consequences will be profound.
PRESS INTERVIEW BY PRIME MINISTER NEHRU

3 July 1958

The execution of Mr. Nagy and his colleagues and the Belgrade-Moscow controversy figured prominently at Prime Minister Nehru's press conference in New Delhi on 3 July 1958. Mr. Nehru expressed his 'earnest hope' that the process of executions would not continue. He said the question had arisen in his mind how far Panchsheel (the Five Principles) is being acted upon by the people who talk about it. Mr. Nehru recalled that the other day he had expressed his 'deep distress' over the Hungarian executions. 'I was greatly worried in addition to that by the consequences that might come; by consequences I mean increase in tension. It is obvious that this has resulted in passionate feeling, increase in tension, charges and counter-charges, so that in effect it has taken us back from that movement which was doing towards you might say a lessening of tension. I think it has been very unfortunate. We avoid criticizing other countries or interfering, even though we may hold strong opinion about what happens in other countries. One of the things about this matter is that the question has arisen in my mind how far the Panchsheel is being acted upon by the people who talk about it. We try to act up to it - I do not say we do not make mistakes. We do not wish to intervene in other people's affairs, but we have to express our opinion when we feel about them without any intention of intervening. And, above all, we have always to remember that we have an objective in view, the objective being getting away from this horror of war, reducing tensions, getting some settlements about them, stopping of atomic tests, and general settlement about giving up of atomic and hydrogen bombs. The biggest objective in the world today is the assurance of peace, because the only alternative to it is annihilation. It is a mad world when we discuss these matters in this way, but there it is - because of fear, suspicion and hatred people indulge, countries indulge in activities which unless checked are bound to bring about a conflict.

"Our objective and I believe the objective of people all over the world, is to put an end to this horror and to lessen tension. Now, keeping that in view, we try to say things which help that objective and avoid saying things which add to the tensions. Those who are dead are dead. I earnestly hope that this process will not continue, because I believe there are people in prison elsewhere."
Question: "It was assumed that Mr. Khrushchev represented a trend towards liberalization in the Soviet Union. Can it be said now that recent happenings in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union indicate a reversal of that trend?"

Mr. Nehru: "All this is in the nature of speculation. None of us can give a precise answer to questions relating to trends in any country. There are pulls in different directions. I can of course guess here and there, but it is not for me to say what trends happen to be in the Soviet Union. Sometimes there are trends in evidence at the same time. I earnestly hope that the trends towards liberalization or democratization as they were called will continue. We believe also that they are bound to continue because basically they depend upon all manner of new conditions produced in the Soviet Union in the last generation or so. Please remember that the biggest liberating agency of all human beings in any country is education. It is a great liberator and the Soviet Union is a very well educated country. I am talking about the people. Therefore, I say that these tendencies towards liberalization have a strong basis, even though they may be diverted here and there, they come from the roots of the people."

Question: "It is reported in the press that Home Minister Govind Ballabh Pant expressed the opinion that Mr. Imre Nagy’s execution represents a reversion to Stalinism. Was it his personal opinion or the Indian Government’s opinion?"

Mr. Nehru: "That is his guess work."

Question: "Do you believe India’s denunciation of the executions in Hungary will lessen international tension or will it bring India within the orbit of the cold war?"

Mr. Nehru: "I do not want to be dragged into the cold war. That is obvious, because I think that is not only harmful in itself but it puts an end to such possible good work that we might be able to do in regard to peace."

Question: "Would you clarify your reference to Panchsheel, (The Five Principles,) in this connexion? It has been said by Communist Party leaders in India, for instance, that the executions in Hungary are an internal affair of Hungary and that the Soviet Union does not come into the picture."

Mr. Nehru: "I was not thinking of the executions, but you will remember that one of the principles of the Panchsheel is non-interference in the internal affairs of a country politically, economically or ideologically."

A correspondent: "I believe a reference to interference for political or ideological reasons was put in the Moscow Declaration."

Mr. Nehru: "You are right. It was specifically mentioned there, but it was presumed before that in the original Sino-Indian Declaration too. In that sense I meant that if any country interferes with another in regard to internal affairs even in the ideological domain, that does not fit in with the Panchsheel. In these matters it is very difficult for me to discuss Marxist dialectics. Of course I am not a Marxist, so whom am I to discuss, what is the straight and narrow path and what is not?"
A Correspondent: 'Soviet-Yugoslav controversy.'

Mr. Nehru: "That is a controversy about Marxist dialectics about revisionism and all that. Not being a Marxist, I am, if I may say so, apart from Marxism constantly revising myself."

Question: 'Can the execution of Mr. Nagy and the rest be regarded as an excuse for not having summit talks?'

Mr. Nehru: 'I think it will be very unfortunate if this matter, the execution of Mr. Nagy, becomes the reason or is used as a reason for not meeting together at high level to discuss matters. It may create, as I said it has created, greater tensions, more suspicion, greater difficulties in the way of the talks, but if we allow our talks to be given up, then we give up all hope of ever coming to a settlement. Therefore, it will not be construed in that way, I hope.'

Question: 'Would it be relevant to call the executions an internal affair of Hungary in the circumstances in which Mr. Nagy was arrested by Russian forces and then was kept in prison in Rumania?'

Mr. Nehru: 'You can argue on this matter about what is internal and what is external. In strict law what happened in Budapest presumably was strictly an internal matter of the Government of Hungary. I suppose it was. I do not know all the facts but I presume so. But just as the many things that have happened in Algeria may be said in strict law to be the internal happenings within the French State (but have external repercussions), sometimes things happen which, however internal they may be, have powerful external repercussions in the minds of the people, so that you may stand by strict law about it but the result is there. They have repercussions like what is happening in Algeria. What has happened there (in Algeria) has powerful repercussions.'

Question: 'Have you received any letter in this connexion from Marshal Tito?'

Mr. Nehru: 'I have received no letter.'
(v) Italy

STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ITALY TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT

18 June 1958

The Vice-President of the Council of Italian Ministers, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Giuseppe Fella, made on June 18 a statement to the Senate and to the Chamber of Deputies, in connexion with the feelings expressed by various members of Parliament to stigmatize the dramatic execution of the Hungarian leaders and to honour the new martyrs who are added to the long list of men fallen for the independence of their country and for freedom.

Signor Fella said, among other things:

"I beg you to consider my words not only as the expression of my feelings, either in my quality of Minister of Foreign Affairs or personal, but as a solemn statement and a position taken by the Italian Government, on behalf of which I have the honour to speak.

"First of all, I am gratified to notice that this Parliament which has just come into office is proving, by its readiness in intervening when faced with particularly serious problems, a sensitiveness not inferior to that of our previous Parliament which, first among all Parliaments in the world, raised its voice in solidarity with the Hungarian patriots and in execration of the foreign intervention in Hungary, during some unforgettable meetings whose echo is still resounding.

"Two years after those tragic events and when the sacrifice of the free Magyar people was accomplished, it was to be expected that at least revenges and persecution were at an end, and such hope was fostered by the visit to Hungary of the President of the Soviet Council. In fact, during that visit it had been overtly admitted that the primary cause of the insurrection was to be found in the mistakes and crimes of the group connected with Mr. Rakosi. Unhappily, the exact reverse was true, and the recent visit of Mr. Khrushchev to Hungary has now disclosed its real character, its real purpose. The execution of Mr. Nagy, of Mr. Teleki and of other leaders was announced yesterday first by the radio of Moscow, then by Budapest. No public trial has taken place.

1/ Reference to this communication appeared in Document A/AC.28/C.R.16, Item 119.
Up to yesterday, people even ignored that an action — if there has been an action — was afoot. The only element which differentiates this execution from those of Stalinian brand is the admission that the two leaders have not confessed guilty. After Khrushchev’s revelations about the way in which such confessions were made up, they did not want to increase the world indignation by tragical farces. They were afraid to throw mud at the names of the heroes dear to the Magyar people and to the civil conscience of all men. We record this, but at the same time we cannot repress our indignation at the fact that the legitimate President of the Hungarian Council, Mr. Nagy, was seized despite an international safe-conduct negotiated with the Yugoslav Embassy which had given him shelter, whilst the Minister of Defence, Mr. Habletter, was arrested at the seat of the Soviet Command where he had been officially invited, also provided with a safe-conduct, to negotiate the withdrawal of the Russian troops.

"The announcement of the executions — Signor Fella went on — was given just on June 17, that is on the very anniversary of the uprising of June 17, 1953, on the part of East Berlin workers. Such executions are a tragical warning to those who, within the Communist Party, yearn after a way of life more humane and more actuated by love for one’s country. It cannot and must not be forgotten by those who, outside the Communist Party, deluded themselves into thinking that the era of misdeeds and crimes was ended for ever.

"Italy feels all the gravity of this event which has taken place at the very moment when a meeting between the two worlds was being most pressingly solicited.

"It constitutes a brutal and deliberate challenge not only to all aspirations to freedom and independence, but also a challenge to right, lawfulness and diplomatic guarantees.

"I can inform you — Signor Fella added — that yesterday, as soon as we received the first announcement of the execution, we contacted directly our chief allies and took the initiative of a multilateral consultation which is still under way. We are jointly examining the situation and weighing it carefully, both under the political and the juridical angles, in the framework of the principles sanctioned by the United Nations Charter. I am unable to anticipate the conclusions of this examination which, I repeat, is being carried out in consultation with our allies, but I can assure you that we are acting and will act in a spirit of deep solidarity with the Magyar nation and with all the enslaved peoples. Meanwhile, I have the honour to announce that we have immediately called to Rome our Minister in Budapest and that we are keeping in abeyance our agreement to a Hungarian Minister who should have substituted the present Charge d’affaires. Moreover, I assure the parliament and the country that full information shall be given of the further steps which are to be taken.

"My honourable colleagues, let me terminate by addressing the expression of our deepest sorrow to the Magyar people for the sacrifice and holocaust of its heroic leaders, in the unswerving belief that the blood gloriously shed for one’s country and for freedom is not, cannot be shed in vain."
Republic of Korea

A MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

24 June 1958

The National Assembly of the Republic of Korea denounces the secret execution by the Soviet Union and the current Hungarian regime, of Imre Nagy, the ex-Premier of the revolutionary Government of Hungary, General Pal Maeter, the Defence Minister of the same Government, and two other patriots as a barbarous act in violation of international pledge and at the same time, firmly believes that the act was the proof of the merciless oppression of the Soviet Union and the cruel and faithless crime of the Kadar regime.

Hence, the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, hereby, recommends that the United Nations Hungarian Special Committee take a resolute action for the punishment of the ignominious crime and also the following measures against the Soviet Union and its satellite Hungarian regime:

1) The United Nations should convene a special Session of the General Assembly in order to take an immediate legal step to expel the Soviet Union and its satellite-states from the world organization;

2) The United Nations will dedicate its sincere prayer for the repose of the noble souls of the freedom-fighters who were sacrificed in the Stalinist crime and massacre, and also, will convey deep condolence to their bereaved families.

Reference to this communication appeared in Document A/AC.88/C.R.16, Item 120.