

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL
AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

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CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS
REGARDING THE SITUATION IN HUNGARY

1 October - 15 November 1956

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1st October.

French press report based on Budapest Literary Gazette summarizes the claims approved by the Writers' Congress, including rehabilitation of Imre Nagy, the former Prime Minister, and a number of writers; the trial of those responsible for illegality in 1949-1952; the turning of the Patriotic People's Front into a true democratic Rally, and the running of cooperatives by the farmers themselves.

The participation of Erno Gero, the First Secretary of the Hungarian Workers (Communist) Party, in talks in the Crimea with Mr. Khrushchev and President Tito, is announced.

3rd October

Announcement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party on the "impending reverential funeral" of Laszlo Rajk, and three other Central Committee members who "as a result of political trials... have been innocently condemned and executed, and who have already been rehabilitated earlier."

5th October

Agreement announced for a meeting of representatives of the Hungarian and Yugoslav Communist Parties to be held on 15th October in Belgrade.

6th October

Solemn reburial of Laszlo Rajk and three other members of the Central Committee.

10th October

Budapest radio announces annulment of sentence of imprisonment passed on Bishop Lajos Ordass of the Evangelical Church for currency offenses.

Reports received that Vladimir Farkas, former Head of the Investigation Division in the Political Police, and three other former high ranking state security officers, had been placed on preliminary detention on October 5.

13th October

Solemn reburial of former high-ranking military and police officers who had been executed in 1949-1950.

Official announcement of the arrest of Mihaly Farkas, former Minister of Defense.

14th October

The Presidential Council of the People's Republic decides to postpone the convening of Parliament to October 29 (instead of October 22).

Budapest Communist newspaper Szabad Nép prints letter dated 4th October by Mr. Nagy asking for readmission to Communist Party from which he had been expelled in November 1955, and the answer of the Politburo annulling the resolution of November 1955 "because the political mistakes he had committed did not justify his expulsion from the Party."

Delegation of Central Committee of the Communist Party leaves for Belgrade, headed by Erno Gero, First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, with Antal Apro, Andras Hegedus (Prime Minister), Janos Kadar and Istvan Kovacs, members of the Politburo.

15th October

Budapest Home Service, commenting on the reinstatement of Nagy, notes "hectic" last ten days were marked by "an upsurge in political life in which was condensed a large segment of history" and that "Matyas Rakosi must not in the future play a role in Hungary's political life." Discussion by the Central Committee on still unclarified aspects of Nagy's case will lead to a clarification of such problems as "the direction of industry and agriculture, the role of the Patriotic People's Front, and the shaping of Party life".

17th October

Reports in 'Szabad Ifjusag' of the meeting of the youth parliament of the Red Star Tractor Works. Question had been raised why the DISZ (Union of Working Youth) had not opposed Rakosi more consistently.

The DISZ (Union of Working Youth) Petofi Club holds a debate on agriculture. Zoltan Tildy, former President of the Republic, says that the road of the future is collectivization.

18th October

It is announced that Imre Nagy is to be reinstated as Professor of Agricultural Economy at the Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences.

The Central Committee of DISZ (Union of Working Youth) issues a statement on education.

20th October

It is announced that the Presidium of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences has restored Imre Nagy to full membership.

Several Petofi Clubs of the DISZ are reported to have been formed in various cities.

Speech by Istvan M. Dobi, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, asserting that it must never happen again that the peasant is forced to join a cooperative.

21st October

It is announced that University students of SZEGED have formed an independent youth organization, the Mefeez (Hungarian University and Academy Students United Association), whose ideological foundation is Marxism-Leninism. It is pointed out that the DISZ had been unable to represent satisfactorily the interests of university students.

Meeting held at Gyor demanding withdrawal of Soviet forces and the release of Cardinal Mindszenty.

22nd October

Hungarian Home Service broadcasts interviews with Aleksandar Rankovic and Erno Gero, to the effect that the talks between the delegates of the Hungarian Workers Party and the League of Yugoslav Communists would further cooperation between the two parties.

The central leadership of the Petofi Club of the DISZ (Union of Working Youth) sends a telegram to the Central Committee of the Polish Youth Association, greeting the Polish youth which "during the past few days, scored great successes in the struggle for the systematic democratization of their Fatherland."

The preparatory committee for the annual meeting of the Hungarian Union of Journalists sends a telegram to the Polish Journalists Union, to the effect that in the victory of the Polish people a great role was played by the Polish journalists.

The secretariat and Party organization of the Hungarian Writers' Union issues a communique, welcoming the events in Poland, bidding the public to repel every provocation which "making use of the enthusiasm of the Hungarian workers and Hungarian students in connection with the Polish events, would disturb our joy and unset our political endeavours."

Hungarian Home Service reports that the leadership of the Petofi Club of the Union of Working Youth has met and that a debate is in progress on resolutions that the Central Committee of the Communist party should be convened as early as possible and that Imre Nagy should be drawn into the preparatory work.

Mass meetings are held at two Budapest Universities. Secession from the DISZ is decided, as well as the setting up of the organization of university youth. At the University of Economics demands are formulated in 22 points including an independent internal and foreign policy expressing the true interests of the country and the reinstatement of Comrade Nagy in the "supreme" positions.

23rd October

Upon his return from Yugoslavia, Erno Gero states that the talks with the Yugoslav leaders constituted a milestone in the settlement of relations between the two parties. The communique issued on the same day states that "cooperation between the two parties should develop and that exchange of views should include free, constructive and comradely criticism, based on positions of principles and taking into account the interests of Socialist developments."

A Demonstration organized by the Petofi Youth Club to express solidarity with the Polish people begins at 3.00 p.m. The students carry Hungarian flags and sing the banned Hungarian anthem. Professors and students are joined by workers, soldiers and others. In front of the monument of General Bem, the demonstrators read out a list of 16 demands including free general elections with the participation of several parties; complete freedom of press and opinion; re-establishment of the former emblem of Hungary; immediate pulling down of the Stalin monument; over-all economic reorganization; uranium ore to be used exclusively by Hungary; revision of foreign trade agreements. At 5.45 the demonstration appears to have ended.

At 7.00 p.m. Erno Gero, First Secretary of the Central Committee, makes an appeal on all Hungarian stations. He says that the July resolution could not be fully implemented in so short a time. But the Party is resolved to widen democracy - "a socialist democracy and not a bourgeois democracy... We will defend these achievements under any circumstances from whatever quarters they may be threatened." He announces a plenary session of the Central Committee "in the next few days."

Shortly after Mr. Gero's broadcast, demonstrators rush to the radio station where he has spoken. At about 10.30 p.m. firing begins in front of the building.

24th October.

1.30 a.m. Insurgents storm the plant of the Communist party newspaper SZABAD NEP. Other insurgents wreck the headquarters of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society.

4.30 a.m. Budapest radio announces that fascists and reactionaries have begun attacks on public buildings, the Hungarian police and security police; that all meetings are banned and that the emergency ~~army~~ armed forces are instructed to maintain order.

At an emergency meeting of the Central Committee Mr. Nagy is asked to resume office as Prime Minister. Andras Hegedus is then replaced by Mr. Nagy. A new Politburo is formed including Mr. Nagy. Mr. Gero remains First Secretary of the Central Committee.

8.45 a.m. The new Prime Minister proclaims a state of emergency.

9.00 a.m. An announcement is made that the Government is invoking the Treaty of Warsaw and has appealed for the support of Soviet troops to help restore order.

A proclamation by Mr. Nagy first read at 12 noon, announces a time-limit for laying down arms which is subsequently extended from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Mr. Nagy states that "hostile elements have abused the peaceful demonstrations of Hungarian youth to direct a blow against the people's democracy. The first and main task confronting us now is to consolidate the situation."

8.00 p.m. Budapest radio announces that "the party and the Government are in command of the situation, but this does not mean that the demonstrations are stopped."

Fighting is reported in the Transdanubian towns of Debrecen, Szolnok and Szeged.

25 October

Early in the morning the Defence Ministry announces that, with the aid of Soviet units, the troops of the People's Army have secured the defense of the achievements of the "people's democracy" and that they are ordered finally to liquidate by midday the insurrectionary forces still in Budapest.

12.30 p.m.: It is announced that the Politburo has appointed Mr. Janos Kadar to succeed Mr. Gero as first secretary of the Central Committee.

1.40 p.m.: Inhabitants are advised to remain indoors as there is still shooting in certain parts of Budapest.

Shortly after 3.00 p.m.: Both Mr. Kadar and Mr. Nagy make radio broadcasts. Mr. Nagy announces a new programme to be discussed by Parliament when order is restored; negotiations on Soviet withdrawal as soon as possible; reorganization of the Government and negotiations with the USSR on a basis of equality to find "a just solution to all problems".

4.00 p.m.: Pamphlets signed by "Hungarian workers and university students" call a general strike "as long as the Government fails to grant our demands". The pamphlet: "Long live the new Government under the leadership of Imre Nagy".

6.00 p.m.: A one-sheet newspaper is issued from the printing plant of the Hungarian Army. It reproduces the sixteen demands read out in front of the Boem monument on 23 October. It includes a statement signed by the "new Provisional Revolutionary Hungarian Government and National Defense Committee". The Statement contained the following demands:

1. "A provisional national government, including leaders of insurgent youth, which will carry out our sixteen points";
2. "The immediate rescission of martial law. There will be no further armed combat";
3. "The immediate denunciation of the Warsaw agreement. Soviet troops must peacefully depart from Hungary";
4. "Those responsible for the bloodbath must be put before a court. Prisoners must be released. There must be an immediate political amnesty";
5. "The creation of a Hungarian socialism on a really democratic basis";
6. "The Hungarian Army must take over the responsibility for assuring order. The Avo [political police] must be disarmed, otherwise the danger of bloodshed will persist".

Mr. A. Suslov, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR and Mr. Anastas I. Mokoyan, First Deputy Prime Minister, visit Budapest.

26 October

Heavy fighting in Budapest as well as Hegyeshalom, Magyarovar and Gyor in the West, Pecs in the South and Miskolc, Szolnok, and Szeged in East Hungary. At Magyarovar the secret police clash with the demonstrators, 80 of whom are reported killed. Three of four secret police officers are killed by the demonstrators.

27 October

Early in the morning a new Government is formed. Serving as Vice-Premiers under Mr. Nagy are Antal Apro, Jozef Bognar and Ferenc Erdei. Imre Horvath remains as Foreign Minister. Messrs. Zoltan Tildy and Bela Kovacs, leaders of the outlawed Smallholders Party, enter the Government as Ministers of State and Agriculture. Mr. Gyorgy Lukacs, a philosopher and former Minister under Bela Kun in 1919, is Minister of People's Culture and Ferenc Muennich, a former Ambassador to Moscow, Minister of the Interior.

In the evening the new Defence Minister, General Karolyi Janda, broadcasts to the nation that:

"The bulk of the armed groups was liquidated by this morning. Military action (is now) confined to only a few nests. It is true that Soviet troops helped, and are helping, very much in liquidating groups which have attacked the workers' power. In many places, however, insurgents trapped in larger buildings asked that they might lay down their arms before the Hungarian People's Army units. This request has been fulfilled.

"As the military activities are subsiding, the formations of the Hungarian Army are gradually taking over everywhere the task of maintaining order."

The Central Committee of the Communist Party delegates its powers during the emergency to a six-man group, headed by First Secretary Janos Kadar, including Mr. Nagy, Vice-Premier Antal Apro, Minister of Interior Ferenc Muennich, Zoltan Szanto and Karoly Kiss.

In Transdanubian Hungary, the towns of Vac, Hatvan and Szolnok proclaim themselves free. At 9.30 p.m. Radio Miskolc states that the Workers' Council has confidence in Imre Nagy, but that they are not in agreement with the composition of his Government.

In a letter S/3690 the representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States address the President of the Security Council "with regard to the situation created by the action of foreign military forces in Hungary in violently repressing the rights of the Hungarian people which are secured by the Treaty of Peace..." Pursuant to Article 34 of the Charter, the three Governments request the inclusion in the agenda of "the situation in Hungary" and that an urgent meeting should be convened.

28 October

Shortly after noon, the Government of Imre Nagy orders a cease-fire, instructing the Armed Forces to fire only if attacked.

7.00 p.m.: Premier Nagy speaks on the Budapest Home Service, condemning "the viewpoint according to which the formidable movement of the people is (regarded as?) a counter revolution". But "this movement was used by criminal elements" and "it is also a fact that reactionary and counter revolutionary elements had penetrated into the movement with the aim of overthrowing the popular democratic regime." Mr. Nagy stated that "After the re-establishment of order we shall organize a new and single state police force and we shall dissolve the organs of state security. No one who took part in the armed fighting need fear further reprisals." Mr. Nagy announces that his Government "shall propose to the National Assembly that the emblem of Kossuth shall again appear on our flags and that March 15 shall again be declared a national festival." The paragraph relating to Soviet forces reads:

"The Hungarian Government has come to an agreement with the Soviet Government that the Soviet forces shall withdraw immediately from Budapest and that simultaneously with the formation of our new Army they shall evacuate the city's territory. The Hungarian Government has entered on negotiations in order to settle relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union with regard to the withdrawal of Soviet forces stationed in Hungary. All this is in the spirit of Soviet-Hungarian friendship and the principle of the mutual equality and the national independence of socialist countries."

The following towns are reported in the Western press to be fully in control of the insurgents: Gyor, Sopron and Szombathely in Western Hungary and Szeged in Transdanubian Hungary. In Southwestern Hungary Pecs is reported at least partly in control of the rebels who send messages over its radio.

In Gyor a Workers' Council, headed by Attila Szigetty, presents a 4-point peace-plan, including free formation of political parties of all beliefs. At 5.45 p.m. the Gyor radio states that certain fascist elements had infiltrated among the insurgents but that "we do not want the... old capitalist system, but an independent, socialist Hungary".

Radio Miskolc states that the Workers' Council in the Communist party organization of Borsod district has been dissolved; peasants have chased party officials off collective farms, and are now carrying their own land reform program.

5.00 p.m.: Radio Miskolc announces that Michel and Vladimir Farkas have been killed by the insurgents.

The Permanent Representative of the Hungarian People's Republic to the United Nations sends a communication protesting against the consideration of the situation in Hungary by the Security Council (S/3691).

The Security Council, by a vote of 9 to 1, decides to include the Hungarian question in the agenda (S/PV.746, p. 27).

29 October

The Hungarian Home Service published an appeal, signed on behalf of the Revolutionary Committee of Hungarian Intellectuals, by the University Students Revolutionary Committee, the Hungarian Writers, Journalists, Fine Artists and Music Artists Unions, the professors of the universities, the People's Colleges, the Petofi Club and the Mefesz Students General Association. The appeal lists among its demands the withdrawal of Soviet troops, the abrogation of disadvantageous trade pacts and the managing of factories by freely-elected workers' councils.

At Koeszeg, near the Austrian border, 3,000 inhabitants enter Austrian territory, hold a meeting at Rattersdorf-Liebing and return to Hungary.

30 October

Declaration of Premier Nagy regarding the abolition of the one-party system and the reorganization of the Government on the basis of the 1945 coalition Government. An Inner Cabinet is established, consisting of M. Nagy, Zoltan Tildy (Smallholders Party), Bela Kovacs, Ferenc Erdei (National Peasant Party), Janos Kadar, Geza Losonczy (Socialist Workers' Party), and a person to be nominated by the Social Democratic Party. Speeches delivered in support of the Government by Tildy, Erdei and Kadar.

Janos Kadar announces the reorganization of the Hungarian Workers' Party.

Establishment of a Revolutionary Military Council of the Armed Forces. Demands the withdrawal of Soviet troops, the dismissal of certain generals, and the disbanding of the secret police.

Premier Nagy recognizes the Revolutionary Committee of the Armed Forces as the authority of the Hungarian armed forces.

Declaration by the Command of the various armed forces that they join the insurgents.

Appeal by Premier Nagy for immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Budapest and for the commencement of negotiations for their eventual withdrawal from Hungary.

Minister of Defence announces that the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Budapest will be completed by dawn of 31 October. Radio Miskolc notes the withdrawal of Soviet troops but reports that other units are entering the country.

Delegation of workers from the Budapest industrial area press their demands for speedy evacuation of Soviet troops, the disbanding of the secret police, and the holding of early elections. The Csepel workers (representing the largest steel foundries in the country) ask for the reintroduction of religious training of children.

Declaration of the USSR Government on the development and further strengthening of friendship and co-operation between the Soviet Union and other Socialist States.

31 October

Re-establishment of the Independent Smallholders Party. The National Peasant Party declares the resumption of its political activity; Provisional Secretary-General: Mr. Ferenc Farkas. Re-establishment of the Social Democratic Party. Miss Anna Kathly elected as Secretary-General.

Lajos Toth, Deputy Minister of Defence and Chief of Staff of the Hungarian Army, is replaced by Colonel Pal Maleter as Deputy Minister of Defence. Istvan Kovaks is appointed Chief of Staff.^{1/}

Two hundred fifty delegates of the armed forces are elected representatives to the National Revolutionary Committee. The Committee issues a declaration demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary, the repudiation of the Warsaw Treaty, and the occupation of the uranium mines by armed forces.

Antal Gyenes, Minister of Agriculture, declares the abolition of the system of compulsory deliveries.

The National Federation of Free Hungarian Trade Unions, supplanting the National Trade Union Council, instructs workers not to resume work until Soviet troops evacuate Budapest.

Premier Imre Nagy informs the Government of the USSR of the wish of the Hungarian People's Republic to start immediate negotiations about the total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungarian territory.

The Trans-Danubian National Council is established in Gyor to represent the provinces of Hungary. Premier Nagy is asked to expedite negotiations for the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Representatives from Varpalota (western sector) ask Premier Nagy to appeal to the United Nations for assistance before the Soviet troops re-occupy the country.

Radio Free Miskolc states that Soviet troops stationed in the Debrecen area have not interfered in the uprising. Preparation for withdrawal of troops is reported from Szolnok (eastern sector) and Niregyhaza (northeastern sector), but re-entry of troops is reported at the Zahony northeast frontier post.

^{1/} To be distinguished from the former First Secretary of the Budapest Party Committee.

1 November

Erno Gero, Andras Hegedus and Laszlo Piros, former Minister of Interior, are reported to have fled to the Soviet Union on 30 October.

Council of Ministers decides that Premier Nagy shall also hold portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

Broadcast speech by Janos Kadar, General Secretary of the Hungarian Workers' Party. Declares revolution to be a popular uprising against the remnants of the Rakosi regime; warns of counter-revolutionary elements and outside intervention; with the withdrawal of Soviet forces, the people must stand by the Government for the preservation of Hungarian independence.

Newspapers connected with the Social Democratic Party, the Smallholders Party and the National Peasant Party are reissued. Eight new newspapers representing various revolutionary groups are commenced.

Re-establishment of the People's Democratic Party. The Party recognizes the Government, but will not enter into a coalition with it.

Representatives at the Trans-Danubian Council from the industrial northwestern districts declare that the strike will continue until it is verified that Soviet troops are actually withdrawing and some international guarantee is forthcoming. Deputy Minister of Defense Pal Maleter appeals to workers to end strike and return to work. Appeal of Revolutionary Committee of Budapest Factories to all workers in Hungary to resume work.

A new National Guard to maintain order is established, enjoying equal status with the Army and Police.

Announcement of Soviet Legation that Hungarian air fields are surrounded by Soviet forces to secure the air transport of wounded and families of Soviet troops stationed in Hungary.

In a Note to Mr. Andropov, USSR Ambassador, Premier Nagy expresses Hungary's intention to withdraw from the Warsaw Pact; demands immediate withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Hungary; declares Hungary's neutrality under the safeguard of a Four-Power agreement.

Receipt of cablegram from Mr. Nagy, President of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, informing the Secretary-General of the Hungarian demand for the withdrawal of Soviet forces; of the repudiation of the Warsaw Treaty; of the declaration of Hungary's neutrality, and requesting the Secretary-General to place the question of Hungary's neutrality on the agenda of the "forthcoming General Assembly".

Receipt of communication from the Permanent Representative of Hungary expressing Hungarian support of the Security Council resolution calling for an Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly.

2 November

Bela Kovacs, former head of the National Peasant Party, joins Government and urges workers and peasants to return to work.

Dr. Zoltan Zseboek is appointed Commissioner in charge of distribution of Red Cross supplies.

Hungarian Independence Party is reconstituted effective 31 October. Principal objectives are stated to be: internationally recognized independence; consolidation of all democratic freedoms; the re-establishment of the rule of law.

A delegation of Workers' Councils from Borsod, Abauz and Zemplen Counties stresses before Premier Nagy that, after the country's liberation, the Government should dissolve Parliament and institute democratically elected councils. Delegation states that it is opposed to the re-establishment of old parties and to the return of a capitalist order.

General Maleter, in a radio interview, states that Soviet troops are continuing to enter the country, while Mr. Tildy was conferring with Mr. Mikoyan regarding the withdrawal of troops. States that the Hungarian Army will oppose further intervention, if necessary by force of arms, and will cease supporting the Government of Premier Nagy if it is unable to succeed in its negotiations with the USSR representatives.

Radio Gyor reported that as of 30 October, Dr. Peter Kos and Mr. Imre Horvath were considered unsuitable to represent Hungary before the United Nations. The Revolutionary Committee has asked for the recall of the other members of the Hungarian Delegation.

3 November

Official announcement that the following members of the Government are being relieved: Imre Horvath, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ferenc Munnich, Minister of Interior; Karoly Janza, Minister of Defense; Istvan Kossa, Minister of Finance; Erik Molnar, Minister of Justice; Janos Czergoe, Minister of Metallurgical Industries; Gergely Szabo, Minister of Chemical Industries; Jozsef Nagy, Minister of Light Industry; Ferenc Nezval, Minister of Urban and Rural Economy; Miklos Ribiansky, Minister of State Farms; Jozsef Bogner, Minister of Foreign Trade; Janos Tausz, Minister of Internal Trade; Rezek Nyers, Minister of Food Industry; Antal Gyenes, Minister of Produce Collection; Antal Apro, Minister of Building; Gyorgy Csanady, Minister of Communications; Gyorgy Lukacs, Minister of Peoples' Culture; Albert Konya, Minister of Education; Antal Babits, Minister of Health; Ferenc Erdei, Minister without Portfolio.

The Presidential Council approves certain appointments. Composition of Government as follows: Imre Nagy, Chairman of Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Zoltan Tildy, Minister of State; Bela Kovacs, Minister of State; Istvan B. Szabo, Minister of State; Miss Anna Kethly, Minister of State; Gyula Kelemen, Minister of State; Jozsef Fischer, Minister of State; Geza Losonczy, Minister of State; Janos Kadar, Minister of State; General Pal Maleter, Minister of Defense.

General Kirally appointed Commander-in-Chief of Hungarian National Guard. Issues order restricting the right to carry arms to authorized persons.

The Mixed Committee of representatives of the USSR and Hungarian Armies met twice during the day.

Note is delivered by Austrian Ambassador protesting USSR allegations that Austro-Hungarian frontier has been crossed by Hungarian armed or unarmed political refugees.

Receipt by United Nations of communications from Mr. Nagy confirming previous telegrams and messages.

3.00 p.m.: Meeting of Security Council.

4 November

Premier Nagy is reported to have intermittently broadcast from 6.00 a.m. announcing that the Hungarian Army would fight to the end. General Maleter is reported to have been made prisoner on 3 November while negotiations were in process.

Commander of the Soviet Forces is reported to have asked at 8.00 a.m. that the Nagy Government be replaced by a government headed by Janos Kadar. By noon all key points in the capital were reported under Soviet control.

Radio Moscow announces that military action in Hungary was caused by inability to control counter-revolutionary powers from taking over Government. Following the appeal by Janos Kadar, heading a new Government, the Soviet forces went into action to restore order in Hungary.

Receipt of communication by U.N. from the Permanent Mission of the Hungarian People's Republic to the effect that no members of the Mission have yet been authorized to take part in the Emergency Special Session on the situation in Hungary.

Dispatch of cablegram by Janos Kadar, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government of Hungary, informing the Secretary-General that Mr. Nagy's requests to the United Nations to have the Hungarian question discussed had no legal force and objecting categorically to any discussion of the Hungarian question in the Security Council or the General Assembly.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly (A/RES/393).

5 November

Radio Budapest broadcasts a general appeal for order and resumption of work so that the objectives of the revolution may be achieved - withdrawal of Soviet troops and economic independence.

Nyiregyhaza (eastern sector) and Pecs (southern sector) radio stations call for return to work and laying down of arms to avoid imposition of sanctions.

Radio Rajk (location unknown) calls Kadar a traitor of the true cause of Communism, following his acceptance of the dictates of a colonial power.

Appeal is broadcast in the name of Commander of USSR Forces for a surrender of arms by 1800 hours (Central European Time) for the sake of avoiding unnecessary bloodshed.

Radio Moscow announces programme of the Hungarian Workers' and Peasants' Government headed by Premier Kadar - Independence of Hungary; Preservation of socialist achievements; Cooperation with Warsaw Pact members; Improvement of living standards for the people; Elimination of bureaucracy and extension of democratic methods; After order has been restored, negotiations with USSR and Warsaw Pact members regarding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Hungary.

Composition of Hungarian Government announced as follows: Janos Kadar, Premier; Ferenc Munnich, Minister of National Defense and Public Safety; Gyorgy Marosan, Minister of State; Imre Horvath, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Istvan Kossa, Minister of Finance; Antal Apro, Minister of Heavy Industries; Imre Dogei, Minister of Agriculture; Sandor Ronai, Minister of Commerce.

It was announced that other political parties would be asked to designate their representatives to join the Government.

6 November

Radio Budapest broadcast appeals to workers to resume work. Station states that in Szezeg (southeastern sector), Kecskemet (central sector) and Szolnok (near Kecskemet), workers are returning to work. In Nyiregyhaza, insurgent groups have been disarmed and order restored.

Radio Rajk (location unknown) calls upon all true Communists to join the pseudo-Communist party of Premier Kadar and transform it into a true Hungarian Communist Party, and calls upon Serbs, Croats and Slovenes to join in the fight for freedom from Russia.

In a speech in honour of the October Revolution, Mr. Suslov said, with reference to the Hungarian situation, that no other course was open but to crush the Fascist Government in Hungary for the sake of the Hungarian people and the security of the neighbouring Socialist Republics.

7 November

Appeals continue for surrender of arms and return to work, made from Szombathely (near Austrian border) and Pecs (in south). Minister Antal Apro appeals to coal miners to return to work as stocks are becoming depleted. Apro promises better working conditions and benefits to the miners.

The Communist Party is officially renamed the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Calls on all workers to join and help restore order, particularly in Budapest.

Reported that organized resistance in most cities had officially ended the previous day at 4.00 p.m., with the fall of Dunapetele, following the use of 300 tanks and bomber planes. Other pockets of armed resistance reported as still active.

Marshal Bulganin replies to President Eisenhower's letter of 5 November regarding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary.

8 November

New Hungarian Revolutionary Workers-Peasants Government took oath of office before Chairman of Presidential Council, Istvan Dobi, on 7 November. Government later decreed that all civil servants on duty as of 1 October should resume their posts. Local Government Councils will be held responsible for all operations within their jurisdiction. All Committees shall remove from their ranks counter-revolutionary elements. Special measures to be taken for the resumption of railway operations.

Minister of State Gyorgy Marosan, in an appeal to the workers to resume work, asks their help to curb the counter-revolutionary gangs still resisting the Government's orders. He declares, as an ex-victim of the Rakosi regime, that the Government stands for legality in all social relations.

Soviet Military Commander of Budapest by proclamation orders all arms to be surrendered by 1700 hours on 9 November. Persons not obeying will be called to account. Also calls on all factory and supply service workers to resume work. All persons not obeying will be called to account.

Urgent appeals by the Government for food supply workers to help in bringing food to Budapest.

Offer of food and medical equipment valued at 30 million rubles is made to the Hungarian Government by the USSR.

Aide-memoire from the Secretary-General to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Hungary relating to the implementation of the General Assembly resolution of 4 November 1956.

9 November

Radio Budapest announces special armed groups established to assist police in the restoration of order in the capital. Police Headquarters appeal to policemen to report for duty.

Premier Kadar, in a press conference at Szolnok, states that insurgents and Imre Nagy were entirely justified in their actions. Blames Nagy only for his inability to prevent counter-revolutionary forces from taking over, as in Miskolc. States that the Communists had left the Nagy Government on 1 November to form the Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Party Government which asked for the assistance of Soviet troops.

International Red Cross accused of helping infiltration of reactionary element into Hungary prior to 4 November. Government happy to receive International Red Cross medical supplies via Yugoslavia.

Ministry of Agriculture appeals to Agricultural Council to take action for the sowing of crops.

Rationing of gasoline is announced, except for trucks supplying food to Budapest.

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly: A/RES/397; A/RES/398; A/RES/399.

10 November

Radio Budapest makes following announcements: Mr. Munnich, Minister of Defense instructs all armed forces to disarm all unauthorized persons. By Government decree, all workers who resume work by 10 November will receive 50 per cent of their advance wages immediately. The Ministry of Finance appeals to banks and other institutions to observe governmental decree to avoid financial chaos. The Ministry of Health issues instructions for the prevention of epidemics. Shipment of International Red Cross provisions blocked by order of the Government.

Reports received from Moscow of message by Premier Kadar in connection with the USSR fete of the October Revolution in which he states that Hungarian-Soviet friendship is now being built on new foundations - independence and equality of rights.

Aide-memoire from the Secretary-General to the Government of Hungary reiterating requests by the Secretary-General regarding the implementation of the General Assembly resolution of 4 November.

Communication from the Hungarian Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs that the official text of the General Assembly resolutions was not available to the Hungarian Government.

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly (A/RES/401).

11 November

Speech by Premier Kadar giving a candid appraisal of the situation in Hungary. States that the insurrection had become the organ of reactionary groups. Declares that the Government's policy is to satisfy the original demands of the insurgents. Announces 10 per cent increase of minimum wages and certain tax reductions.

Decree issued to expedite trial of cases under criminal procedure.

12 November

Cablegram from the Hungarian Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding the situation in Hungary and expressing the intention of the Hungarian Government to begin negotiations with the Soviet Union for the withdrawal of troops after the restoration of order.

Radio Budapest commentator states that work stoppage in industry now due primarily to the absence of raw materials and general disruption of life is producing inflation. Appeals to strikers to resume work. Schools are beginning to reopen. Repair of street-car cables has started.

Reports indicate that while Budapest is quiet, in the surrounding hills shooting is continuing. The strike is persisting in most branches of heavy industry. It is also reported that overtures have been made to ex-Premier Nagy to join the Government of Premier Kadar.

Reports commence that mass deportations to the USSR appear to be starting in Hungary of youths and captured insurgents.

14 November

Reports received that the Csepel workers laid down their arms today, but refuse to resume work until Soviet troops evacuate Hungary. Later in the day, the Workers' Councils of Buda declared that they would resume work on condition that (1) the Kadar Government is reorganized; (2) free elections are held in which parties that have accepted the "Socialist" achievements will be permitted to participate; (3) Imre Nagy is released; (4) Soviet troops withdraw immediately from Budapest. Mr. Kadar stated that he was unable to accept these points.

It is also reported that Mr. Kadar has made overtures to Mr. Nagy, now a refugee in the Yugoslav Embassy, to join his Government, but that this has been rejected.

15 November

Statement of 14 November by President Eisenhower, regarding situation in the Middle East and Hungary.

Statement of President Tito of 11 November regarding errors in USSR policy.