

H U N G A R Y

May 31, 1957

USSR TROOP ACCORD HELPS WORLD PEACE

Budapest, Hungarian Home Service, May 29, 1957, 2115 GMT--L

(Commentary on the international significance of the Hungarian-Soviet agreement signed on May 27.)

(Text)

An agreement has been concluded between the Hungarian and Soviet governments concerning the status of Soviet troops temporarily stationed in Hungary. The agreement regulates in 19 points the status of Soviet troops in Hungary on the basis of the principles of independence and state sovereignty, equality and noninterference.

*Signed in B.B.  
May 27*

The Hungarian workers and Hungarian citizens in general who have the fate of the fatherland at heart and are aware of the dangers inherent in the present international situation are filled with a sense of reassurance over the presence in Hungary of friendly Soviet troops. The counterrevolutionary events--the imperialist attempt to tear our country out of the fraternal community of the socialist countries and turn her into a maneuvering ground for their bellicose plans--have menaced the security not of Hungary alone but the peace and security of Europe as a whole.

In that situation, which could easily have become fatal, the indisputable necessity of the mutual and active assistance of the socialist countries became obvious to everyone. It was proven that the effectiveness of the Warsaw Treaty is one of the decisive factors not only of the security of its participant socialist countries but of European peace in general. This is recognized even in those Western circles which are not in the least in favor of socialism and which, in judging the events which had taken place in Hungary or their attitude toward them, stubbornly persist in their prejudices.

They are, however, compelled to recognize that, without the quick and firm stand of the Soviet Union, without the energetic moves of the Hungarian Revolutionary Worker-Peasant Government, a situation might have arisen in Hungary which would have had fatal consequences for the whole of Europe. Apart from a small group of adventurers, there is no one, even in the Western countries, blind enough to fail to realize that it is impossible to isolate any armed conflict in the heart of Europe.



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Yet toward the end of October, it became evident that the gist of the reckoning of international reaction and of its allies in Hungary lay in bringing about the outbreak of an armed conflict. Although the help of the Soviet Union and the joining of forces by the socialist countries have saved our country from catastrophe and averted the threat of war menacing the whole of Europe, the international situation is still full of tension.

The aggressive trend of which NATO is the instrument in Europe continues to make its influence felt. The shaping of the future depends in many respects on how it will be possible to counteract this influence by mobilizing the desire for peace of all the European peoples to render it completely ineffective.

Looking at it from this angle, in the final resort it raises the issue of peace or war for all peoples in Europe and it poses a decisive question as to what forces are there to oppose the forces of aggression. The joining of forces by the socialist countries and their effectiveness is the basis not merely of the security of the socialist countries but of Europe as a whole; may the experiences of the outbreak and spread of two world wars serve as a warning that it is the basis of the security of the whole world. The strength of the socialist camp represents not merely a balancing factor in the rivalry of forces but also an effective and firm guarantee for the stabilization of peace. Without it nothing would hinder the imperialists in the realization of their war plans.

The aggression attempted against Egypt simultaneously with the events in Hungary--probably coordinated with them--proves that these plans are being upheld and that the imperialists have not given up their intention to enforce their interests of power even through war if need be. That this plan has been frustrated in the end in Egypt and that the powers directly participating in the aggression were finally compelled to retreat is due to the strength of the Soviet Union and the socialist camp; it is due to the fact that the socialist camp is standing vigilantly on guard not only over its own immediate security but also defense of peace throughout the world.

The principal objective of the imperialist Cold War policy in the past phase has been to trace, by engineering so-called local conflicts, the weak points along the peace front and find places to penetrate to further the realization of their subversive plans. In two instances--in Korea and Vietnam--this attempt was frustrated in blood. It would be a mistake, however, to believe that these grave defeats have finally killed their ambition. Their aim remains to seek out weak and penetrable points to subvert the peace front. It is the vital interest and sacred duty of every partisan of peace both within and outside the socialist camp to strive with all his might for the consolidation of the peace front and its principal force, the unity of the socialist countries.



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The imperialists, who still blindly follow the Cold War policy and who have not given up their subversive plans, can be convinced that their policy is untenable only by enhancing the forces of peace and by increasing their concentration. The Western politicians, generals and monopolists who have as yet failed to recognize the realities of the world situation must be persuaded that their attempts will run into a stone wall. As a direct prerequisite of the assurance of peace and a precondition of the return, at long last, of all international life to the correct path, the great powers should broach, on a realistic basis, the contentious international questions calling for an urgent solution. Every weakness or even semblance of weakness might retard this healthy process since it might give the imperialists a chance to make trouble. Every step designed to knit the forces of peace still closer together enhances the chances of lessening the tension and provides a warning about the hopelessness of bellicose adventure.

The Hungarian-Soviet agreement concluded on May 27, which primarily serves our country's security, thus fits into the structure of the edifice of general peace and thus makes its impact felt on the shaping of the international situation.

#### FOREIGN TROOPS MUST OBEY LAWS OF LAND

Budapest, Hungarian Home Service, May 29, 1957, 1900 GMT--L

(Commentary)

(Text)

What are the rights of troops stationed on foreign territory? Unfortunately life has posed this question. The Western--primarily, the American--imperialists have launched the Cold War, preparations for a third world war. The various military alliances, primarily NATO, hardly veil their aggressive acts against the countries building socialism and the Soviet Union. In all parts of the world, especially in the vicinity of the frontiers of the socialist countries, American military bases have been established, one after the other. American troops are stationed from Iceland to Taiwan and in many European and Asiatic countries. Against this feverish and murderous gathering several countries building socialism have joined forces in a single camp also in order to link their forces strategically and stand up together against these war plans. The Warsaw Treaty by which Soviet troops are stationed on the territory of several countries building socialism, gave expression to this.



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In recent months, the government of the Soviet Union has concluded agreement concerning the legal status of its troops stationed abroad with the governments of Poland, the GDR, Rumania and now with the government of the Hungarian People's Republic. This agreement, signed in Budapest on May 27, 1957, stipulates first of all that the temporary stay of Soviet troops on Hungarian territory in no way affects the sovereignty of the Hungarian state. Soviet troops do not interfere in the internal affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic.

We declare that this was the truth even before the conclusion of the agreement. That was the truth even if certain Western radio stations and newspapers said different things and still are doing so. Soviet units joined in the defeat of the October counterrevolutionary uprising on Oct. 24, following the request of the then Premier Imre Nagy. Admittedly Imre Nagy denied this later, but the tape recording of his broadcast statement, together with the memory of radio listeners who heard the statement in Imre Nagy's voice, hold the proof. On Nov. 4 it was again at the request of the legal Hungarian government of Janos Kadar that the Soviet troops on Hungarian territory lent assistance to the military annihilation of the counterrevolution. Before October and since the restoration of order in November-December, hardly any Soviet soldiers could be seen in the streets of Budapest and other Hungarian cities.

A special article in the agreements declares that Soviet troops and all military and civilian personnel attached to them are obliged to respect and comply with Hungarian law. If any of their members commits a crime or offense he will be tried in accordance with Hungarian law by Hungarian prosecution and courts or their competent Hungarian organs. Every chapter and every line of the agreement concluded by the Soviet and Hungarian governments assures the complete equality of the two countries together with Hungary's national sovereignty and independence. This is one of life's answers to the question raised above. Life, however, produces different answers as well.

The American soldier, be he stationed in Austria, West Germany or Britain, has ignored the people giving him hospitality, and trampled underfoot their laws, seduced their daughters, and committed robbery and murder virtually unpunished. It is not accidental that these people have issued the slogan which has become known throughout the world: "Ami Go Home!"

What are the Americans doing in the Far East? Is it merely accidental that the peoples of South Korea, Japan and the Philippines--all honored by America--are moving one after another against the American soldiers. It is not we, but Chiang Kai-shek's foreign minister, who said: "In the Chinese, there is a historic hatred burning against foreigners' privileges in Chinese territory."



## BRITISH ANSWERED ON USSR TROOP ACCORD

Budapest, in Hungarian to Hungarians in West Europe, May 31, 1957, 1900 GMT--L

(Commentary: "Gentlemen, Draw Your Own Conclusions!")

(Text)

At his press conference the spokesman of the British Foreign Office dealt among other things with the Hungarian-Soviet military agreement. He said: at the time when there was a government in Hungary truly representing the Hungarian people's wishes, that government expressed its wish that Soviet troops should leave Hungary and that the country should become neutral. The interference of Soviet troops last autumn forced that government to quit and replaced it by another government. The new government concluded an agreement to the effect that Soviet troops shall remain in Hungary. The British Foreign Office spokesman added: From this, gentlemen, you may draw your own conclusions.

We take up the challenge and, for our part, we shall draw the conclusions. Of course we understand that the Imre Nagy government stood nearer to the heart of British government statesmen than the Revolutionary Worker-Peasant Government and therefore they prefer to allude to it as one which truly represented the Hungarian people's wishes. Permit us, however, to doubt that this is better known in London than here, in Hungary. Otherwise we, too, could follow the example of the British Foreign Office spokesman and might say that the Conservative government's stubborn insistence on the hydrogen weapon tests and armament policy can hardly be representative of the sincere wishes of the British people and that it is conceivable that some other government might be better representative of those wishes.

Such a declaration, on the other hand, would certainly be called interference in internal affairs by the British Foreign Office.

The British government is all the less entitled to make reproaches since under NATO no small numbers of British troops are stationed in West Germany and other Atlantic countries not to mention that in Britain itself there are substantial numbers of U.S. troops and bases; moreover, there are more American troops stationed throughout the world around the frontiers of socialist countries than in the United States proper. No Hungarian is in doubt as to the reasons why.