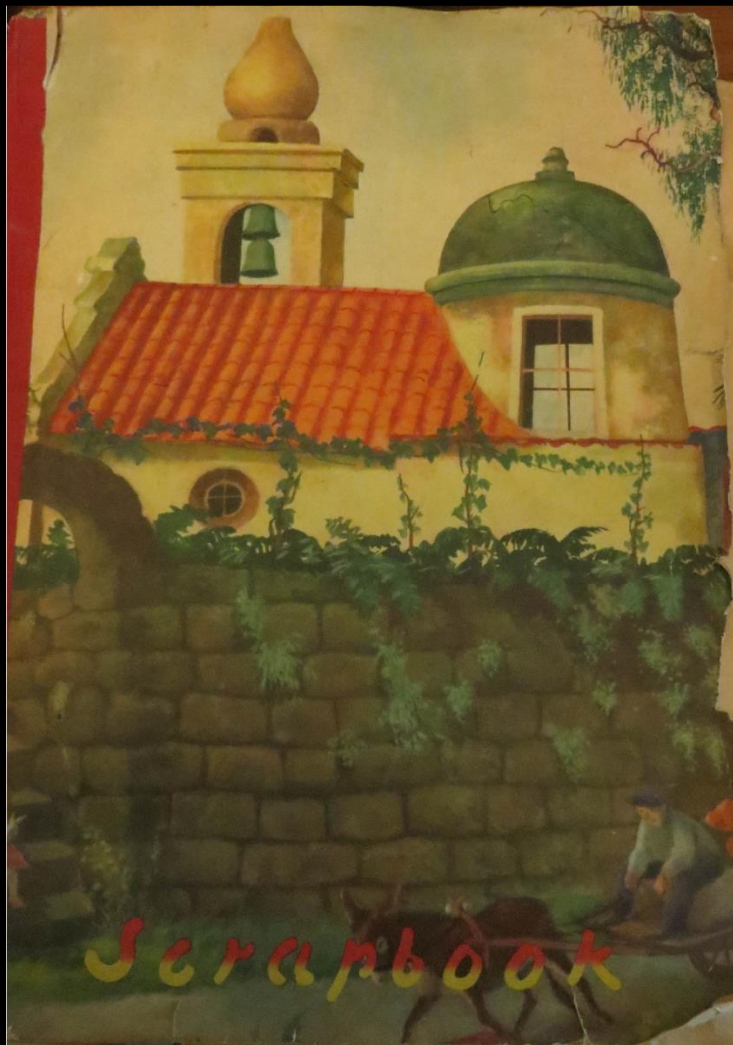


Hungary 1956

A Canadian perspective of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution
as compiled by a 14 year old Canadian - Hungarian.

*Compiled by
Marika de Gosztanyi*

*Digitalized by
Peter de Gosztanyi*



Background

This album was put together by Marika de Gosztonyi (now Marika Chapman) at age 14 in 1956/57 at the time of the October 1956 Hungarian revolution. Over the years somehow this scrapbook came into the possession of our family and was passed on to me. Although I found the content fascinating, my parents had emigrated in 1949 and I was born in Canada in 1951, so Hungary was not “back home” but a place of our origins and this was another tragic event in the country of my parents and their families.

The 1956 revolution was an opportunity for many Hungarians of all social levels to start a new life in the west, a life that was not seen as possible in Hungary at that time.

However, it has been almost 60 years since the momentous events that took place recorded here. Hungary is no longer a place of terror and persecution but a welcoming prosperous country that we enjoy visiting. It is also now the home of members of our generation, which was not even thought of ever being possible in 1956.

As a historical document this is a compilation of newspaper clippings and commentary of events as they occurred. Today it is a stark reminder of Hungary’s dark past in recent history and how today’s Hungary has evolved from that point in time. There is no annotation or personal commentary other than the introductory pages, just a real time reporting of the events as they occurred and compiled by a 14-year-old girl from Canadian newspapers of that era.

The news stories were taken from the Montreal Star (now defunct), the Montreal Gazette, the Montreal La Presse and other newspapers. This collection is by no means complete, some of the articles may not be recorded in their entirety, nor in strict chronological order, what is presented here is exactly as Marika compiled the information in 1956 and 1957.

Having kept the album hidden away for many years, when I found it I decided to digitalize the contents and return the original to Marika and her family as a reminder of why our collective family decided to find a new life in Canada in 1946, as they could not see a future in the Hungary of that time.

The intent of this document is to provide another perspective of that time as viewed by the Canadian news media.

Peter de Gosztonyi

Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

October 2016

Hungary

Hungary

Following the lead of Poland, Hungarians revolted in angry protest against Russia. This revolt brought death to 4,000 and 1,000 of people. The rebellion was sparked by students who demanded more freedom and the withdrawal of Russian troops. There was fighting throughout the country and the people were shouting: "Freedom and 'Ruskies' go home".

The people wanted former Premier Imre Nagy to return to the government from where he had been forced out in 1955 for trying to get Hungary a bit more freedom. They succeeded. As rioting grew Russian troops moved in with tanks and artillery. Nagy pleaded with the people to stop fighting but till he acted the revolt had taken a new turn. It began as a protest against Russian dictatorship and Russian troops in Hungary, it became a revolt also against Hungarian communism. Angered by Nagy the rebels put up their own government. At least a part of the Hungarian army turned against the communists and joined the rebels.

Nagy said he'd ask Russia to take her troops out of Hungary. The rebels paid no attention to him. They fought on. On Nov. 4 the communists overthrew the Nagy government and Kadar was put in as Premier who since the beginning had co-operated with Russia.

During all this time savage ^{war} was carried on. The people poorly armed seized public buildings and military stations. Russian tanks and machine guns mowed down the crowds. Raze swept the country. People attacked the communists with whatever they could find. Once again as so many times in history men and women were fighting to be free. Hungary's present and future are indeed dark. By Nov. 12 Russians stationed in Hungary had overcome the bitter country's heroic revolt. A large number of people were killed in the latest outbreak.

These are unhappy days for the people of Hungary. They will hate Russia more than ever before. In the town of Magyaróvár grief-stricken Hungarians mourned over the bodies of relatives and friends. Eighty-five women and children were shot and killed by security police. Their crime: asking that Soviet emblems be removed from AVH building. On Dec 4, some 15,000 Budapest women carried on a three hour demonstration in honour of their dead. Even with Soviet guns threatening them, they marched to the tomb of Hungary's Unknown Soldier. They brought flowers draped in the national colours. They pushed through Soviet soldiers to place their offerings to the tombs. A Soviet soldier fired and a woman was wounded.

By Dec. 8 reports had come that the government had begun arresting leaders of factory workers council. The Budapest Workers Council warned that further arrests would mean a general strike. On Dec 11 the general strike went into force all over ^{HUNGARY} the world offered to send supplies and money to Hungary. So far the Hungarian regime, under Soviet pressure, has refused to allow U.N. observers into the country and has refused Red Cross and other aid. A great number of Hungarian boys and men have been deported to Siberia.

Hungary's future is dark but meanwhile many refugees from Hungary are finding a welcome in Austria, Canada and the U.S. etc.

Marika

Tens of Thousands Shout 'Ruskies Go Home'

Gazette Oct. 24

Vienna, Austria, Oct. 24.—(Wednesday)—(AP)—Budapest Radio said Communist authorities were still trying to quell riotous demonstrations by "rebellious elements" in the Hungarian capital at 6 a.m. Budapest time today.

The radio broadcast a special announcement warning the population not to go out into the streets until 9 a.m. because "operations against rebellious elements are still going on."

Previously Budapest Radio had announced that all public assembly in the capital had been forbidden "until order is re-established."

Apparently anti-Soviet demonstrations by tens of thousands of Hungarians that began last night had spilled over into the early hours of the morning.

The Budapest broadcast was the first heard in Vienna for 6 1/2 hours. Attempts to reach Budapest or other Hungarian cities by telephone from Vienna were not successful.

'Reactionary Elements' Involved

The early morning broadcast said: "Fascist reactionary elements undertook an armed attack against our public buildings and against the armed police.

"Until order is re-established all assembly and gathering of groups is forbidden, the Council of Ministers has decreed."

Thousands of Hungarians pushed into Stalin Square last night shouting "Ruskies (Russians) Go Home" and "Down With Geroe," Hungary's Communist Party chief.

Secret police fired shots into a crowd near Budapest's broadcasting station. One eyewitness said one man was killed.

The crowd tried unsuccessfully to pull down a 26-foot statue of Stalin, then managed to haul down a huge Red star on top of a trade union building facing the statue.

Geroe Made Surprise Broadcast

Their demonstration came after Ernoe Geroe, successor to Matyas Rakosi as chief of the Hungarian Communist Party, made a surprise broadcast calling for any rumors that Hungary wants to loosen its ties with the Soviet Union.

Geroe had just returned from talks with President Tito in Yugoslavia where the parties of the two nations pledged non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Police were not visible near the square but five trucks of soldiers who rushed to the area around the broadcast station fraternized with the demonstrators.

A delegation of demonstrators got into the radio station and was prevented from leaving. The crowd began to surge to the rescue. Uniformed police used tear gas bombs to eject them.

Thousands of students and workers took part in demonstrations during the afternoon, crying "Out with the Russians" and "We want a change in the government."

Crowd Grew to Unruly 100,000

By night the crowd grew into an unruly group numbering probably 100,000.

Following up afternoon demands that the statue of Stalin be removed from the square because it was a symbol of tyranny, the crowd moved into Stalin Square.

Young workers, who had marched in the afternoon demonstration in oil-stained overalls, brought trucks with mounted winches. Youths scaled the statue on ropes and fastened cables in its neck. But their work was amateurish. The cable snapped several times.

Then they brought acetylene torches. The colossal statue swayed but did not fall and the workers were still trying tonight to bring it down.

Radio Budapest, in a broadcast heard in Vienna, said that former Premier Imre Nagy, whose restoration the demonstrators are demanding, talked to them and later conferred with their leaders and several Parliament members. It gave no other details.

Radio Blackout on Local News

On its final newscast at midnight, which usually includes domestic news, the Budapest Radio broadcast only foreign news dispatches. This indicated a local blackout on Budapest events.

Many houses were decorated with flags during the afternoon, something done formerly only on request of the authorities.

Uniformed men of the AVH (secret police) used tear bombs to repel the crowd as it moved in on the radio headquarters.

Finally, an eyewitness said, the secret police used their rifles. One man was hit in the face by a bullet and killed instantly. Another was wounded seriously.

Before these outbursts developed, the Hungarian Communist Party leadership had promised government reforms looking toward a "new leadership, democratically elected," but begged the country to be patient.

The official party newspaper, Szabad Nep, carried one of the frankest party public statements to date, directing it to the impatient youth of the country who have been demanding the reconstruction of the government under former Premier Nagy.

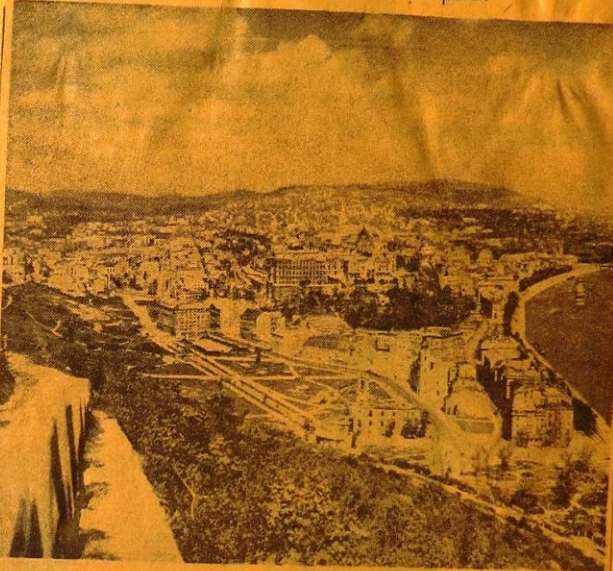
Changes In Europe



Yugoslavia, Poland and Hungary, shown in black, are seen as a possible Titoist group in Eastern Europe. The three once were solid Stalinist Soviet satellites. Yugoslavia already has achieved a large degree of independence from Moscow and Poland now appears moving in that direction. Hungary is believed likely to follow Poland's example.

Embattled Hungarian Capital

Gazette Oct. 26



This is a general view of section of the City of Budapest, Hungary, with the Danube River at right. Communist war-planes joined tanks this week in a fierce battle to crush an anti-Soviet rebellion in the Hungarian capital.

Russian Troops To Stay

(New York Times Service)

Warsaw, Oct. 25 — Polish militiamen fired tear gas into a crowd threatening to attack Soviet Army installations in Legnica yesterday. Legnica is a Silesian headquarters town of the Red Army forces in Poland.

According to the scant information available, the police action prevented damage to the installations and no clashes occurred between Poles and Russians. It was also learned tonight that the Russians had moved three to four divisions into Poland from East Germany during the height of the Russo-Polish crisis last weekend.

The official Polish news agency announced today that "Soviet units in Poland have either already withdrawn to their bases or are in the course of doing so."

But this told only part of the story. The agreement reached between Wladyslaw Gomulka and Nikita S. Khrushchev for the withdrawal of Soviet troops apparently did not include the return of the new Soviet divisions to East Germany. They were reported to be based instead in the Legnica area.

Poles Not Happy About Plan

Khrushchev, the Soviet Communist Party's first secretary, had promised the restored Polish leadership that all Soviet military measures in Poland would be ended by tonight. It was apparently understood by the Poles that the troops brought in from East Germany would remain.

They were not happy about it. Mindful of what is happening in Hungary, Polish Communist officials were doing everything they could to dampen anti-Soviet feelings simmering throughout the country. This was the main reason why news of the Soviet reinforcements was not being made public. Word was received here of demonstrations yesterday in Byalystok, 115 miles east of Warsaw on the Russian line of communications through East Poland to Klinkinrad (Koenigsberg), the capital of East Prussia annexed by the Soviet Union after the Second World War.

Demonstrations were said to be continuing today in Danzig, Poland's main Baltic port.

Gomulka does not agree that the extra divisions brought in last weekend should remain part of the permanent Soviet strength in Poland.

Immediate Plans Not Clear

Whether he will seek their withdrawal when he goes to Moscow for discussions with the Soviet leaders is not clear.

Gomulka, Premier Joseph Cyrankiewicz and Edward Ochab, the man Gomulka replaced as first secretary last Sunday, had been scheduled to leave for Moscow tomorrow. But the trip has now been postponed indefinitely because of the events in Hungary.

Meanwhile, Poland set up workers "militia units" in plants and organizations throughout the country to help deal with any anti-Russian demonstrations.

The militiamen will have distinguishing armbands and carry truncheons. Their existence apparently would reduce the need for intervention by the police as soldiers and thereby remove possible causes of tension between the people and the new government.

Warsaw was quiet tonight after Tuesday night's demonstrations when cries were raised for the recall to Russia of Defence Minister Tokosovskiy, a Polish-born Soviet commander.

A party resolution condemning anti-Semitism was announced.

'Why Don't You Help Us?' Hungarians Cry Outside U.S. Legation

By ENDRE MARTON

Budapest, Oct. 25 — (AP) — Parliament Square in Budapest became a battlefield shortly after noon today when a Russian tank opened fire on a few thousand peaceful demonstrators whose only weapons were Hungarian flags.

Reports from other parts of the capital told similar stories.

The situation was more than confused this morning. It was thought that resistance of the rebels gradually withered away though one could hear sporadic shooting with both small arms and artillery throughout the night.

First Direct Word From Budapest Since Tuesday Night

(This dispatch from the AP correspondent in Budapest was received in somewhat skeletonized form. It was the first direct word from the AP Bureau at Budapest since Tuesday night).

It turned out that last night's shooting was more than a mopping up operation.

At 10 a.m. a crowd of about 2,000 men and women, waving flags and shouting "this is a peaceful demonstration" passed in front of the United States legation toward the nearby Parliament Building.

They greeted the American flag, waving from the Legation building, with beaming faces. The marchers waved their hats and some shouted:

"Why don't you help us?"

Young Hungarians Fraternize With Russian Soldiers

Then an amazing thing happened. Two huge Russian tanks and an armored car drove up—packed with young Hungarians fraternizing with the Russian soldiers. All were smiling uneasily.

Other tanks and also a number of Russian guns were mounted at various corners of the huge Gothic Parliament Building.

The Russians remained friendly but kept away from the crowd and prevented demonstrators from reaching a gate leading to the prime ministry.

I took cover in a doorway and looking out saw a tank firing wildly.

An eyewitness said that it was not the Russian tank I saw that started the shooting, but a bunch of security police shooting into the back of the crowd.

U.S. Legation Scene

Big Battle Flares

Washington, Oct. 25.—(AP)—Reports reaching here said there was a big battle early today between Soviet troops and Hungarian rebels in front of the American Legation in Budapest.

These reports indicated fighting had ebbed somewhat by late afternoon. Thousands of Hungarians, however, were reported to have gathered afterwards in front of the Legation, shouting for the Russians to leave the country.

Some of the crowd, waving Hungarian and black flags, and singing the Hungarian National Anthem, were reported to have tried to enter the Legation. But these reports said there was no violence.

The information available here gave only a fragmentary picture of what seems to have been at least a two-day battle between Hungarian rebels and Russian tank-led army units.

Some Russian Tanks Reported To Have Joined Rebels

During the fighting, some Russian tanks were reported to have gone over to the rebel side. Flying Hungarian flags, they joined in blasting away at Soviet forces but it was not clear whether the tanks were manned by Hungarian or Soviet deserters.

Radio Budapest in its broadcast admitted some Hungarian army forces joined the rebels during the bloody fighting.

Some Soviet troop reinforcements, according to these reports, apparently arrived in Budapest Wednesday night to bolster Soviet forces which had battled crowds yesterday.

Few details are available about the battle in front of the American Legation. The fighting is understood to have moved from the Legation area toward the Parliament Building later with street fighting flaring up and tanks fighting it out.

Some fighting was reported continuing in midafternoon today, Budapest time. At one point Russian machine-guns, it was said, sprayed an apartment house where Americans live, smashing windows.

Crowds were seen putting ladders to a Russian monument in front of the American legation in an effort to knock a Red Star from it.

All-Out Attacks Against Rebels Launched

Vienna, Oct. 26.—(Friday)—(AP)—Radio Budapest disclosed early today that Soviet and Hungarian troops had begun all-out attacks aimed at "smashing completely" rebel forces still fighting in Budapest and many provincial towns. The radio broadcast appeals to the population at five-minute intervals to "remain calm."

By PETER HOFFER

Vienna, Oct. 26.—(Friday)—(AP)—Fighting raged through a third night in flaming Budapest between Soviet troops and Hungarian anti-Communists backed by some Hungarian soldiers and tanks.

Eyewitnesses estimated several thousand Hungarian rebels fighting against Soviet domination were killed in three days of violent street riots in Budapest and other big cities and in the provinces.

All Budapest hospitals are crowded with wounded. The Government strove desperately to end the rebellion, announcing it is ready to seek withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary if the rebels lay down their arms.

Budapest Radio said a new government would be formed of all "democratic parties" — the Communists and their fronts.

The Hungarian Communist Party shook up its leadership, naming a new first secretary, apparently on orders of Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan.

Mikoyan Flies To Budapest To Cope With Outbreak At First Hand

Mikoyan flew to Budapest Thursday, just as he had gone to Warsaw to cope with the Polish outbreak last week.

Mikoyan and M. A. Suslov, Moscow's expert on East European affairs, left Budapest later, supposedly returning to Moscow.

Soviet troops bore the brunt of the fighting, not only in Budapest but in the cities of Győr, Szeged, Szolnok, Pécs and elsewhere. Witnesses said streets of the cities were covered with bodies.

(A broadcast by Budapest Radio early today carried an order from the Council of Ministers to the population to remain in their homes all day. It said the order was necessary because the Government has "stopped up military actions to wipe out the revolt completely." The announcement said workers were not to report to their jobs since factories would not open.)

Many reports said army units and local police joined revolutionary committees set up by the rebels. Budapest's Parliament Square became a battleground Thursday when a Soviet tank and Hungarian secret police fired on 2,000 peaceful demonstrators.

Fighting also swirled around the United States and British Embassies near Parliament Square.

One eyewitness said from 200 to 300 rebels perished in the square alone.

Hungarian Army Deserters Invade 'Red Star' Printing Plant

Associated Press Correspondent Endre Marton in a dispatch from Budapest, said Hungarian soldiers siding with the rebels drove secret police from the Red Star printing plant in the afternoon. Marton said about 2,000 enthusiastic citizens gathered in front of the building and cheered whenever an army officer appeared on the balconies.

The officers threw down leaflets signed by the "New Temporary Revolutionary Government Defence Committee." The leaflets said:

"We solemnly swear over the bodies of our martyrs that the cause of Hungarian independence and freedom will conquer. The demonstrations were as outspokenly pro-Western as they were anti-Russian and anti-Communist."

The Russians, armed with heavy howitzers as well as tanks, did most of the fighting against the crowds.

Premier Imre Nagy in a radio address pleaded for an end of the revolt. He promised to begin negotiations immediately with the Soviet Union when the rebels laid down their arms.

Nagy's appeal for peace was voiced jointly with one from Janos Kadar.

Kadar was named today to replace Ernő Gerő as first secretary of the Communist Party in Hungary.

In the past both Nagy and Kadar went to jail as Titoists while Communist Dictator Matyas Rakosi ruled Hungary under the Stalin banner.

Dulles Promises Economic Help to Rebellng 'Captives' in Europe

N.Y. Herald Tribune
Oct 24
 Staff Correspondent
 WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles held out to the peoples of Europe a promise of economic aid from the United States in their struggle to free themselves from the domination of Soviet Russia. Mr. Dulles said the "captive" states should never have any doubts that the United States is a friend "who has their aspirations" for freedom.

from Washington today, gave this promise in a speech prepared for delivery before the Dallas Council on World Affairs meeting in the McFarlin Memorial Auditorium at Southern Methodist University.

Hitting hard at the Russians' iron control over the satellite states, Mr. Dulles said World War II had been looked upon as "a war of liberation." He said the victorious war-time Allies committed themselves in the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations declaration to "restore sovereign rights and self-government to those who had been forcibly deprived of them." But he added: "Unhappily, those pledges have been violated and in Eastern Europe one form of conquest was merely replaced by another."

Love of Liberty Strong

Then he said: "But the spirit of patriotism, and the longing of individuals for freedom of thought and of conscience and the right to mold their own lives are forces which erode and finally break the iron bonds of servitude."

"Today we see dramatic evidence of this truth. The Polish people now loosen the Soviet grip upon the land they love. And the heroic people of Hungary challenge the murderous

fire of Red Army tanks. These patriots value liberty more than life itself. And all who peacefully enjoy liberty have a solemn duty to seek, by all truly helpful means, that those who now die for freedom will not have died in vain."

Soviet 'Weakness' Cited

Events in Poland and Hungary, the Secretary continued, have disclosed the "weakness of Soviet imperialism."

"Its weakness is not military weakness," he said, "nor lack of material power. It is weak because it seeks to sustain an unnatural tyranny by suppressing human aspirations which cannot indefinitely be suppressed, and by concealing truths which cannot indefinitely be hidden."

The "imperialist dictatorships," he said, "often seem to

Continued on page 54, column 4

West's Letter to U.N. Asking Council Session on Hungary

N.Y. Herald Tribune
Oct 27
 UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The following is the text of the letter submitted to the president of the Security Council today by the governments of Britain, France and the United States:

"Under instructions from our governments we have the honor to address you in your capacity as 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 to which the governments of Hungary and the allied and associated powers are parties."

"Pursuant to the provisions of Article 34 of the Charter, the governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America request the inclusion in the agenda of the Security Council of an item entitled: 'The Situation in Hungary' and request further that you convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council for the consideration of this item."

Hungary Series

A series of three articles by George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College and a frequent visitor to Hungary, who has been in constant contact with the Hungarian anti-Communist underground, will begin tomorrow in the New York Herald Tribune.

U. N. Called For Debate On Hungary Soviet Troops There the Issue

By Ralph Chapman
 UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 27.—A meeting of the Security Council was called for 4 p. m. tomorrow after the Western Big Three had issued an urgent plea for such a meeting "with regard to the situation created by the action of foreign military forces in Hungary."

Although the request for the meeting had been foreshadowed in dispatches from Washington and other capitals, its timing—midway of a Saturday afternoon—came as a complete surprise here. It demonstrated as nothing else could the seriousness with which the West regards the violence and bloodshed that have gripped Hungary for the past several days.

Bernard Cornul-Gentille, permanent representative of France at the U. N. and president of the Council for October, promptly set the session for tomorrow after receiving the big three request.

Afternoon Decision

It was learned from one informed source that the decision to ask for a meeting was made later than noon today. The letter was delivered at U. N. headquarters by a messenger from the United States Mission even as 400 members of the American Hungarian Federation were demonstrating across the street to demand Security Council action.

Louis Yager, president of the Federation's eastern district, announced that his organization felt that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold should make a personal inspection of conditions in Hungary.

The letter charged "foreign
Continued on page 30, column 1

Handwriting On The Wall



Les rebelles maitres d'une partie de la Hongrie: La Presse Oct. 27

Les puissances occidentales réclament une réunion du conseil de sécurité pour discuter du "cas hongrois"

VIENNE, 27 (RUP) — Les puissances occidentales ont décidé, aujourd'hui, de demander une réunion spéciale du conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies, pour discuter de la situation en Hongrie où l'on envoie des troupes fraîches de l'armée soviétique pour renforcer les cinq divisions russes et les 300.000 policiers et soldats hongrois qui tentent de maitrer la révolution nationale hongroise contre le communisme.

Les dépêches les plus contradictoires arrivent de la Hongrie, le vrai "tough spot" de la situation mondiale, à l'heure actuelle, mais à travers ce flot de dépêches, les informations suivantes semblent contrôlées :

1 — Les insurgés sont organisés en forces régulières et contrôlent, avec l'aide d'éléments importants de l'armée gouvernementale, au moins la partie du pays comprise entre Budapest et la frontière autrichienne, et même ils semblent avoir conquis la plus grande partie du pays, selon les plus récentes dépêches;

2 — Le nombre des morts et des blessés atteint maintenant des proportions astronomiques, les rapports les plus conservateurs parlent de 5,000 à 20,000 victimes dans ce qui est devenu l'une des plus sanglantes guerres civiles de l'histoire;

3 — Fait hautement significatif, les Soviets envoient de nouvelles troupes dans la mêlée, pendant que l'on estime les forces envoyées sur place pour maitrer la révolte à cinq divisions russes régulières plus 300,000 soldats et policiers hongrois;

4 — Nagy semble au pouvoir mais il paraît impuissant à mettre de l'ordre dans la mêlée pendant qu'à Budapest, les rebelles au lieu de reculer semblent toujours gagner du terrain contre les canons et les gros tanks soviétiques;

5 — Gomulka, le nouveau "boss" communiste de la Pologne, a ajourné à une date indéterminée son voyage de bonne entente à Moscou, à cause de la situation critique en Hongrie et de la situation instable en plusieurs villes polonaises.

On mande par ailleurs que des éléments non-communistes ont établi un gouvernement provisoire, qui est en liaison constante avec les éléments rebelles, juste à la frontière austro-hongroise, et il semble maintenant que ce soit toute la nation hongroise qui se soulève contre le communisme.

Des voyageurs qui passent la frontière rapportent que la situation est "infernale" et que les rebelles font des progrès au prix de sacrifices immenses.

Cependant, les Hongrois partout dans le monde prient pour le salut de la révolte nationale et demandent des sympathies pour les rebelles, dans tout les pays où ils se trouvent. L'Autriche fait sa large part en secours médicaux et en vivres, et un ministre du gouvernement autrichien surveille personnellement les convois organisés depuis quelques jours.



La révolution hongroise coûte des milliers et des milliers de morts. L'armée soviétique tente d'écraser le mouvement national des libérations, mais les aspirations populaires semblent plus fortes que le "rouleau à vapeur" soviétique. Jusqu'à maintenant, Et la sympathie mondiale s'affirme de plus en plus en faveur des forces de la libération nationale. Mais le prix de cette levée de la liberté est terrible. On voit ici les cadavres alignés dans un froid silence, de dizaines de patriotes qui ont donné leur vie pour leur patrie, dans les rues de Budapest. (Telephoto United Press).

Hungary Sends Word Americans Are Safe

By Margaret Higgins

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—In a dramatic departure from normal procedure the State Department received word via the embattled Hungarian Foreign Ministry at Budapest that all three Americans in disturbed Hungary are safe.

According to State Department sources, the American legation in Hungary—which has been out of contact with Washington since noon on Thursday—some time ago received a message from the Hungarian Foreign Ministry in London to the Hungarian legation at Washington.

The message set of timing Secretary was Hungarian Foreign Minister's message to State Department Under-Secretary Robert D. Murphy only a few hours after American officials had pressed for State Department action against the Hungarian had left the act of suspension of diplomatic relations at Washington in a state of awaiting suspense.

The dramatic all well messages sent by the State Department to American sources that all three Americans were unharmed as of 10:30 a.m. Saturday morning but that one Saturday morning in force as a result of Hungarian government announcements that any groups of three or more persons would be tried upon.

The message added that there has been no incident at the Legation other than the demonstration on Thursday.

Street Dancer Cited

The Legation's message indicated that the Hungarian government is still not under government control.

The Legation's message indicated that the Hungarian government is still not under government control.

N.Y. Times Herald Oct. 27

Moves to Retain Power

Reds Were Caught In Their Own Trap

By GEORGE N. SHUSTER
Special to The Star from the N.Y. Herald Tribune

By September of this year, the Communist government of Hungary was fully aware that it was living on borrowed time.

Yet they considered it unlikely that they would have to ask the help of the Russian army. Indeed they were pretending, and perhaps sincerely desiring, more independence for the country. Rakosi's successors therefore decided that the hour had come for giving free vent to nationalist slogans at least.

Most of the writers and intellectuals who were reported in the newspapers of the Western world as suddenly voicing patriotic sentiment were Communists whom the Party had escorted to the rostrum. Not a single truly liberal writer was allowed to open his mouth.

The only concession made was that the government's state-publishing organizations now began to publish once more the purely literary works of these liberal writers.

Then, in order to play it completely safe, the party decided to return Imre Nagy to power as prime minister. He was to become the new "liberator" of Hungary and institute a "nationalist" form of Communism. A few thousand demonstrators were carefully called together to wave Hungarian flags and shout the nationalist slogans. The majority of the Hungarian people, 80 per cent of whom are Roman Catholic, did not want any kind of Communism—international or national. Thus the Communists were caught in their own trap.

Big Mistake

One of the great mistakes of the Communists came when they set free a man named Bela Kovacs, who had been detained by the Russians since 1947. Bela Kovacs had been until that time, secretary general of the Hungarian Peasant Union, the most powerful organization in the country prior to 1947. He was accused of conspiracy against the Russians and was taken into Soviet Russia where he served more than eight years in a slave labor camp.

This man, now in his forties, is a legendary hero of the people and a faithful and ardent supporter of Cardinal Mindszenty. The Communists started to negotiate with him to secure his cooperation with the regime, but he refused to collaborate. Given his great popularity, it was impossible to re-arrest him. Bela Kovacs, according to last-minute information, is now in Southern Hungary taking an active part in the revolution.

It is quite possible that some of the so-called Titoist leaders in Hungary have joined forces with the genuine revolutionaries. These include principally those who have not been Moscow-trained. Laszlo Rajk, who was executed in 1949 and then rehabilitated posthumously after the Stalinists were purged, belonged to such a group of romantic Socialist-Communists, whose cooperation with Moscow was less than unwilling.

Wife Sentenced

Rajk's wife, a sort of left wing Socialist "La Passionaria," received a prison sentence at the time her husband was condemned to death. She spent five years in the penitentiary and is now free. She knows very well that Prime Minister Imre Nagy a Stalinist, cannot be trusted. Madame Rajk, according to last-minute reliable information, was among the leaders of a movement that wanted a genuine coalition of all anti-Moscow forces.

We can sum up the situation in Hungary in the following terms: Cardinal Mindszenty did not take an active part in organizing the revolution nor did he participate in it.

Constant Contact With Underground

This is the last of three articles by George N. Shuster, author of "In Silence I Speak"—the story of Cardinal Mindszenty. Mr. Shuster, a frequent visitor to Hungary, has been in constant contact with the Hungarian underground and has received direct information in recent days.

The revolt has shown that Cardinal Mindszenty was and is the sole moral force in the country, whether he is free to act or not. The leadership of this national upheaval draws strength from him. Most of the leaders are peasants and workers, though one cannot fail to mention the participation of some intellectuals.

The real leadership of the national resistance is in the hands of courageous and determined young peasant leaders. These forces have one aim: to install in Hungary a genuine Christian Democratic regime in which Cardinal Mindszenty will not participate actively, since he is not a politician, but which he would support as the greatest force for justice and moderation. This is what he did in the past.

Appeals Fail

The desperate appeals of the present Communist government of Hungary will have no effect on the country. Though the revolt may be crushed, they know that no co-operation will be forthcoming unless they can give solid proof of restoring some basic freedoms. The most convincing evidence of such a re-

N.Y. Herald Tribune Oct. 28

Rebellion Supported By Envoy

(New York Times Service)
Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 31.—Hungary's minister to four Nordic countries said tonight that his diplomatic staff had joined the Hungarian revolt.

The minister, Jozsef Hadu, ordered Communist emblems stripped from the legation here. Over the main entrance was hung instead the coat of arms of King and people, Hungarian national hero.

The Hungarian minister's action followed within a few hours Premier Tage Erlander's appearance before the Swedish Riksdag (Parliament) to denounce Soviet military intervention in Hungary.

In addition to Sweden, Hadu represents Hungary in Denmark, Norway and Finland.

White-haired but erect as he faced a press conference, Hadu began by saying he had once been proud to be a Communist. But he said he had only "bitter regrets that the Soviet Union interfered in the internal affairs of Hungary."

He added: "The use of foreign troops as support for a regime that has lost the confidence of the people because it ignored their essential needs is always a blatant act of war against one's own country and people and can never be approved by any true Hungarian."

The minister said he had made his decision without any prior consultation with the Budapest regime. He said he spoke for his entire staff and associates in expressing his "deep respect for our heroic youth and the entire Hungarian people, which has sacrificed so much blood for the freedom and independence of Hungary."

storation will be when Cardinal Mindszenty is able once more to function as the shepherd of his flock. He has the unlimited trust of all the people, Protestant and Roman Catholic. The people will believe in promises only when Cardinal Mindszenty says that the promises will be kept.

This is why the Communists took a further step in trying to convince the people that he was free when they dropped him in the village of Szomor, situated in his own diocese.

The fate of the Communist regime depends not only on its success in crushing the revolt in Budapest, but more importantly in crushing it in the villages. Hungarian soldiers sent into the villages have refused to fight their own people. They have thrown away their arms and disappeared. In many villages, the peasants took up pitchforks and scythes and killed or chased away units of the political police. Nominal members of the party not deeply involved with

the government (and there are many of them) promptly declared their loyalty to the national cause.

More Concern

The rural situation gives much more concern to the government than the situation in the big cities and in the factories. Unless the peasants decide to go on working, increasingly serious food shortages will threaten the country, and the government cannot afford to face them.

One of the most striking features of the revolt has been that some Russian soldiers and Russian tanks went over to the Hungarian rebels. A similar situation was reported during the uprising in East Germany. This may puzzle those who are not familiar with the real situation in Hungary. Many Russian soldiers stationed in the country have learned the language and become friendly with the people and have come to share their anti-Bolshevik views. The Soviet government knows that all Russian troops

stationed in the West and in satellite countries are not quite reliable. From time to time, the Russian secret police make an extensive search for Russian army deserters. Such soldiers are sheltered by the villagers who give them clothing food and work.

Even in case of eventual success of the government, the Communists will not be able to recapture successfully all the arms that will be hidden. Those active rebels who are not caught will certainly not be exposed by the people they fought for.

Hungary will remain a trouble spot, no matter what form of Communist government is imposed. No terror can entirely quell the deepest sentiments of a people that has known freedom. The mightiest symbol of that freedom is the figure of the Cardinal. He has endured much but, by the grace of God, he has not wavered. The people of Hungary feel a solidarity with him which no force can touch.



Herald Tribune—United Press radiophoto
THEY DEMONSTRATED, THEY DIED—Bodies of Hungarian anti-Communist demonstrators killed by Russian troops in Magyarovar, a village near the Austrian border. An eyewitness described the scene as "a blood bath, a massacre." Seventy-five peasants were reported killed in this incident.

...concessions made...
...the Star on the...
...banning of the...
..."comrade" by...
...armed forces...
...claimed complete...
...strip of...
...long and 50...
...west



Tibor Zador, first secretary of the Hungarian legation in Washington, calling at the State Department yesterday.

Hungary Envoy Challenges U. N. Act

By Marguerite Higgins
WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The chief Hungarian diplomat at Washington today challenged the right of the United Nations to consider the anti-communist uprising in Hungary, and declared the revolt is all over—except for mop-up operations.

at Budapest via radio from London and that the Hungarian Foreign Ministry told him today at 9 p. m. Washington time that all major fighting has been quelled at Budapest except for minor operations. Mr. Zador said he did not know about the situation in the countryside.

Mr. Zador said the United Nations has no right to take up the Hungarian situation because of the intervention of Soviet troops in the uprising, he said, was perfectly legal under the Warsaw pact, a sort of mutual defense treaty among the Soviet Union and the Soviet satellite states.

to the many wounded placed persons in Hungary. Murphy complained that the International Red Cross has been unable to get in contact with the Hungarian government.

In talking with Mr. Murphy and later with newspaper men, Mr. Zador said he has been in direct touch with developments

Reports on Revolt

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
© 1956, N. Y. Herald Tribune Inc.
PARIS, Oct. 27.—Poland is the only Soviet European satellite nation whose press and radio are giving full accounts of the Hungarian rebellion.

Hungary Tyranny

By TIM CREEVEY
Of The Star's Ottawa Bureau
OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—A rousing recital of one of Hungary's great patriotic poems—A Ven Cigany (The Old Gypsy)—was the high point of a "Free Hungary" rally yesterday at the Cenotaph in Confederation Square.

Many women and some men in the assembly of close to 1,500 wept openly as Andrew Szigety of Montreal called on Hungarians everywhere to be true to their homeland in the words of Mihaly Vorosmarty.

Vorosmarty, who lived from 1800 to 1855, one of Hungary's leading romantic and patriotic poets, wrote the poem to rally his people after the suppression of uprisings of 1848. There had been mass emigrations from Hungary, but he told his people that no matter where they went their first duty was to Hungary.

Szigety, 42, was a Danube river captain who smuggled his family to Germany aboard his boat four years ago and came to Canada. Now he works as a laborer in Montreal.

Russians Go Home
About 150 cars from Montreal and district and another 200 from Toronto and southern Ontario brought the crowds here bearing such placards as "Russians go home," "Liberez le Cardinal Mindszenty," "Freedom for Hungary," "Save Hungary—the thousand years old bulwark of western civilization," "Co-existence with murderers? Never."

The churches were the rallying points for the Montreal groups, who attended mass at 7:30 before setting out for Ottawa. Here they assembled with the Toronto groups at a grocery store parking lot in the outskirts and drove to Confederation Square by way of the Russian Embassy and the ambassador's house, which showed no signs of life.

They were joined by groups representing practically all the satellite countries, who declared their solidarity with the Hungarians. Some came from as far as Winnipeg, and had been on the road 24 hours.

Parking restrictions were forgotten and there was a complete absence of police as the demonstrators gathered about the Cenotaph. The day was chill and overcast. The people were quiet, solemn, worried. Most of them had close relatives in Hungary.

PROTEST

(Continued from Page 25)

Ottawa priest who escaped from Hungary five years ago.

T. E. Barath, of Montreal, formerly a professor of central European history at the University of Budapest, who spoke in French, said they had gathered to "solemnly protest" suppression in Hungary. "We are ready to sacrifice our lives for liberty," he said.

Speaking in English, George F. Lengvari, a Montreal insurance broker, said: "These people are fighting for their freedom, which is the most sacred human right, not for bread or a higher salary... the days of Communist dictatorship are numbered."

Pearson Lauded

The crowd applauded enthusiastically as he thanked External Affairs Minister Lester B. Pearson for his "very powerful speech" in Toronto Saturday in which he "spoke for Canada and the whole free world."

But it was the impassioned recital of "A Ven Cigany" which followed that moved the audience most deeply. There was hardly a sound as the crowd hung on each word hurled out like a challenge by Andrew Szigety, a short, lean intense-looking man in a dark brown leather overcoat.

Seeking Planes

Frank Marco, of Montreal, said more than 100 Hungarians in Montreal have already volunteered. Efforts would be made today to get planes to carry them overseas.

Wreaths honoring the dead in the Budapest fighting were laid at the foot of the cenotaph by members of the Young Hungarian Catholic Association of Montreal and Toronto, in national costume.

They were flanked by standard bearers carrying the red, white and green horizontally-striped flag of Hungary, the flag of Quebec and two Union flags. The service closed with "God Save the Queen" and "O Canada."

Cups of Coffee

As the crowd dispersed they were cheered to find unexpected cups of hot coffee waiting for them.

Beaming approval as the brew was quickly consumed was Arthur Desjardins, Ottawa president of the Union St. Joseph du Canada, a Roman Catholic fraternal order.

"I was just passing by when I saw all these people. They looked so cold and many of the women and children were shivering. So I phoned up a caterer 'et voila,'" said Mr. Desjardins.

"It is terrible for these people. Many do not know if their relatives in Hungary are alive or dead."

The rally here followed others Saturday in Montreal and Toronto. Main direction came from the Federation of Hungarian Associations of Canada in cooperation with the church groups.

Soviets Say U. S. Cash Organized Rebellion

By B. J. Cutler
From the Herald Tribune Bureau
© 1956, N. Y. Herald Tribune Inc.
MOSCOW, Oct. 27.—The Soviet Union charged tonight that the anti-Communist revolt in Hungary has been organized and financed by the United States.

The Moscow radio blamed the uprising on millions of dollars it said have been appropriated by Congress at Washington for "subversive activities," on "propaganda" leaflets sent in by balloon from West Germany and on the activity of Radio Free Europe at Munich.

American money was blamed also for "direct diversionist activity."

The broadcast, the first attempt here to explain the revolt as an American plot, quoted American news agencies as saying that the rebels are well read. "But the bourgeois press hides the facts about who organized and financed the counter-revolutionists," the Moscow radio said.

After listing the "causes" of the uprising, the broadcast said, "All this makes clear who the general organizers of the events in Hungary are."

It was recalled here that after the Poznan riots last June the Soviet propaganda apparatus blamed the Polish uprising on "foreign imperialist agents," but Polish officials later admitted that poverty, overwork and bureaucratic bungling were the causes.

The broadcast asserted that the Hungarian government headed by Premier Imre Nagy is "master of the situation. The Hungarian party and government are doing their best to restore order."

Earlier today the Soviet official news agency Tass, which three days ago reported the revolt "smashed," told the Soviet public, "The counter-revolutionary rebels are being isolated to an ever greater extent." It added, however, "In some spots they are trying to provoke more clashes."

Today's Tass communique differed from its previous accounts of the fighting in that it deleted all mention of action by Soviet troops in Hungary.

"The government has called on the rebels to cease resistance and to surrender or give up its arms," Tass said. "More and more enterprises are reverting to peaceful labor."

LONDON, Oct. 29 — All administrative reports from Budapest to Western diplomats in London said that "major warfare" was still continuing in the strife-torn Hungarian capital today.

The report said the Soviet Army was attacking barracks with tanks and heavy self-propelled artillery.

Earlier today Budapest Radio said that Soviet forces were returning fire only when they were attacked.

The report said that Soviet Deputy Premier A. I. Mikoyan returned to Budapest on Sunday night.

It added that cases have been reported in which members of the Hungarian AVH (security forces) have entered hospitals and shot wounded members of the "Nationalist forces."

Earlier, Soviet tanks and troops started rumbling out of Budapest in retreat but Budapest Radio in a sudden about-face announced some would remain in the battle-torn capital until 24 hours after the last rebel and surrendered his arms.

The announcement could mean a new battle for Budapest was imminent.

The rebel radio at Győr, headquarters for insurgent forces controlling most of Western Hungary, immediately went on the air with the warning:

"Revolutionary forces should not deliver their arms because no one can believe in Communist promises."

In Moscow, Soviet Foreign Minister Dmitri Shepilov said tonight Soviet troops will withdraw from Budapest only when rebels in that city lay down their arms. Shepilov declined to say if Soviet troops will leave Hungary entirely as Hungarian Premier Imre Nagy has promised.

The Soviet Minister of Defence, Georgi Zhukov, said withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary was a question that could be decided only by common agreement among the members of the Warsaw pact.

Unconfirmed reports spoke of Soviet air movements toward Hungary.

And even though a major part of Soviet forces moved out of Budapest last night and early this morning, they still were not far away.

Radio Budapest broadcast at 5:30 p.m. (11:50 a.m. EST) that



Hungarian Colors For Freedom Fighter

A Hungarian soldier wearing the uniform of a "Freedom Fighter," displays the colors of Hungary on his hat brim instead of the usual Soviet Star.

"Russian troops will complete their withdrawal from Budapest 24 hours after all resistance groups have delivered their arms."

The radio claimed some rebels already were beginning to hand over their weapons to the Hungarian army.

The broadcast — if it could be believed — indicated an agreement had been reached between the rebels and the government of Premier Nagy.

But the first announcement by Budapest radio was treated with caution. There have been several broadcast reports that the revolution was over, peace restored and order reinstated. Each such announcement was followed by a new outbreak in fighting.

"Resistance groups in Budapest

See HUNGARY—Page 2, Col. 1

Soviet Embassy

ROME, Oct. 29 — (Reuters) — Youths demonstrating in support of the Hungarian uprising threw stones at windows in the Soviet Embassy today. Jeeps loaded of armed riot police dispersed the demonstrators and posted extra guards on the building.

Earlier, police had surrounded the Italian Communist party headquarters as about 3,000 youths marched on the building waving banners with anti-Communist slogans. Eleven students and a policeman were slightly injured in the scuffle.

At 9:30 a.m. (3:30 a.m. EST) said "Soviet troops are still here."

But a great number of tanks and infantry were pulling out of the city last night as Cavendish walked in following a flight from Warsaw.

Budapest Radio itself complained at 4 p.m. (10 a.m. EST) that Soviet forces were not leaving fast enough.

Little Firing

Cavendish reported that he heard the sound of tank fire and sniper shots when he entered Budapest, but said that for the most part a cease fire seemed to be in effect today. He added it was doubted the Nagy Government could survive and said some solution would have to be worked out before nightfall, or blood letting would begin again.

Radio Budapest announcement was interpreted here as still another Communist stalling tactic — probably devised under severe Russian pressure — to keep some Soviet forces in Budapest.

On-the-spot reports from the Hungarian capital said the rebels would continue fighting until the last Russian had left the city.

Earlier, the Communist regime of Nagy had conceded a "full victory" to the rebels, and dispatches from Budapest said Soviet tanks and troops already were retreating from the battered city.

Departure of the Russians left the city open for triumphal entry of victorious revolutionary forces now demanding negotiations for a democratic government with the frightened Premier Imre Nagy.

Radio Budapest announced late today an agreement has been reached for rebels to turn in their arms and for Russian troops to quit Budapest.

Nagy's party mouthpiece, Szabad Nep, said the revolution was "full victory" for the Hungarian people.

It rejected Soviet charges that "American imperialist circles" were behind the uprising. Such a charge is an "insult to our people," it said. The revolution was a "national uprising directed by the free will of the Hungarian people."

The big victory was the withdrawal of the Soviets—a withdrawal promised by Nagy last night when the rebels swore they would march on Budapest with seven Hungarian divisions if he did not capitulate.

They left behind an estimated 3,000 Hungarian dead and between 20,000 and 50,000 wounded in Budapest alone.

Concession Made But Communist broadcast held smaller victories—the abolishment of the hated Soviet Red Star on uniforms and the banning of the Russian greeting "Comrade" by the Hungarian armed forces.

Rebels claimed complete control over a strip of Western Hungary 100 miles long and 50 miles wide, only 19 miles west of Budapest at its northern limit. Rebel banners were reported flying all over Western Hungary and in cities throughout the land.

With Budapest ravaged after nearly a week of bloody fighting, thousands were reported dead or wounded all over the country.

United Press correspondent Anthony J. Cavendish reached Budapest today from Warsaw and met the long line of Soviet men and machines returning to their bases.

The Communist government had announced earlier that many Soviet tank units had withdrawn from Budapest and it appeared the rebels had won a major victory in their fight for freedom.

There was no way of knowing if the Soviets would be ordered

today. "The Hungarian youth, with the withdrawal of Soviet troops and with the abolition of Hungarian secret police, have gained full victory."

At one point Radio Budapest pleaded with the rebels to stop fighting.

"Please, please stop," the broadcast said. "You have won. Your demands will be fulfilled. Just stop the killing."

The announcement that sent rebel victory yells resounding throughout Hungary came when Nagy announced after a hurried consultation with his cabinet:

1. The Red Army will withdraw from Budapest.
2. There will be immediate negotiations with the Russians for withdrawal of the Red Army from all Hungary.
3. The AVH, the dread secret police, will be replaced by a new force drawn from the army, police and armed units of the youth movement and workers.

4. An amnesty for everyone.
5. An immediate cease fire on the part of government troops.
6. Encouragement of private enterprise, wage increases, reorganization of agriculture and an end to the hated collectivization.
7. Proclamation of the former Hungarian holiday of March 15, celebrating the 1848 national revolution, as a new holiday; and the restoration of the old Kossuth coat of arms.

Budapest, shattered and ruined, more dead than alive, is believed to be the last stronghold of the Red Government in Hungary. The rebels are in command in 10 key sections of the nation, including nearly all of the west.

From throughout the free world came promises of more help. An International Red Cross plane left Switzerland today with badly-needed supplies. Others were en route from many nations.

Appeal to West

In Paris, Ferenc Nagy, a former Premier, said he was willing to take over the reins of an anti-Communist government if called. And in Lisbon Adm. Nicolas Horthy, ruler of Hungary from 1920 to the Communist take-over, cabled appeals for help to President Eisenhower, French Premier Guy Mollet, British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden and to Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations.

Yesterday the biggest revolutionary group of all, the "National Council in Control of Western Hungary," announced it demanded a "western type of democracy."

The National Council has headquarters in the town of Győr, an ancient industrial city of 100,000 persons 67 miles northwest of Budapest.



Two Austrian vacationists are interviewed after they were allowed to leave Hungary on their motor-cycle.



Taken from the Austrian side, photo shows Hungarian soldiers at their post on the closed border during fighting in Budapest, which has spread to Hungarian provinces.



Mourners lower casket into mass grave at Muson Magyarovar, Hungary, as a funeral is held for 88 of the

160 citizens who were shot down by Russian troops during anti-Soviet demonstration.



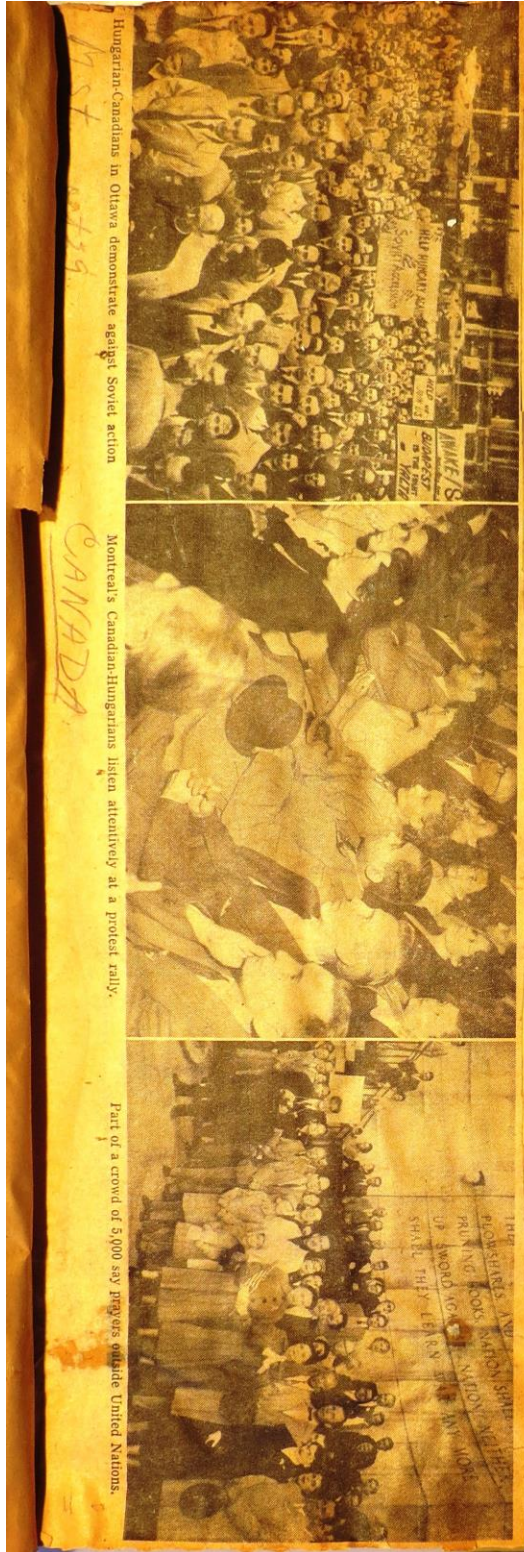
The statue of Stalin in Budapest which rioters tried unsuccessfully to tear down. The picture was taken last April as Hungarian troops paraded.



Muson Magyarovar residents weep at ceremonies during mass funeral. This shot was taken by a photo-

grapher who crossed from Austria into rebel-held West Hungary by automobile.

Champlain



1957
10/29

CANADA

Help For Hungary In U.N. And The U.S.

THE rumbling of Russian tanks through the streets of Budapest will not be halted by any action in the Security Council. That organ of the United Nations will hear a lengthy series of charges and counter-charges, and its debates will bog down. The line the Soviet Union will take has already been made clear. Moscow Radio chooses to regard the bloody Hungarian rising as fomented from abroad in order to encourage counter-revolutionaries to overthrow a popular and competent Communist regime. It is also pointing out that, under the terms of the Warsaw pact — the collective defence treaty imposed by Moscow on its satellites — the Red Army was entitled to be in Hungary. It adds that any government threatened by civil strife is entitled to call on available troops to restore peace.

But if these arguments carry little weight in the outside world, it is useful to have the Security Council debate. It will expose the arguments' fallacies and will bring fresh heart to the Hungarians. The Magyars have long memories. They remember the national uprising against Austria led by Louis Kossuth in 1848 which was on the verge of success when the troops of the Czar moved in and crushed it on behalf of the Austrian Emperor. Nor can the Warsaw pact be effectively invoked. It was brought into being as a counter-challenge to NATO, but the difference between the Warsaw arrangement and the North Atlantic treaty is that the signatories of the former were all docile stooges of the Kremlin without any wide measure of support among the governed peoples concerned, while the countries which entered NATO did so of their own free will.

The Russians indeed know this as well as anyone else, and their arguments in the Security Council are designed not to attempt to convince anybody but as a holding action to maintain their position while they make up their minds what to do next. If they have come to believe that their relations with their satellites must be changed — and this seems likely from the pattern of events in Poland — they will try to exact a price for it. Part of that price is likely to be that they will scrap the Warsaw pact if the western world will scrap NATO, but NATO will not be torn up at Moscow's behest, and the outline of American policy in the light of Polish-Hungarian events is already taking shape.

Secretary of State Dulles, in an important and moderate speech at Dallas, has announced that the United States will be ready to offer economic aid to the countries of eastern Europe to tide them over whatever difficulties they may find themselves in as a result of the developments in Warsaw and Budapest. This is a direct extension of the American policy in 1948 when Marshal Tito broke with Stalin. It was a resounding success and it is cheering to note that, in spite of the various difficulties the policy encountered as years went by, Mr. Dulles is prepared to give it another try. The Secretary made it clear that the help would be offered to countries regardless of their form of government.

This is a sensible recognition of the fact that it will be many a long year before any genuine democracy arises in eastern Europe. The prime need of Poland and Hungary is for bread and stability for the economic incompetence of past regimes is unquestioned. If their successors can, with American help, begin real programs designed to increase production and income, political developments can be probably left to them after themselves.

Red Forces 'Ruthless' Says Lloyd

United Press
LONDON, Oct. 23 — British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd said today Soviet units behaved "with the utmost ruthlessness" in trying to put down the Hungarian revolution.

In a special report to the House of Commons, Lloyd also castigated the Hungarian secret police for brutally firing on crowds of civilians in Budapest. "Her Majesty's Government, and I am sure the whole British people, have followed the struggle of the Hungarian people for their freedom and rights with profound sympathy and admiration," he said.

Loud cheers from both sides of the House punctuated his remarks.

"The crisis began," the Foreign Secretary said, "with a peaceful demonstration by students and others on the afternoon of Oct. 23."

"Violence broke out when security police fired on the crowd. As the situation deteriorated, the Hungarian Government called in the aid of Soviet troops. "Those already in Hungary

FORCES

(Concluded from Page One)
were speedily reinforced by Soviet forces from neighboring countries.

"Some of the Soviet units behaved with the utmost ruthlessness," he said, "as the Hungarian security police throughout."

"Nevertheless, the Hungarians have not given in and appear from some reports to have established control over large parts of their country."

Asked by Opposition leader Hugh Gaitskell for latest information on the situation, Lloyd said "so far as the movement of additional troops is concerned, our information is that further Soviet troops are being moved into Hungary and towards the capital."

"While the Hungarian Government may have been entitled to agree to the presence of Soviet troops in their country under the Warsaw Treaty," Lloyd said, "it is quite a different thing to use those troops to oppress the Hungarian population and to call in additional Soviet forces for that purpose. There is no justification for that in the Warsaw Treaty."

Lloyd said that "as a practical gesture of sympathy," Britain was sending a total of \$70,000 worth of medical supplies and food by RAF plane from British Army stores in Germany.

The stores will be landed at Vienna for relief work in Hungary. Member of both sides of the House cheered his announcement.

Grim Russians Carry Own Dead In Withdrawal

By ANTHONY J. CAVENDISH
United Press M.S.T.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Oct. 29 — Soviet tanks and troops crunched out of this war-battered capital today carrying their dead with them.

They left a wrecked city where the stench of death already rises from smoking ruins to mingle with a chill fog from the Danube River.

I arrived here from Warsaw by plane, car and foot, walking the last five miles into the bleeding heart of this once beautiful city.

Our Polish C-47 plane, carrying 2,200 pounds of blood plasma from Poland for the wounded and some of the Hungarian revolution could not land at Budapest last night.

Pilot Wiktor Pekla brought us in at Kishulacheza, 33 miles south of the capital, and as we skimmed down the main

WITNESS

(Concluded From Page One)

runway we passed squadrons of silver Hungarian MIG-15 jet fighters parked on the tarmac.

I managed a ride to Budapest in a Polish legation car. As we approached the centre of Europe's worst upheaval since the last war I saw the full horror of devastation the revolution had brought.

No sooner were we on the road north to Budapest than we ran into a massive south-bound Soviet convoy headed by two armored cars.

Ten T-54 tanks, their Red Stars still visible through the grime of gunpowder, oil and blood, waddled behind, leaving Budapest behind.

Then came numerous motorcycles and trucks carrying the corpse of a Soviet soldier, his eyes staring vacantly back at the Hungarian capital. Other bodies were in the trucks.

The Russian tankmen in their black crash helmets looked tired and grim.

They were retreating for the first time since they steam-rolled out of Mother Russia into Central Europe during World War II. Whether they are moving on orders from Moscow is not known.

A Hungarian peasant spat on one tank as it passed him an arms length away. The Russian crew did not notice.

Hated literally oozed from Hungarians who silently lined roadsides watching the Soviets evacuate Budapest.

The Russians were nervous but alert. They manned their 100 millimetre tank cannon which were zeroed at the horizon for firing straight ahead if necessary.

And they held tightly to the handles of machine guns mounted in tank cockpits and on truck tops.

Soon we came across the first signs of fighting. Huge cannon holes punctured workers' houses. Windows were shattered.

A strange music filled the air—the tinkling of broken glass being trod on, driven on, swept aside.

Tangled Debris Telephone and high tension wires hung crazily and tangled like wet spaghetti as if a hurricane had passed through. We reached a railroad crossing.

The crossing gates appeared ridiculous, they were so unnecessary. No trains would be running on that railroad for some time.

Sleeping cars had been turned over as road blocks. Their sides were stitched with machine gun bullets as if a giant sewing machine had methodically worked them up and down, zigzagged and came back for a final floral touch.

Now we ran into convoys of Hungarian trucks pressed into duty as ambulances and flying

Red Cross flags. The doctors looked like butchers, so blood-spattered were their once-white aprons.

Trucks passed full of maimed wounded.

Then a truck with a large sign proclaiming "Dead bodies." The stench now was overpowering and as we neared the city the acrid smell of cordite also assailed our nostrils.

We were now in the Budapest suburbs, and more and more Soviet troops and tanks could be counted hurrying the wrong way.

I counted at least 60 Red Army tanks in one convoy. They looked like circus elephants lumbering one behind the other, twitching from side to side as their heavy steel trucks slipped on debris or on an oil slick.

"Budapest City Limits," the sign said, and with it came the distant chattering of machine guns.

An impressive-looking Soviet tankman blocked the road and waved us into a detour. "Mopping up" operations were still going on.

A tank gun coughed in the distance and a sped second later came a muffled concussion that pressured the ear drums. The crack of rifles sounded from snipers who would prefer to die rather than give up.

The street now was so littered I had to abandon the car. I began walking through the

suburbs into a city of death. There was Rakoczi street, one of the main thoroughfares, leading down the bank of the Danube. A Soviet tank was roaring down the street and I jumped quickly into a doorway with visions of bad-tempered Russians who fired cannon at men, boys, women and children only a few blocks from here.

It passed and the tingling in my stomach subsided. Hungarian women completely ignored the tank except for looks of such cold hatred that the emotion must have penetrated the steel side like X-rays.

Trolley cars, automobiles and battered trucks lay overturned in the streets as if by an irritable child who had scattered his toys with a blow of the hand.

Hungarian flags flew proudly from vacant windows of shell-scarred houses. And all

Transportation Difficult M.S.T. 802-29 100 City Hungarians Seek to Join Revolt

The battle cry of freedom was answered by more than 100 strong Hungarian communists yesterday. These men lined up to volunteer to fight for freedom in their native land.

The volunteers were all veterans of World War II who fought against Russia more than 10 years ago. Most of them have relatives in Hungary.

"The main problem is getting to Europe," a spokesman for the group said. "Once we get there, we know we'll be able to secure arms."

He said Hungarian sources in Ottawa would be contacted this morning, in the hope that air transportation might be arranged.

However, commercial airlines officials here said that free flights for the would-be fighters were "out of the question." For one thing, practically every passenger plane flying the Atlantic is loaded to capacity; and for another, International Air Transport Association imposes a heavy

line on companies which carry some passengers free on flights for which other passengers have paid.

Saturday night, several hundred new Canadians of Hungarian origin gathered in Polish War Veterans' Hall, 57 Prince Arthur street east, to hear speakers laud the rebels' fight against oppression.

Fighting for Freedom Rev. Nicholas Horvath of Our Lady of Hungary Church and Rev. Michael M. Feher of Hungarian United Church both underlined the fact that "the rebels aren't fighting for bread or higher salaries. They're fighting for freedom."

Dr. George Lengvary of Montreal, who summed up the talks by the two ministers and other speakers, said, "The United Nations must intervene to establish free elections in Hungary. The revolt in the country of our birth is not a spontaneous eruption. It has been building up during the

REVOLT

(Concluded From Page Three)

entire 11 years of Russian oppression." He said that Hungarians would not be satisfied with half-measures, because "half freedom is no freedom." It will mean anything if non-Communists are represented in a new Hungarian government, so long as there are no free elections.

Meanwhile, the Canadian Council for Free Europe said yesterday it has sent telegrams from Montreal to Canadian and U.S. leaders asking for "active help" for Hungary.

In a statement, the Council said, "The murder of thousands in the streets of Budapest screams the real truth behind the dove of peace."

A fund-raising campaign in Montreal over the weekend realized hundreds of dollars "to keep the fight against oppression going," and scores of Hungarians offered to donate blood.

Ask for Food Canadian Red Cross, which sent cables Saturday offering assistance, has received word from Geneva, headquarters of the League of Red Cross Societies, that the Hungarian Red Cross has asked for food and

medical supplies. These will be transported from Canada to Vienna, where liaison has been established between the Austrian and the Hungarian Red Cross.

However, the Red Cross said it is not necessary to recruit blood donors in Canada, since supplies of blood and plasma have already been made available to Hungary by Swiss and Scandinavian Red Cross groups.

In Montreal over the weekend, requiem masses were said and other memorial services were held for those who lost their lives in last week's uprising; and it was announced that a mass meeting will be held next Sunday in Hungarian United Church Hall in Town of Mount Royal.

"Federal, provincial and municipal officials will be invited," said a spokesman, "to this show of solidarity with Hungarians overseas in their struggle for freedom."

The Federation of Hungarian Associations, which represents all Hungarian groups in Canada, passed four resolutions over the weekend:

1. The fight in which Hungarians are engaged at present is a fight against aggressors who have subjected them to intolerable moral, political and economic exploitation.

2. This fight is of world importance and extends far beyond the borders of Hungary.

3. The federation praises the heroism of their countrymen and dedicates itself to backing them in their fight.

4. The federation urges the Federal Government to supply Hungary with whatever moral and diplomatic aid it can give.

Eisenhower Deplores Russ Force

New York, Oct. 28. — (AP) — President Eisenhower said today the intervention of Soviet military forces in strife-torn Hungary. Eisenhower went on to say that under provisions of a treaty of peace, Russian forces "should have been withdrawn."

He said further that the presence of such Soviet forces in Hungary "is now demonstrated to be not to protect Hungary against armed aggression from without, but rather to reinforce an occupation of Hungary by the forces of an alien government for its own purposes."

Then the President said: "The heart of America goes out to the people of Hungary."

Heroic Boys and Girls Die Holding Budapest Barricades

By LESLIE BAIN

North American Newspaper Alliance

VIENNA, Oct. 29 — I saw new chapters of gallantry written into the history of Hungary this week, and I saw acts of heroism destined to pass into the folklore of the brave Hungarian people.

Some of the bravest acts were performed by young boys and girls. Teen-agers manned the barricades in Budapest. They fought magnificently, and they died as heroes.

A 14-year-old girl lay dying on the sidewalk in Kossuth Square, still clutching her rifle, drenched with blood from a chest wound. Delirious words came fast and unintelligible.

Suddenly, her body arched and she spoke clearly: "Please mother, don't scold me. I had to do it. I, too, am Hungarian."

A 15-year-old boy single-handedly controlled an import-

Graphic Despatch From War-torn City

Leslie Bain, seasoned foreign correspondent and writer on foreign affairs, wrote his eye-witness record of the world-shaking events in Budapest, and cabled it today on his arrival in Vienna.

ant boulevard crossing, manning a machine gun for three entire days and nights. Then he crawled to a clinic and collapsed. After sleeping 16 hours he ate hurriedly and left to take up his post at another corner.

In the centre of Maricz Sigmund Square stands the statue of Saint Imre, the patron saint of Hungarian youth.

Thirty boys built a barricade around the base of the statue and held off encircling Soviet

tanks for a while with small arms fire. But, in a short time, every one of the 30 was killed. The whole bloody upheaval of the last few days apparently erupted out of a misunderstanding.

Thursday morning the curfew ended at 6 a.m. People were going to their jobs, stores were opening and women were lining up to buy food, which had been in short supply. The populace was nearly drained of passion from the preceding momentous days of revolt. Important gains had been made, everyone thought, and the nightmare seemed to be lifting.

In front of the Hotel Astoria stood three Soviet tanks. Smiling Russians were fraternizing with flag-waving members of a cheering crowd. The Russians made a show of removing ammunition from the machine gun magazines, to the great delight of the onlookers. Impromptu translators were passing news that the Russian soldiers were saying they had been misled, had no intention of fighting unarmed people.

This fraternization came to a climax with Hungarians and Russians kissing and shaking hands and the Russians agreeing to lead a parade with their tanks to the Parliament building. Flag-waving Hungarians seated themselves on top of the tanks.

"The Russians are with us," the crowd shouted as the parade pressed into Kossuth Square.

There, several detachments of the AVH, the Hungarian security police, stood guard before the Parliament building. They watched the arrival of three tanks crowded with flag-waving demonstrators.

Not knowing Russians were inside at the controls, they assumed rebels had taken over the tanks and were leading the 10,000 parading citizens in an attack on Parliament. When the crowd reached the centre of the square, the AVH panicked and opened fire.

The Russians thought they had been led into a trap.

Some were shooting at the AVH. They whirled the tanks round, spinning people in every direction, and then they began shooting wildly with their big guns, since the small guns were unladen.

Shot indiscriminately Screaming, running people were moved down indignant. Hundreds of the people in the crowd were killed. A holiday mood moments before were dead and several hundred were injured. Within an hour the city was decked with black flags.

After the battle, the windows of the Russians and AVH troops. The walls which had been stopped, was on again. A few were allowed to be taken to the hospitals. The judges sent back word, after brief consultation, that under no circumstances would any of us accept such an offer.

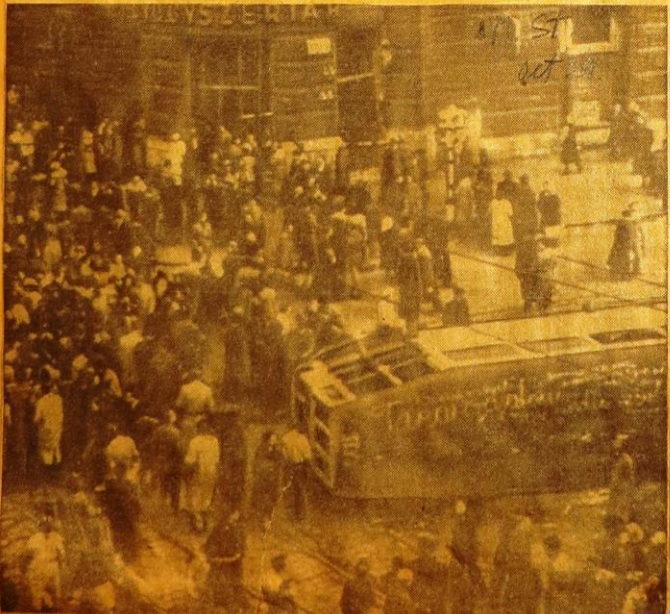
Zoltan Toth, beloved rector of the technical university, watched helplessly while his students were moved down. Then he, too, rushed into the square to help. He died instantly.

In a neighboring store a doctor was ministering to the wounded. He removed bullets with a pen knife and his bare fingers, washing his hands incessantly with apricot brandy.

Anyone outdoors during the curfew hours was liable to be shot. But in the early morning, a lone woman distributed bread, about

creeping from house to house and back to an abandoned bread truck for two hours. And this last episode:

A tired, drowsy kid with a rifle crawled into the doorway of the hotel and asked for water. The manager gave him a raspberry drink. The boy handed a coin in payment. The manager wouldn't take it. The kid wouldn't take it. The manager wouldn't take it. The kid wouldn't take it.



A crowd gathers around overturned street car in Budapest during riots. Anti-Russian slogans are painted on top of the car.

Champlain

Communism Shaken In Wake of Revolts

By HARRY F. KERN
North American Newspaper Alliance

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 — The Hungarian revolt and the events in Poland have shaken the Soviet regime and the Communist world to their foundations. That is the assessment of top authorities on the subject here. Furthermore, new outbursts may sweep the satellites even as this article is being published.

There is more than a suspicion that the Gomulka regime in Poland was put there by the Russians as a last desperate measure to head off open rebellion. Gomulka actually may be working closely with the Soviets. But he can only go so far, and if he is to continue to exercise effective leadership he must take an increasingly

anti-Russian and anti-Communist stand.

The Poles, if anything, hate the Russians with more ferocity than do the Hungarians. A single misstep by Gomulka could bring about a greater explosion in Poland than is occurring in Hungary.

East Germany

Observers also are watching East Germany carefully, although the presence of 22 Russian divisions in that country probably means the quick and bloody suppression of any uprising.

The most immediate effects of the communist debacle in Eastern Europe may be felt in the Kremlin itself. Authorities here must rely largely on

From AP and INS Despatches

VIENNA — Russia reportedly moved heavy reinforcements from Romania into Hungary last night to save the bolted country for communism.

In Moscow, Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Georgi Zhukov denied soviet troops in Hungary have ceased firing and denied reports of Russian military reinforcements entering the rebellious country.

At the same time, the government of Premier Imre Nagy — which western diplomats said exists only by the grace of soviet arms — continued to try to negotiate a cease fire with insurgent patriots, who refused to lay down their arms.

Radio Budapest announced a truce was set for this morning, but western diplomats doubted that this was true. The government radio said the same thing several times previously, but no cease-fire has been achieved.

More Troops Reported Pouring In

Reliable reports from Budapest said Russian troops have been pouring into the capital — and not withdrawing — for several days. The soviets yesterday discarded all attempts to cloak their movements and marched into the city with naked force.

In Moscow, Soviet Foreign Minister Dmitri Shepilov declared the Russians would stay there until the rebels put down their arms.

The patriots' radio stations countered with pleas to their forces to retain their arms until the Russians had left.

The main hope of many of the freedom fighters was to get an anti-communist or non-communist government for Hungary.

The rebellion continued despite talk of a cease-fire and the threat of even more forceful Russian action. Supplies still flowed into Hungary from Austria, whose people continued to express sympathy with the neighboring Hungarians.

Red Exit Would Please Austria

The sympathy is not entirely selfless. Austrian newspapers have pointed out that if Hungary breaks away from communism, the red menace will be pushed that much farther away from Austrian land.

However, the popular Hungarian revolt still was suffering from the lack of a unified command.

Even in Győr, where the "national committee" is the closest thing to a provisional government that has been developed during the week-old revolt, there was discord.

There was a complaint on the streets of Győr today that the man at the head of the 16-man committee was a communist and unfit to lead "the people."

Identity of Leaders A Mystery

Nobody knew the identity of the insurgent leaders in Budapest or the important leaders in the provinces.

Some expressed the belief that Bela Kovacs, a member of the small Landowners party of exiled former Premier Ferenc Nagy, might be a "natural leader." Kovacs has been broadcasting from the town of Pecs.

Ferenc Nagy arrived last night at Schwechat airfield near Vienna to be closer to the situation in his homeland.

Warfare continued in Budapest with Russian forces attacking insurgents' strongholds at the Ulloi Ut barracks. The soviets were using tanks and heavy artillery.

It was reported that a member of the Kremlin hierarchy, Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan, arrived in Budapest.

All Must Agree to Withdrawal

Zhukov said soviet troops intervened in Hungary's unrest "in the spirit of the Warsaw pact" and could be withdrawn from that country only by common agreement among members of the pact.

The Warsaw pact is the Russian-commanded alliance of the Soviet Union and the east European states of Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania and East Germany.

Asked under what conditions soviet troops might be expected to withdraw from Hungary altogether, Zhukov said: "Under the Warsaw pact this would require common agreement among the signatories to the pact. . . . In France and Germany voices often have been raised demanding that American troops evacuate Europe."

Turning to an American reporter, Zhukov asked: "Do you think the US secretary of state should concern himself with such questions? . . . Let us agree, you disband NATO and we will disband the Warsaw Pact. Let everybody go home. We are ready to do so."

COMMUNIST

(Continued from Page 25)

speculation but they do speculate that NIKHOL KHRUSHCHEV's days are numbered as the top leader in Russia.

The return of Stalinists to power seems unlikely. The chief candidate as successor to Khrushchev appears to be Anastas Mikoyan, first deputy chairman of the council of ministers, who actually triggered off the anti-Stalinist campaign before Khrushchev made his famous speech to the 20th Communist party congress last spring.

Observers here are watching the praesidium of the central committee of the Soviet Communist party. It is scheduled to meet in December. Any earlier meeting might indicate an upset in the Kremlin.

Youth Against Them

What has shaken, and must continue to shake, the Communist structure throughout the world is the revelation that 10 years of the most oppressive and painstaking effort have not converted the peoples of Eastern Europe to Communism. And what must hit the Communist world hardest is the revelation that Communism has failed where it had the greatest chance of success: in the youth.

Western observers for some years have returned from Eastern Europe with appalling reports of how the minds of the young were being shaped and twisted by Communist indoctrination. The consensus of these observers was that the Communists were winning a generation. Now it is this very generation that is in the front ranks fighting Russia and communism in Eastern Europe.

The lesson that must have become apparent to the communist rulers is that their ideology has lost whatever grip it had on the minds of men.

The rulers in the Kremlin henceforth can repose no trust in the armies of the satellites, the youth and the people themselves. Can they trust the Chinese whose deeply rooted civilization is the very antithesis of communism? Can they, in fact, trust their own people?

The bloody events in Eastern Europe must bring back to the minds of the men in the Kremlin recollections of the extraordinary defections that took place in Russia itself during the Hitler invasion. This remarkable chapter is hardly known in the West.

Russian Desertions

Just after the war, I heard it from numerous German army officers. They told of entering village after village, particularly in the Ukraine, and being welcomed by the peasants with gifts of bread and salt. Russian soldiers deserted by the thousands. If Hitler had behaved with a modicum of human decency and political wisdom, he could have turned Russia itself against Stalin and the Communists.

As it was, some two million Russian soldiers deserted to the Germans. A Russian army in German uniform under General Vlassov actually numbered 400,000 men. American units entering Czechoslovakia in the last days of the war were astonished to come across entire divisions of the Vlassov army. They had kept out of the fighting in the west. They were, they said, merely waiting for the Americans to join them in the fight against the Bolsheviks.

These are the recollections that must haunt the Kremlin as reports come in that even Russian troops have gone over to the rebels in Hungary.

Hungarian Athletes Join Bloody Revolt

By The Associated Press

LONDON — Hungary's bloody revolt today appeared to have hamstringed the little country's hopes of Olympic glory — even if the Hungarian team with its many stars ever gets to Melbourne.

A London report said that Tata, the country's Olympic training camp has been the scene of heavy fighting. Jozsef Csernak, who won the Olympic hammer throwing title at Helsinki in 1952, and Ferenc Puskas, Hungary's world-famed soccer team captain, were reported killed. A later broadcast, however, reported Puskas alive and uninjured.

There have been contradictory reports whether Hungary still would take part in the 1956 games. The first radio reports indicated the team had been withdrawn, but a late news broadcast from radio Budapest, monitored in Vienna, quoted the Hungarian communist party newspaper, Szabad Nep, as saying the team will take part in the games although its start may be delayed.

This agreed with the cabled word received by Hungarian Olympic officials who already are in Melbourne. They said the team would arrive Nov. 10 instead of Nov. 3. The games start Nov. 22. Thomas De Marffy-Mantano, captain of the Hungarian Olympic team before the Second World War and now living in London, said his reports indicated the Hungarian athletes were fighting on the rebel side.

That left outside athletic officials wondering how many Hungarian stars, such as runners Sandor Iharos, Istvan Rozsavolgyi and Sandor Roznyol, were uninjured and fit for the Olympics.

In Lausanne, Switzerland, the International Olympic Committee yesterday called for an "Olympic truce" such as existed in ancient Greece during the games, to permit the Hungarian team to leave for the Melbourne games.

Otto Mayer, chancellor of the international committee, said he had asked the Swiss government to forward the committee's request to Hungarian authorities.

Mayer said the Hungarian team was assembled on an island in the Danube and "nothing is known of its fate."

Hungary won 16 gold medals, 10 silver and 16 bronze in the 1952 Olympics.

The Hungarians planned to send 130 athletes to Melbourne with good chances of capturing medals in events ranging from track and field to women's gymnastics.

"I saw it in THE HERALD"

THE HERALD, MONTREAL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1956

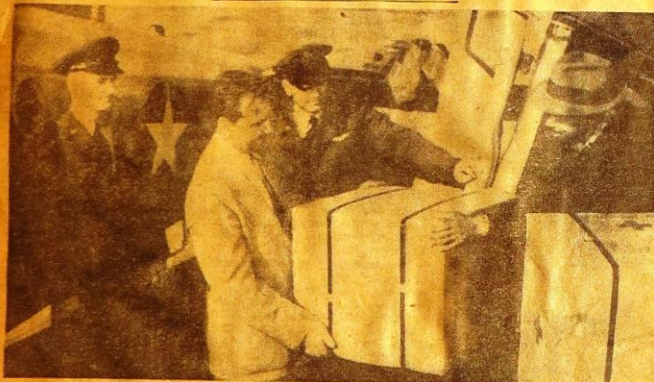


REBEL HEADQUARTERS in Cyor, (Raab) Hungary, is the local city hall. At left, a member of the "national council" which is serving as a provisional rebel government, issues orders to Hungarian army officers.



Cyor, a city of 100,000, is 67 miles northwest of Budapest. At right, a Russian gun burns fiercely in Budapest while another vehicle blazes in background as Hungarians go passively about their business.

Truce Appeals Fall Flat



AID IS POURING INTO HUNGARY from sympathetic countries the world over. Above, first succor from the US is loaded aboard an air force plane in Washington—some 225 pounds of gauze. The American Red Cross also provided \$50,000 in cash for the purchase of medical supplies, in answer to appeals from Hungary's Red Cross organization.

Resistance Continues On Frontier

(New York Times Service)
Magyarovar, Hungary, Oct. 30 — The "National Committee" of this frontier town picked as its leader tonight a Communist who said resistance would continue "until the last Russian is out of Hungary."
Lugosy Gera, 38-year-old mechanic at the local tractor station was named by a 26-man committee that included only four Communists.
The rest belonged to the reconstituted Smallholders, Peasant and Social Democrat parties or were non-party. Apparently all of them trusted Gera. There was none of the internal bickering here that was obvious yesterday among the "National Committee" of the industrial city of Győr.
What happened here was being duplicated in many towns throughout Hungary. Communists meekly accepted the minority role and made pronouncements that, coming from Marxists, sounded fantastic.
Gera, for example, considered that the Communists could not hope to win a free national election. Yet he not only demanded an election but proposed it be supervised by the United Nations.
He said that only part of the AVH — the secret police — were fighting alongside Soviet troops in Budapest.



Mindszenty 'Liberated' By Rebels

Vienna, Oct. 30 — (Reuters) — Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, Roman Catholic Primate of Hungary, today was "liberated" by insurgents and now is on his way to Budapest, the Hungarian news agency reported.
Dr. Ivan Lukacs, president of the National Committee (insurgent) of the Reitsag District told the agency that a unit of the Reitsag Insurgent Army released the Cardinal from his monastery prison in Felsepötery.
He said the 64-year-old Cardinal who has been in prison for the last eight years, had been held at Felsepötery for the last three days. Earlier Dr. Zoltan Tildy, a member of the new Hungarian Government, promised in a broadcast over Budapest Radio that the Cardinal would be restored to his offices of primate and archbishop of Budapest.
The fate and condition of the Primate has been a mystery since a Hungarian People's Court sentenced him to the imprisonment in February, 1949, on charges of treason, spying and currency offences.
Cardinal Mindszenty raised his voice strongly against the Soviet-sponsored government set up after Russian troops entered Hungary in 1945.
He was arrested Dec. 26, 1948.

Hungary Rebels Lead in Rescue of Mindszenty

BUDAPEST, Oct. 31 — (United Press) — Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, bent with the weight of his 64 years, was triumphantly returned by Budapest a free man today after seven years of Communist imprisonment and announced he was now physically and mentally "all right."
Tank troops of the Hungarian army released the Roman Catholic primate from his monastery prison and returned him to his old residence to the battered old Archbishop's palace, which still shows the scars of World War II.
His first move was to go into his old apartment and find his bed. He had not slept in more than seven years — so party tanks were posted at each end of the street fronting his palace and young soldiers sat on hand guns pointing at the courtyard.
Later he received a group of reporters.
"Thank God I am in good health," he said, "both physically and mentally although I was in prison for nearly 11 years while I was in prison."
Mindszenty please see Page 41.
For other story on Cardinal Mindszenty please see Page 41.

Trade Pact Still Holds Hungary

OTTAWA, Oct. 30 — (AP) — External Affairs Minister Pearson tonight said a Canadian trade agreement with Hungary is "awaiting."
He said that the credentials of a four-member Hungarian trade delegation are considered valid and that a trade agreement could be signed soon, though it could not name an exact date.
Reporters questioned him at a press conference about the status of the trade agreement.
He said that the credentials of the delegation are considered valid and that a trade agreement could be signed soon, though it could not name an exact date.
He said that the credentials of the delegation are considered valid and that a trade agreement could be signed soon, though it could not name an exact date.
He said that the credentials of the delegation are considered valid and that a trade agreement could be signed soon, though it could not name an exact date.

Reds Fear Budapest Vengeance

By International News Service

BUDAPEST — Fear was voiced today that exuberant rebels in Budapest may let their victory over Russian troops turn into a bloody pogrom against Hungarian communists. Actions taken in the next couple of days may decide whether Budapest will reenact the terrorism that followed the fall from power after World War I of Bela Kun's short-lived communist regime or follow an orderly path to real freedom.

Although the last soviet troops withdrew from Budapest last night, tension is high in the city as armed nationalists hunt down members of the hated security police. The nation's administration is in disorder and the Hungarian army and new volunteer police force are having difficulty handling rebels who say they will not lay down their arms until the last soviet soldier has left the country.

Few factories have resumed production. Public transportation is in a state of chaos, adding to the problem of supplying Budapest with food.

Communists Wary of Avenging Patriots

A communist who is a high government official admitted his party had no chance to remain in power after elections. This was not what worried him. He was frightened that revengeful patriots would not stop until they had shed more communist blood.

A walk around shell-blasted Budapest showed the communists have good reason to be fearful. Rebel bands halted vehicles and shot persons as suspected security policemen if they could not properly identify themselves. In one square lay the burned bodies of 10 secret police officers. In another, the body of a police colonel dangled from a tree.

Mindszenty Seen As Only Peacemaker

An official said Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty is the only man in Hungary who could induce the people to start working peacefully and stop fighting each other.

The cardinal, who returned in triumph to Budapest yesterday after years of imprisonment for resistance to communism, will deliver a radio broadcast tomorrow evening.

Yesterday, when he was approached about forming a Catholic party, Mindszenty said only: "We must wait and see."

Premier Imre Nagy, in a desperate effort to save his communist government, called upon Russia to negotiate without delay for the complete withdrawal of soviet troops from the country.

Nagy sent a note to Russia after a day of demonstrations by civilians and soldiers demanding all soviet troops be out of Hungary by Dec. 31 or "we will rise up again."

Workers in various parts of the country threatened to start a general strike if soviet troops remained in Hungary.

US Sets Up Machinery to Aid Hungary

In Washington US administration officials today prepared an offer to aid the new Hungarian government with several million dollars once it demonstrates its independence of Moscow.

This was disclosed by American sources after President Eisenhower declared last night that he "rejoiced" over the Hungarian rebellion which has apparently ended in victory.

Mr. Eisenhower told a nationwide radio-TV audience that the US is ready to offer financial help to the east European satellites if they pull out from under the yoke of the Soviet Union.

He disclosed publicly for the first time that the state department has been in contact with the new government of Poland in the last few days concerning an offer of economic aid.



ESCORTED BY ARMED HUNGARIAN SOLDIERS, Hungary's Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty arrives back at his official residence in Budapest after his liberation by nationalist troops terminated eight years of communist imprisonment. The Czech Radio in Vienna last night said the cardinal might become Hungary's new premier.

Budapest, Oct. 31 — (Wednesday) — (AP) — Heavy explosions and small arms fire rocked central Budapest early today as the deadline neared for Soviet troops to get out or be bombed by the Hungarian Air Force.

Guerrilla fighting continued in the streets. Nationalist forces were apparently keeping up their vengeance hunt for members of the hated AVH (Security Police).

A rebel leader told a reporter that the nationalists are determined to exterminate the corps which once numbered about 80,000.

The big question was whether the Russian forces would leave the city.

The air force had issued an ultimatum it would attack the Russian units if they were not out by 4 a.m. (10 p.m. EST Tuesday).

Free Elections Promised

The government of Premier Imre Nagy made repeated promises that the Russians would leave, and today pledged free elections in Hungary.

But skeptical Hungarians announced they won't believe anything the new government says until the Russians actually leave.

Russian tanks and mechanized units were moving in convoys in the city early this morning. But they kept going in different directions, sometimes passing one another, and it was difficult to tell whether they were actually pulling out.

Moscow radio reports that the Russians were quitting Budapest and might talk about quitting Hungary, Poland and Romania did not impress Budapest.

Student leaders did not go through with their announced plan to attack Parliament Building last night as another sign of their disapproval of Nagy. But they made clear they are keeping after his regime.

Hungarian Army Purged

The regime cannot even count on the Hungarian Army. The night command was purged of Stalinists yesterday and the army went completely over to the rebels.

In Moscow, the Tass agency and the Moscow Radio carried the most pessimistic descriptions of the Hungarian revolution they have published in the last few days.

For the first time since last Wednesday, Tass did not say "The situation is returning to normal."

2,500 Russians Casualties

Budapest, Oct. 30 — (Reuters) — About 2,500 Russians were killed and wounded in the fighting in Budapest, according to estimates tonight by Hungarian sources.

Hungarian casualties — dead and wounded — totaled 13,000, the sources said. Of these, 3,000 were armed nationalists.

Nagy, bidding to end a week of bloody civil war, announced the Communist one-party system will be abolished and called on the rebels to join in preparing for free elections taking in long-suppressed Hungarian political parties active before the Reds seized control in 1948.

Even while the nation waited for Moscow's reaction to the governmental switch, there were conflicting rumors that (1) Russian tank reinforcements were heading for Budapest to reassert Communist domination and (2) that the Kremlin had agreed to withdraw all troops from the country. Neither could be confirmed.

First Example Likely

If carried to its conclusion, the reorganization would provide the first example of an East European Communist nation pulling out of the Soviet sphere since Yugoslavia was expelled from the Cominform in 1948.

The Government not only recognizes the provincial autonomous governments set up by the rebels, Nagy said, but "begs for their support."

He announced the formation of a "little cabinet" including men from five parties to run the country while the election is being prepared. He proposed the formation of a coalition government similar to that established just after the end of the war in 1945. The parties are the Communist, Smallholders, Peasant, Social Democrats and a fifth not identified.

Nagy and his ministers made these further announcements:

1. The Premier called on the Soviet Army Command to begin the troop withdrawal immediately. He said a start was made at 4:30 p.m. (10:30 a.m. EST). There was no indication, however, that the Soviet units were going any farther than their Hungarian bases.

2. Peter Kos was fired as Hungarian delegate to the United Nations. A new delegate is to be sent to New York to replace Kos, who supported Soviet Russia in opposing discussion of the Hungarian rebellion by the Security Council last week.

3. Supreme State Prosecutor Georgi Non, charged with being responsible for the establishment of martial law, was removed from office.

çaise en Egypte



LE CARDINAL MINDSZENTY

'We Never Surrendered' *gazette Oct 31* Report From The Rebels

Budapest, Oct. 30 — The last group of Hungarian insurgents who had been holding out in Maria Theresa (renamed Killian) Barracks for six days stopped fighting at 8 o'clock this morning. They did not surrender but merely emerged from the building they had defended with such incredible bravery against Russian tanks, artillery, armored cars and infantry. They did not lay down their arms and said they were ready to resume fighting if the Russians did not leave Budapest today.

By JOHN McCORMAC
(New York Times Service)
The barracks, a 200-year-old building with massive walls, had stood up under constant battering by Russian tanks and artillery. Not only that but there was evidence in the burned-out Russian tanks and armored cars as well as in the bodies of some 20 Russian soldiers that lay still unburied in the shattered street that its defenders had given as good as they got. As I drove up the street, steering my way past the bro-

ken glass, broken telegraph wires, unexploded shells, unexploded ammunition and the Russian corpses, my car was immediately surrounded by a crowd of youthful insurgents. Their faces were grey with exhaustion, their young chins were covered with a week's beard, but their spirit was still indomitable. "We greet you in the name of the Hungarian freedom fighters," said one of them in German when we had disclosed our identity. He said he had been in the barracks since Oct. 23. He was, he said, a chauffeur and had been born in Canada where his brother still lives. "When did you surrender," he was asked.

'Russians Went, We Came Out'

He drew himself up. "We never surrendered," he said. "The Russians went away and we came out."

It was unnecessary to ask him if they had laid down their arms. He had a tommygun slung over his shoulder and a pistol in his belt. Near him stood another partisan similarly armed and with two hand grenades stuck in his waistband.

A boy who could not be more than 10 years old stood holding at the ready a rifle as tall as himself. Beside him was a 15-year-old girl with a tommygun and a forage cap on her head. She looked on the brink of absolute exhaustion.

She tried to tell my wife in Hungarian what it had been like to fight with no sleep and little food for five long days.

"Do you mean that these girls and that child were also with you in the barracks?" this correspondent asked.

"Why of course," said our German-speaking informant.

One rebel described the battles: "We were armed with rifles, tommyguns, grenades and Molotov cocktails."

Tanks Attacked At Night

"We got a lot of them from dead Russians. Russian tanks used to attack us in the night and go away in the morning."

He estimated the total strength of the defenders 1,200. He refused to say how high their casualties had been, evidently regarding this as military secret which must not be disclosed.

A doctor who was in the crowd said, however, that in some 30 houses in and around the vicinity of the barracks about 200 civilians had been killed by Russian fire to his knowledge.

In a side street we passed a surgical clinic whose chief doctor said that 40 dead and about 500 wounded had been carried into his clinic alone from the barracks' fighting. He said the Russians had shot up the clinic and even its operating theatre.

Five Russian tanks were still posted only some 500 yards from the barracks. It seemed obvious that the situation in Budapest will remain explosive until and unless the Russians leave.

HISTORY IN THE MAKING

A Fluid Situation

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

Russians Lose Their Nerve In Revolt Against Tyranny

LONDON—While the struggle in Hungary remains undecided, there is one point, a fixed point in chaos, to which we must cling. It is a point which can be all too easily forgotten as the alarm bells ring out over Eastern Europe. It is the simple fact that in Warsaw last week the Russians beat a spectacular retreat. They came to Warsaw to conquer. They appeared in imposing strength. They came to tell the Poles that things were going too far and that they were serious. To give point to their lesson they set Soviet troops in motion and brought up warships to stand off Danzig. But they did not conquer. The Poles replied, in effect, that things had already gone too far, and that nothing short of full-scale armed intervention could restore the status quo. They invited the Russians to reflect on the consequences of such intervention. They made it crystal clear that they were no less serious than the Russians. Some of them at least were ready to risk their lives in driving this lesson home. The Russians—Khrushchev, Molotov, Mikoyan and Kaganovich, supported by the reviled figure of Marshal Kwiecien — took one look at things as they were and made a quick decision. They had to decide between unloosing the Soviet Army on Poland and going home. They went home.

Second Eruption

Then, before anybody in the West had time to appreciate and digest this fabulous item of news, trouble broke out in Hungary. And it was trouble of such a kind that it drove out of most peoples' mind the supreme importance of the Warsaw affair. The Hungarians rose en masse, not just against the Russians, as, on the surface the Poles had done, but also against the Communist Government of Hungary. And the Communist Government of Hungary, reshaping itself from hour to hour to meet the demands of a situation completely out of hand, at one stage appealed to the Russians for help. The Russians responded, telling their troops to fire on Hungarians, at the very moment when, in Poland, they were sending their troops back to barracks.

Thus, while in Poland there

is a clearly-defined pattern, in Hungary all is fluid and it is impossible to tell what will happen next. Mr. Nagy, the new Prime Minister, is frantically trying to ride the waves, but it seems highly doubtful whether he will succeed.

The Lesson

Last Thursday, almost certainly with Moscow's assent, he had thrown overboard the detested figure of Gero, who had been quietly switched from being Prime Minister to the First Secretaryship of the Communist Party in the middle of the Tuesday night riots. He had also, in a convulsive effort to recover his prestige after his connivance at the intervention of Soviet troops, promised to ask Moscow to take the troops away. But on Friday, though Gero had gone, Nagy seemed no nearer victory. Fighting was still in progress; and the fighting was not only against Russian domination but also against the new Prime Minister who, only a few days ago, had been exalted into a magic symbol of the opposition.

What do we learn from this? We learn first of all, I hope, what the Russians themselves are learning: Namely that what is going on in Poland and Hungary now is not just another Titoist movement, but something quite different. What is going on in Poland and Hungary now is a revolution against tyranny, against dictatorship—Soviet tyranny in particular, but also tyranny in general.

Not Titoism

This is different from Titoism. Without Tito's example it is doubtful if the Polish and Hungarian revolts would have happened; and Tito has carved his niche in the hard rock of history. But the Poles and the Hungarians have overtaken and passed the Yugoslavs. For the mark of Titoism is the revolt of a national Communist Party against alien control, Russian control. And the mark of the Polish and Hungarian development is that here whole peoples are rising against Communist dictatorship of any kind.

This is a supremely important difference. The Poles and the Hungarians are closer to each other today than to the Yugoslavs. The differences be-

tween them may seem obvious, but they should not be allowed to obscure the essential unity.

Hungarians Slow

The difference in fact is simply this: in Poland the Government recognized the true nature of the storm, bowed to it in good time, and were lucky enough to have in cold storage a martyr still alive. Mr. Wladyslaw Gomulka. Thus the Polish people were able to operate through their Government to put pressure on the Kremlin, and the Government was able to place itself in this moment of crisis on the side of the people. In Hungary, the Government was slower to realise the truth of what was happening, and resisted the tide too long.

When it decided to give way to popular pressure it had no martyr to rehabilitate: It only had Mr. Nagy, a man who had caught the popular imagination only (as far as an outsider can see) because he happened, by chance, to be once associated with the more attractive policies of Mr. Malenkov and to have been thrown down when Mr. Malenkov himself was deposed: But Nagy is quite clearly not another Gomulka, and already he has had to range himself against the people and on the side with Russia. Whether he can recover from this remains to be seen.

Lost Their Nerve

Whether the Russians will go on trying to hold down the Hungarians also remains to be seen. There is no certainty that, in their present mood, they will want to. Because, if the Polish experience proves anything, it proves that the men in the Kremlin have lost their nerve. They are no longer sure of themselves in the all-conquering Stalin manner. Instead of acting, and the devil take the consequences, they are wondering (no doubt with more than half an eye on Asia) what they ought to do.

And the moment an imperial power starts wondering what it ought to do, it is lost. Empires in the last resort are held not by force, in spite of appearances to the contrary, but by faith. And the Russian imperialists have lost faith in themselves.

(Copyright by London Observer)

2 MONTREAL-MATIN, MERCREDI, 31 OCTOBRE 1956

Il reprend toute son autorité

Libération du cardinal Mindzenty

Londres, 30 (U.P.) — Le cardinal Joseph Mindzenty retourne en ce moment vers Budapest après avoir été "libéré" par les rebelles hongrois, a rapporté ce soir l'agence de nouvelles officielle hongroise M.T.I.

Selon l'émission radiophonique diffusée par l'agence, et qui a été entendue en cette ville, le primat de l'Eglise catholique de Hongrie, qui avait été condamné à l'emprisonnement à vie le 15 février 1949, aurait été libéré de prison.



Cardinal Mindzenty

à Felsőpeteny, après y avoir été détenu durant un an. L'agence a cité le Dr Ivan Lukacs, président du comité national du district de Retsab, qui aurait déclaré que le cardinal était en route pour Budapest.

La nouvelle a suivi plusieurs rapports reçus aujourd'hui de la capitale ravagée par les combats de rues, à l'effet que le cardinal serait réinstallé incessamment comme primat de Hongrie. La rumeur de sa libération avait circulé depuis que les rebelles se sont levés contre le régime communiste, la semaine dernière.

L'agence M.T.I. a donné à la radio le texte d'un message du chef rebelle Lukacs, à l'effet qu'un détachement de l'Armée de Retsag avait libéré le cardinal de sa prison, ce soir, à 11 heures. "Son emprisonnement de huit ans est maintenant terminé, a dit la radio. La victoire de la révolution hongroise a mis un terme à ses souffrances. La population de Retsag loue le courage moral du cardinal."

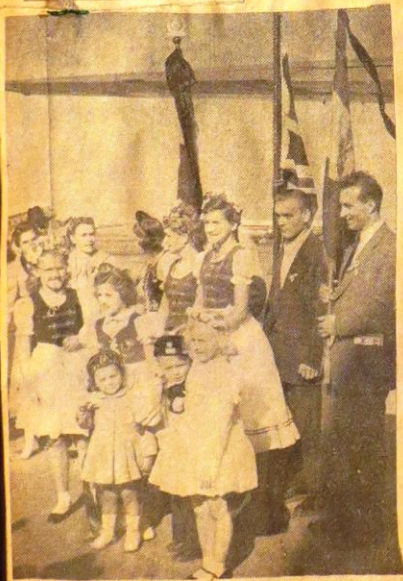
Le primat hongrois aurait passé 20 minutes au presbytère de Retsag où il a parlé et donné sa bénédiction sur membres du clergé qui s'y trouvaient. En réponse aux acclamations du peuple, le cardinal a déclaré: "Mes enfants, je continuerai à remplir les devoirs que j'ai dû abandonner il y a huit ans."

Le cardinal avait été emprisonné en vertu d'une série d'accusations à l'effet qu'il avait conspiré pour renverser le régime communiste d'après-guerre, qu'il s'était rendu coupable de trahison et de contrebande. Le 16 juillet 1955, le gouvernement communiste hongrois avait annoncé que le cardinal avait été libéré de prison, mais qu'il était gardé sous arrêt à sa résidence.

Rebel Check Point *Gazette Oct 31.*



Members of rebel forces in Hungary check pedestrians at a highway crossing in West Hungary near Gyoe, headquarters lost control of it. This picture, by Associated Press Photographer Walter Lindlor, is one of the first originals to



AID FOR HUNGARY: A group of Montrealers of Hungarian descent dressed in national costume and carrying flags, send off their best wishes with a \$40,000 Red Cross shipment of medical supplies to rebellion-torn Hungary. The R.C.A.F. plane carrying the 11,000-pound cargo left Montreal airport yesterday and is due in Vienna, Austria, at 10 a.m. Montreal time, Thursday. From Vienna, the supplies will be flown directly to Budapest.



SECOURS POUR LA HONGRIE — Une délégation d'environ 30 Hongrois de Montréal étaient à l'aéroport de Dorval hier pour assister au départ d'un avion North Star du CARC chargé de deux tonnes de médicaments et d'équipement d'hôpital donnés par la Société canadienne de la Croix-Rouge pour leurs concitoyens de Hongrie. Trois autres tonnes de médicaments et articles d'hôpital seront chargées à bord de l'avion du CARC à Toronto plus tard cet après-midi. M. George Lengvari, président du Comité de Secours hongrois, a remercié les représentants de la Croix-Rouge canadienne, le major-général R. H. Keebler, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., et M. G. P. Hedges, M.B.E., M.C., E.D., commissaire de la division québécoise pour ces fournitures de la plus haute nécessité. La délégation hongroise souhaita bon voyage à l'équipage de l'avion du CARC et à son capitaine, le lieutenant de section W. M. Lewis, d'Edmonton Alberta.

THE MONTREAL STAR, WED



Hungarian Relief Fund Is Opened

An RCAF North Star transport was winging across the Atlantic bound for Bristol, England, via the Azores this morning, heavily laden with medical assistance for the victims of the rebellion in Hungary.

Meantime, the Canadian Red Cross, sponsors of the mercy flight, announced here formation of a Hungarian Relief Fund. The Fund, headed by Toronto lawyer G. G. Temesvary, will be associated with the Canadian-Hungarian Federation which has affiliates from coast to coast.

"Butter—Not Guns"

Purpose is to raise cash to send supplies to embattled Hungary on a "butter—not guns" basis.

Also active in Hungarian relief is the Canadian Division of the International Rescue Committee, whose local president, Robert Hill, met last night with Hungarian Relief Fund leaders here.

Money collected, it was announced, would be used for purchase of medical and other necessities. "We're definitely not interested in buying guns," a spokesman declared.

The IRC was organized during World War II to help Europeans escape the Nazis. Subsequently it assisted many Europeans to flee from Communism.

Zoltan Tanto has been named chairman for the local branch of the Hungarian Relief Fund, and contributions should be directed to him or to the IRC at 3991 Monkland avenue.

Additional assistance has been announced by the Czechoslovak Association of Montreal, which has appealed to all Czech new Canadians to contribute to its newly-organized fund for Hungary.

Money and blood donations are especially needed, the association said.

The North Star mercy flight is scheduled to reach Vienna at 10 a.m. EST tomorrow. Authority

Medical Supplies for Hungary Leave Montreal

F/L W. M. Lewis of the RCAF Air Transport Command is given a sendoff at Montreal Airport, Dorval, by Eva Mees, a young Canadian of Hungarian descent, before piloting a North Star plane loaded with medical supplies to Hungary. At right is Red Cross worker Miss Louise Bernard. After its mission to Hungary the RCAF plane will be made available to the U.S. Air Force for evacuation of westerners from the Middle East.

BUDAPEST

(Concluded from Page One)

They were moving about in different directions and sometimes passing one another.

Bitter fighting was reported in some sections early this morning. The secret police force once numbered about 30,000 and some of its members were hiding in Budapest slum areas. Insurgents were pressing a house-to-house search in an effort to track them down.

A rebel radio broadcast demanded that the Nagy Government guarantee steps would be carried out to provide withdrawal of Russian troops from all Hungary by the end of December.

The Freedom National Council, whose headquarters have been established at Győr, said it was ready to enter negotiations with the government. The rebel broadcast said a number of Hungarian army units have pledged loyalty to the council. It also said a general strike still is in progress in some parts of the country and will be continued unless the government meets demands of the council.

Hungary's old traditional political parties began to pick up the threads of their existence after years of Communist-ordered silence. Bela Kovacs, former first secretary of the Smallholders party, was reported to have arrived in Budapest.

Nationalists yesterday broke into headquarters of the Communist party on Republic Square, dragged out party functionaries and secret police officers and hanged them on trees in the square.

Telephone and telegraph com-

munications between Budapest and Vienna were restored today.

Ousted Premier Andreas Hegedus and Communist party leader Ernoe Geroc were last reported holding out in an area near the Danube.

Just to the north of the still-occupied river front area is Parliament House, where Hegedus' successor, Nagy, has remained throughout the battle of Budapest. Only Hungarian troops kept watch there.

Encouraging signs of peace were also reflected in the swiftness by which a telephone call was made to Vienna. In the past 72 hours the government-controlled telephone service has been a weird but accurate crisis barometer.

Red Stars Vanish

Hungarian troops with the Red Stars ripped from their badges and Nationalist red, white and green ribbons in their place mingled with Russians east of the chain bridge, apparently to discourage further incidents.

The Russians deployed T-34 and Josef Stalin Mark III tanks and a number of armored cars at some street corners and some were merely parked.

Tanks were also seen outside the Interior Ministry offices, headquarters of the secret police, but Hungarian soldiers refused to permit newsmen to approach close enough to determine whether the vehicles were Soviet or Hungarian.

Parliament was the first strategic building evacuated last night. The Russians left about 6 p.m. and were replaced by a much smaller group of Hungarian sentries.

No air activity was observed over the city during the night.

Red Cross Centralizing Relief Fund

Castro Oct 31

A move designed to co-ordinate Hungarian relief work now being carried independently by individual organizations across the country was announced yesterday by the Canadian Red Cross Society.

A Red Cross spokesman said in Toronto that a Canadian-Hungarian relief fund has been set up under the auspices of his group. The fund in turn has connections with the Canadian-Hungarian Federation which has affiliates from coast to coast.

In Montreal members of the city's Hungarian community had set up their own relief fund Monday night. Yesterday they linked up with the Canadian division of the International Rescue Committee, a private organization founded in the United States in 1941.

Robert Hill, president of the Canadian division of the IRC, said last night when he learned that the Red Cross was offering to co-ordinate relief work on a national basis, that his group would be ready to fall within the framework of a central organization.

Russian Exodus

Rebel Leaflets Speed Retreat From Budapest

Associated Press
 BUDAPEST, Oct. 31 — The Russian retreat from Budapest appeared in full swing today as Soviet tanks—headed away under a shower of leaflets from Hungarian Air Force planes threatening to bomb them if they tarried.

Russian armored forces guarding the Danube River bridges withdrew at dawn. Others fell into the lines of retreat throughout the morning.

The Hungarian Army, now completely on the side of the revolution, trucked in fresh platoons to relieve street patrols of ragged insurgents. The army took over the Citadel, a fortress commanding the entire city, and ringed it with anti-tank guns.

Rebel anger, which had been directed against the Russians, was channelled entirely for the moment against remnants of the equally detested AVH, the Red Hungarian secret police.

Vengeance hunts for the members of the AVH, which Premier Imre Nagy's government has ordered dissolved, developed all over the revolt-torn city.

Unofficial Hungarian sources said 130 secret policemen, captured yesterday in a battle for Budapest's Communist party headquarters, were hanged by their heels and beaten to death. A precinct party headquarters was a prime target in street fighting today.

Expunging of Soviet signs was accelerated with the government's announcement of its decision to end the one-party dictatorship and revive the multi-party governmental system that prevailed before the Reds took over in 1948.

The Red Army memorial—a

See BUDAPEST—Page 2, Col. 2

BUDAPEST

(Concluded from Page One)

statue of a Russian infantryman—was toppled from its stand. Workmen chipped the stone hammer-and-sickle emblems from the Danube bridges. Giant metal red stars ripped from building fronts littered the streets.

Budapest Radio announced most of the Russians have left. It said the population was becoming impatient for withdrawal of Soviet tanks in the area of the Parliament building.

Bitter fighting was reported in some sections early this morning. The secret police force once numbered about 30,000 and some of its members were in hiding in Budapest slum areas. Insurgents were pressing a house-to-house search in an effort to track them down.

A rebel radio broadcast demanded that the Nagy Government guarantee steps would be carried out to provide withdrawal of Russian troops from all Hungary by the end of December.

The Freedom National Council, whose headquarters have been established at Győr, said it was ready to enter negotiations with the government. The rebel broadcast said a number of Hungarian army units have pledged loyalty to the council. It also said a general strike still is in progress in some parts of the country and will be continued unless the government meets demands of the council.

Hungary's old traditional political parties began to pick up the threads of their existence after years of Communist-ordered oblivion. Bela Kovacs, former first secretary of the Smallholders party, was reported to have arrived in Budapest.

Nationalists yesterday broke into headquarters of the Communist party on Republic Square, dragged out party functionaries and secret police officers and hanged them on trees in the square.

Telephone and telegraph communications between Budapest and Vienna were restored today.

Ousted Premier Andreas Hefcus and Communist party leader Ernoe Gerbe were last reported holding out in an area near the Danube.

Just to the north of the still-occupied river front area is Parliament House, where Hegeud's successor, Nagy, has remained throughout the battle of Budapest. Only Hungarian troops kept watch there.

Encouraging signs of peace were also reflected in the swiftness by which a telephone call was made to Vienna. In the past 72 hours the government-controlled telephone service has been a weird but accurate crisis barometer.

Red Stars Vanish

Hungarian troops with the Red Stars ripped from their white and green ribbons in their place mingled with Russians east of the chain bridge, apparently to discourage further incidents.

The Russians deployed T-34 and Josef Stalin Mark III tanks and a number of armored cars at some street corners and some were merely parked.

Tanks were also seen outside the Interior Ministry offices, headquarters of the secret police, but Hungarian soldiers refused to permit newsmen to approach close enough to determine whether the vehicles were Soviet or Hungarian.

Parliament was the first strategic building evacuated last night. The Russians left about 6 p.m. and were replaced by a much smaller group of Hungarian sentries.

No air activity was observed over the city during the night.

Russians Out Of Budapest

AP Wire Service Oct 31

Budapest, Oct. 31. — (AP) — Most of the Russian troops cleared out of Budapest today and exuberant nationalists concentrated their fire again on Communist Premier Imre Nagy's Government.

"Out with the Government of murderers!" chanted a crowd of 2,000 demonstrators in Kossuth Square outside Parliament, which only 24 hours earlier was packed with Soviet armor.

Nagy, who has promised free elections and other reforms, talked with them in vain. His regime clearly does not command national confidence.

Bombardment threats by the Hungarian Air Force spurred the Soviet retreat. By dusk, most of the Russian military units had vanished.

Through littered streets that also saw the triumphant return of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, Russian tank columns clanked away, leaving their dead and wounded behind.

Leaflets Shower Russians

Disowned now by the Communist chieftains they had sought to sustain in eight days of civil war, the Russians gunned laboring engines under a shower of leaflets from Hungarian-manned, Soviet-built jets proclaiming they would be attacked if they tarried.

Armored forces guarding the Danube River bridges led the exodus. They pulled out at dawn, presumably heading to their old bases elsewhere within Hungary. Others fell into the lines of retreat throughout the morning.

Even as the Red tide ebbed, Budapest's church bells pealed a welcome for Cardinal Mindszenty, a world symbol of resistance to Communism since a Red court in 1949 condemned him to prison for life as a traitor.

The Roman Catholic prelate, freed by a Hungarian army force last night from a castle at Felsoepeteny, raised his hands in blessing to the throngs who hailed his arrival.

Cardinal Looked Robust

The Cardinal looked robust and spoke in the same firm, low voice with which he parried charges of Red prosecutors in his trial.

Three tanks and two truckloads of soldiers escorted him to the Budapest palace he occasionally occupied as primate of Hungary. Guards were posted in the courtyard and on neighboring roofs for his protection in dying skirmishes of the revolt.

From Vatican City, the Pope sent greetings to the prelate, whom he made a Cardinal in 1948. With the Hungarian Army now completely on the side of the revolution, rebels turned over strategic street posts to uniformed troops and concentrated on a hunt for survivors of the hated secret store for any who were caught.

Radio Budapest tonight reported former Hungarian Communist Party Chief Ernoe Gerbe and former Premier Andreas Hefcus, both toppled by the revolt, have left the country.

It is assumed they have fled to the Soviet Union.

West Must Help

UN Expecting Increase In Hungarian Refugees

The ranks of 250,000 homeless refugees, stripped of citizenship and seeking economic security under United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund will soon be swelled by "freedom seeking" Hungarians, the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees, told members of the Canadian Progress Club of Montreal yesterday.

Peter Casson, who is also the secretary of the U.N.'s \$16,000,000 economic integration committee, designed to help refugees residing in Austria, Germany, Italy and Greece, urged Western countries to help Hungarians "who will flow in greater numbers to the West in the near future."

The Western nations must be prepared to offer economic aid to these homeless fighters, "many of whom are giving their lives without living it, and others who have offered everything for freedom," the speaker said.

Horrors Left

The horrors facing refugees have not diminished since the Second World War, Mr. Casson said. Thousands have no citizenship papers, and others "no chance to emigrate because they lack skills, money or good health." A total of 70,000 refugees still reside in barrack camps.

The U.N. plans to dissolve these refugee camps as part of its four-year program to settle the homeless, provide new skills, and loan funds to help them "start a new life." The U.N. has assisted 100,000 refugees during the two years since its inauguration, he said.

Not Charity

"It's not charity. The love of man is a practical policy. It is always practical to help those who have paid the top price for freedom," he declared.

The millions of refugees under the U.N. mandate do not include Arab refugees, or those residing in India or Pakistan, Mr. Casson said.

The charter provides only for the 250,000 residing in "black holes" in the four European countries, who have agreed to house the homeless "providing they are not left to settle the refugee problems themselves" the speaker said.

Leaders Seek Air Transport For Hungarian Volunteer Unit

With more than 100 volunteers ready to leave at a moment's notice to bolster the revolt against communist domination in their native country, leaders of Montreal's Hungarian community have turned their attention to means of providing transportation to Europe.

Currently in the planning stage is a large scale fund-raising campaign to enable the volunteers to charter planes to Europe.

"The Canadian government doesn't want to do anything officially," said George Lengvari, spokesman for the campaign, "so we will ask for private financial support."

Mr. Lengvari spoke to Hungarian and Polish groups in Ottawa, Sunday, seeking their support in the crusade.

Until the drive for funds is fully organized, contributions of clothing, food and medicine as well as money will be accepted at the Hungarian Catholic Church, 3555 Clark st. and the Hungarian United Church, Graham Blvd., Town of Mount Royal.

Meanwhile, an RCAF aircraft carrying medical supplies from the

Canadian Red Cross leaves Dorval at one pm today for Toronto where it will complete its load of five tons of drugs before setting off for Vienna.

Bulk of the load will be penicillin and sulfa drugs. There will be the shipment of blood plasma in here said that Hungary's need of blood plasma was being supplied by the Scandinavian, Netherlands and Swiss Red Cross Branches.

Pilot of the aircraft will be Lt. W. M. Lewis of Montreal.

Across the country some 3,000 men, half of them native Canadians, have expressed a desire to strike a blow against the crushing forces of communism in Hungary.

In Toronto 500 have enlisted, said Dr. Leslie Nemes, executive secretary and recruiting officer for the volunteer brigade organized in the Queen City Sunday night.

First to sign up was a 20-year-old University of Toronto student, Crawford McNair.

"I'd like to do something for those people who are being pushed around by communists," he

declared. "I don't think giving up a year or so of college is much of a sacrifice."

Even a few girls have sought to join the campaign to serve as nurses.

Later last night a nationwide appeal was made from Winnipeg by a joint council of Canadian-Hungarians in the Manitoba city for medical supplies, money and clothing to aid bands of rebels fighting communist forces.

In a statement conflicting with those issued in Montreal and Toronto, the council said no volunteer brigade would be formed in Canada unless a call was issued from Europe and suspended all recruiting measures.

CLC to Send Hungary Aid

British United Press
OTTAWA, Nov. 1 — The 1,050,000 member Canadian Labor Congress yesterday joined a plan to help East European workers to establish free trade unions.
President Claude Jodoin said all CLC affiliates will be asked to contribute to an international solidarity fund to assist European workers who are victims of Soviet domination.
The fund originally was established by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, with which the CLC is affiliated, at the time of the Poznan riots. Its purpose is to help, in any appropriate manner, workers who "suffer the results of dictatorships."
Jodoin said the importance of the fund had been "re-emphasized by the uprising of the people of Hungary and a contribution will be sent by our congress."

Russia Ready To Talk

Bozette Oct 31
By ROY ESSOYAN
Moscow, Oct. 30 — (AP) — The Soviet Government announced tonight it is ready to discuss the disposition of Soviet troops in Hungary, Poland and Romania with other Warsaw Pact members.
An official announcement said that as a first step it has ordered its forces to evacuate Budapest "as soon as this is considered necessary by the Hungarian Government."

Diplomatic observers interpreted the conciliatory tone of the unusual declaration as indicating the Soviet Union was seeking a graceful way out of an increasingly embarrassing situation.

More Aggravation Soid Possible
The statement was accompanied by the uncharacteristic acknowledgment that "the further presence of Soviet armed units in Hungary may cause even further aggravation of the situation."

The declaration said further that the Soviet Government and the whole Soviet people "deeply regret the developments in Hungary that led to bloodshed."

Since the outbreak of the revolt in Budapest, the Soviet Government had said repeatedly that Soviet troops entered the fighting in Hungary at the request of the Hungarian Government. It reiterated that claim tonight.

The statement said that discussing the question of troops would develop and strengthen friendship and co-operation between the Soviet and other Socialist states.

The declaration said there were Soviet units in Hungary and Romania under the Warsaw treaty and in Poland under the Warsaw treaty and the Potsdam agreement. "There are no Soviet military units in the other peoples' democracies," the statement added.

Canadians Can Fight With Hungary Rebels

Bozette Oct 31
By ARTHUR BLAKELY
Ottawa, Oct. 30.—No legal prohibition exists which would prevent Canadian citizens from proceeding to Hungary to fight alongside the insurgent forces.

This was made clear here tonight by External Affairs Minister Pearson who acknowledged that "many inquiries" had been received by his department during the past two days.

Bulk of the inquiries, it is understood, have come from Canadian residents of Hungarian origin now residing in the Montreal and Toronto areas.

But while Canadian citizens are free, legally, to take such action, the position of Canadian residents who have not yet acquired Canadian citizenship is still clouded by uncertainty.

Only federal law governing the point is the Foreign Enlistments Act of 1938, passed because of a situation created by the Spanish Civil War.

Restrictions Reviewed
It prohibits Canadian citizens from enlisting in the forces of any foreign state which is at war with another state friendly to Canada. It also prohibits recruiting for such purposes in Canada.

Only way in which this legislation could be made into a prohibition affecting the Hungarian situation would be via passage of an Order-in-Council under section 192 of the act.

This hasn't been done, nor, Mr. Pearson said today, is the government of Canada "contemplating" such a change.

No Canadian citizen wishing to go to Hungary need "worry" about being allowed to return to Canada later.

But non-citizens, he made it equally clear, were in a different position. They could conceivably lose their status as landed immigrants. He would go no farther than to say that each case which might arise would be judged on its individual merits.

But he doubted that the matter would have any practical application in any event. The trend of events in Hungary indicated that the strife in that country might soon be at an end.

New Ultimatum to Russians

Quit Budapest Or Else, Hungary Airmen Repeat

N.Y. Herald Tribune Oct 31
Associated Press, United Press and Special Dispatch to The Star and N.Y. Herald Tribune

BUDAPEST, Oct. 31 — Aircraft of the Hungarian air force today scattered leaflets on Budapest threatening again to bomb Russian tanks if they do not quit the city.

It was the Air Force's second threat to attack Soviet forces who tried in vain to quell the uprising against Russian control of Hungary.

An ultimatum from the Hungarian air command last night demanded that the Russians evacuate the revolution-torn capital today but the early morning deadline passed without action.

Red troops abandoned their positions on Budapest's Danube

River bridges but a Hungarian army officer said Soviet tank units still were stationed near the Parliament Building, seat of Premier Imre Nagy's government.

In the confusion still gripping the city, it was not immediately clear whether any Russian forces had left the capital in fulfillment of repeated government promises to the rebels.

The Government-controlled Radio Budapest said that "according to reports" the Russians were leaving the city. Russian mechanized units and tanks were moving in convoys in the city but it was difficult to tell if they were actually pulling out.

Nagy Denounces Warsaw Pact

H. St. Nov. 1.

Associated Press - United Press
 VIENNA, Nov. 1 — Premier Imre Nagy of Hungary called in the Soviet Ambassador today and gave notice that Hungary was withdrawing from the Warsaw Pact, Radio Budapest announced. Nagy also told the Soviet Ambassador Hungary intends to pursue a neutral course in the future and protested entrance of new Soviet troops into the country, the broadcast said. Nagy said the government had received reliable reports of the new Russian forces. The Ambassador, the broadcast radio said, promised to forward the protest and ask for an immediate answer from Moscow. Nagy informed all diplomatic missions in Budapest that Hungary was calling upon the United

Nations for protection of Hungarian neutrality. Nagy, it was reported, already has advised Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld of Hungary's wish for neutral status. He asked that the question be put on the agenda of the coming General Assembly. Nagy told an interviewer earlier this week that his aim is to start early negotiations on the departure of the Red Army. He added he believed Hungary can walk out of the pact if she sees fit.

The announcement said Nagy

also was retaining the premier-ship. It did not say what would happen to previous Foreign Minister Imre Horvath who left Budapest this week to represent Hungary at the United Nations. Budapest radio broadcast the announcement even as correspondents inside the shattered city reported Soviet tank forces still were ringing it. Earlier Budapest Radio reported Hungary's three top Stalinists may have escaped to the Soviet Union. An uneasy quiet settled over

Budapest with the end of street fighting and withdrawal of Russian troops. The city slowly returned to life after eight days of savage fighting and extermination of the hated AVH secret police. However, Russian tanks were still outside the city and thousands of nationalist rebels showed little sign of being prepared to accept the government of Communist Premier Nagy. Gunfire was heard again this morning, but no one seemed to know the district from which it came. A workman outside the correspondents' hotel here merely shrugged his shoulders and said, "They've (the Nationalists) probably found a few more AVH men."

New Mindszenty Role Freed Cardinal Studies Forming Catholic Party

H. St. Nov. 1.

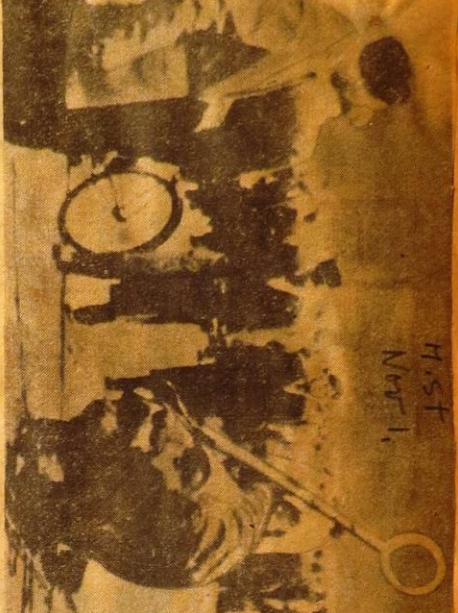
Special to The Star and the N.Y. Herald Tribune
North American Newspaper Alliance
 BUDAPEST, Nov. 1 — Josef Cardinal Mindszenty returned here yesterday after seven years of Communist confinement and disclosed he is weighing a proposal that he form a Catholic party which might join a coalition government. The 64-year-old prelate said he has not yet decided whether to accept the proposal. For more than seven years, Cardinal Mindszenty has remained a living symbol of resistance to Communist terrorism. First of four Roman Catholic Primates imprisoned by the Reds, Cardinal Mindszenty is the first to be released through the struggles of his countrymen. The Red regime in Hungary announced his freedom as part of the government's efforts to end the revolt. The Cardinal, despite his age and his ill-health, had turned down at least two previous offers of release. Both offers—the first was made last year—were hedged with restrictions which the Cardinal would not tolerate. Aware of his popularity in Hungary and his martyrdom in the eyes of the world, the government promised him his release if he would agree to go to Rome to live. The Cardinal refused. Sometime later, the Reds promised him his freedom if he would not speak in public. Again he refused.

Return to Prison

He was returned to one of the several places he has been imprisoned since February, 1949, when he was sentenced to life

imprisonment on charges of treason, disloyalty and violation of the country's currency laws. At that time, he offered the world its first view of new techniques in torture which have since been lumped together under the category of "brain-washing." While the world watched, the hollow-eyed, hollow-voiced Cardinal parroted his "guilt" on charges advanced by government prosecutors. His wracked face bore little resemblance to that of a man once described as "placid, almost saintly" in appearance. His only friendly visitor during his imprisonment has been his mother. She is not believed to have seen him more than a dozen times during that period. Despite her great age—she is in her 80's—she went to Matyas Rakosi, ousted Premier of the Hungarian Communist government, to beg for permission to see her son. **Two Influences** His mother and his church have been the two great influences on the Cardinal's life. It has been a life beset with suffering. He was jailed by Hungary's short-lived Communist regime after the First World War. He was jailed in 1944 by the Hungarian Fascists. In each case, he refused to collaborate with forces he regarded as anti-Christian. He visited America in 1947. It was on this trip the Reds alleged he conspired with the Archduke Otto, Hapsburg pretender to the throne, and Francis Cardinal Spellman, for a legitimist government in Hungary. The charge was central in the trial which followed. And it was Cardinal Spellman who voiced the opinion of the world when he said that Cardinal Mindszenty's sentence was "prolonged murder."

The head from the statue of Joseph Stalin which was pulled down by rebels during the rioting in Budapest, Hungary, stands in the middle of the street.



Josef Cardinal Mindszenty returns to Budapest after being freed from jail by Hungarian task force.



Eisenhower Speech On Middle East

Associated Press
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 — Following is the prepared text of President Eisenhower's TV radio speech last night on the Middle East crisis:

Tonight I report to you as your president.

We all realize that the full and free debate of a political campaign today surrounds us. But the events and issues I wish to place before you this evening have no connection whatsoever with matters of partisanship. They are concerns of every American—his present and his future.

I wish, therefore, to give you a report of essential facts so that you—whether belonging to either one of our two great parties, or to neither—may give thoughtful and informed consideration to this swiftly changing world scene.

The changes of which I speak have come in two areas of the world—Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

In Eastern Europe there seems to appear the dawn of a new day. It has not been short or easy in coming.

After World War II, the Soviet Union used military forces to impose on the nations of Eastern Europe, governments of Soviet choice—servants of Moscow.

It has been consistent United States policy without regard to political party—to seek to end this situation and to fulfill the wartime pledge of the United Nations that these countries, overrun by wartime armies, would once again know sovereignty and self-government.

We could not, of course, carry out this policy by resort to force. Such force would have been contrary both to the basic interests of the Eastern European peoples and to the abiding principle of the United Nations. But we did help to keep alive the hopes of these peoples for freedom.

Beyond this, they needed from us no education in the worth of national independence and personal liberty — for, at the time of the American Revolution, it was many of them who came to our land to aid our cause. Recently the pressure of the will of these peoples for national independence has become more and more insistent.

A few days ago, the people of Poland—with their proud and deathless devotion to freedom—moved to secure a peaceful transition to a new government. And this government, it seems, will strive genuinely to serve the Polish people.

And all of the world has been watching dramatic events in Hungary where this brave people, as so often in the past, have offered their very lives for independence from foreign masters. Today, it appears, a new Hungary is rising from this struggle, a Hungary which we hope from our hearts will know full and free nationhood.

We have rejoiced in these historic events.

Only yesterday the Soviet Union issued an important statement on its relations with all the countries of Eastern Europe. This statement recognized the need for review of Soviet policies, and the amendment of these policies to meet the demands of the people for greater national independence and personal freedom. The Soviet Union declared its readiness to consider the withdrawal of Soviet "advisers"—who have been the effective ruling force in Soviet-occupied countries—and also to consider withdrawal of Soviet troops from such countries as Poland and Hungary.

We cannot yet know if these avowed purposes will be truly carried out.

But two things are clear. First, the fervor and the sacrifice of the peoples of these countries in the name of freedom, have themselves brought real promise that the light of

liberty soon will shine again in this darkness.

And second, if the Soviet Union indeed faithfully acts upon its announced intention, the world will witness the greatest forward stride toward justice, trust and understanding among nations in our generation.

These are the facts. How has your government responded to them?

The United States has made clear its readiness to assist economically the new and independent governments of these countries. We have already—some days since—been in contact with the new government of Poland on this matter. We have also publicly declared that we do not demand of these governments their adoption of any particular form of society as a condition upon our economic assistance. Our own concern is that they be free—for their sake, and for freedom's sake.

We have also—with respect to the Soviet Union—sought clearly to remove any false fears that we would look upon new governments in these Western European countries as potential military allies. We have no such ulterior purpose. We see these peoples as friends, and we wish simply that they be friends who are free.

I now turn to that other part of the world where, at this moment, the situation is somber. It is not a situation that calls for extravagant fear or hysteria. It invites our most serious concern.

I speak, of course, of the Middle East. This ancient crossroads of the world was, as we all know, an area long subject to colonial rule. This rule ended after World War II, when all countries there won full independence. Out of the Palestinian mandated territory was born the new state of Israel.

These historic changes could not, however, instantly banish animosities born of the ages. Israel and her Arab neighbors found themselves at war with one another. And the Arab nations showed continu-

ing anger toward their former colonial rulers, notably Great Britain and France.

The United States—through all the years since the close of World War II—has labored tirelessly to bring peace and stability to this area.

MID-EAST PASSIONS PREVAIL OVER PEACE

We have considered it a basic matter of United States policy to support the new state of Israel and—at the same time—to strengthen our bonds both with Israel and with the Arab countries. But, unfortunately, through all these years, passion in the area threatened to prevail over peaceful purpose, and, in one form or another, there has been almost continuous fighting.

This situation recently was aggravated needlessly by an Egyptian policy including rearmament with Communist weapons. We, for our part, felt this to be a misguided policy on the part of the government of Egypt. The state of Israel, for its part, felt increasing anxiety for its safety. And Great Britain and France feared more and more that Egyptian policies threatened what they regard as their "life line" of the Suez Canal.

These matters came to a crisis on July 26th of this year, when the Egyptian government seized the Universal Suez Canal Company. For 90 years—ever since the inauguration of the Canal—that company had operated the canal, largely under British and French technical supervision.

There were some among our allies who urged an immediate reaction to this event by use of force. We insistently urged otherwise, and our wish prevailed—through a long succession of conferences and negotiations for weeks and months, with participation by the United Nations. And there, only a short while ago, on the basis of agreed principles, it seemed that an acceptable accord was within our reach.

FRANCE, BRITAIN, ISRAEL ALL RESORT TO FORCE

But the direct relations of Egypt with both Israel and France kept worsening to a point at which Israel and then France—and Great Britain also—determined that, in their judgment, there could be no protection of their vital interests without resort to force.

Upon this decision, events followed swiftly. On Sunday the Israeli government ordered total mobilization. On Monday, their armed forces penetrated deeply into Egypt and to the vicinity of the Suez Canal, nearly 100 miles away. And on Tuesday, the British and French governments delivered a 12-hour ultimatum to Israel and Egypt—now followed up by armed attack against Egypt.

The United States was not consulted in any way about any phase of these actions. Nor were we informed of them in advance.

As it is the manifest right of any of these nations to take such decisions and actions, it is likewise our right—if our judgment so dictates—to dissent. We believe these actions to have been taken in error. For we do not accept the use of force as a wise or proper instrument for the settlement of international disputes.

To say this—in this particular instance—is in no way to minimize our friendship with these nations—nor our determination to retain and to

strengthen the bonds among us.

And we are fully aware of the grave anxieties of Israel, of Britain and of France. We know that they have been subjected to grave and repeated provocations.

The present fact, nonetheless, seems clear: the actions taken can scarcely be reconciled with the principles and purposes of the United Nations to which we have all subscribed. And, beyond this, we are forced to doubt even if resort to war will for long serve the permanent interests of the attacking nations.

Now—we must look to the future.

In the circumstances I have described, there will be no United States involvement in these present hostilities. I therefore have no plan to call the Congress in special session. Of course, we shall continue to keep in contact with Congressional leaders of both parties.

U.S. TO CONTINUE PEACEMAKING TRY

At the same time it is—and it will remain—the dedicated purpose of your government to do all in its power to localize the fighting and to end the conflict.

We took our first measure in this action yesterday. We went to the United Nations Security Council with a request that the forces of Israel return to their own land and that hostilities in the area be brought to a close. This proposal was not adopted—because it was vetoed by Great Britain and France.

The processes of the United Nations, however, are not exhausted. It is our hope and intent that this matter will be brought before the United Nations General Assembly. There—with no veto operating—the opinion of the world can be brought to bear in our quest for a just end to this tormenting problem. In the past the United Nations has proved able to find a way to end bloodshed. We believe it can and will do so again.

My fellow citizens, as I review the march of world events in recent years, I am ever more deeply convinced that the processes of the United Nations need further to be developed and strengthened. I speak particularly of increasing its ability to secure justice under international law.

In all the recent troubles in the Middle East, there have indeed been injustices suffered by all nations involved. But I do not believe that another instrument of injustice—war—is the remedy for these wrongs.

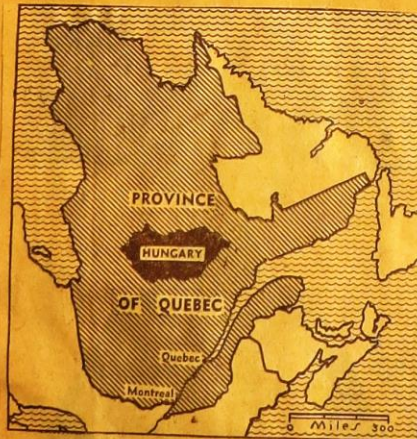
There can be no peace—without law. And there can be no law—if we were to invoke one code of international conduct for those who oppose us—and another for our friends.

The society of nations has been slow in developing means to apply this truth.

But the passionate longing for peace—on the part of all peoples of the earth—compels us to speed our search for new and more effective instruments of justice.

The peace we seek and need means much more than mere absence of war. It means the acceptance of law, and the fostering of justice, in all the world.

To our principles guiding us in this quest we must stand fast. In so doing we can honor the hopes of all men for a world in which peace will truly and justly reign.



A Comparison in Size

Map shows the size of Hungary in relation to the Province of Quebec. Battered Budapest is virtually free of Soviet troops and tanks. They cleared out of the city under threat of bombardment by the Hungarian Air Force. Meanwhile, East German students encouraged by the Hungarian revolt, have demanded removal of universities from Communist control.

Moscow Ends 'Great Debate'

Defection Will Be Stopped

Moscow, Nov. 4.—The Soviet Union has decided it cannot permit a break in the solid front of Communist states that border it on the West.

(New York Times Service)

But the new "soft" policy toward the so-called people's democracies did not include letting those nations change their basic form of government or withdrawing completely from the unified Communist front.

Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, made it obvious that from the Soviet viewpoint, "reaction" had gained the upper hand in Hungary and that drastic action was in prospect.

The decisive argument apparently was provided by growing evidence not only that Hungary rebelled against Moscow's economic domination and military control but that forces opposed to Communism itself were gaining the upper hand there.

They conceded they had made serious blunders in the past in dominating economic systems in the east bloc states and in opposing sovereignty and local autonomy. "Those vestiges of the Stalin era will be eliminated," he said.

Except for strong points in a barracks, the Technical University, where Kossuth radio was rebroadcast, the insurgents were just as elusive as their political leadership.

Exile Leaders

All night I tried to reach leaders of the insurgents. I was contacted to several places where they were hiding but they refused to be interviewed. I submitted questions but I was told: "We demand the immediate withdrawal of the AVH (security forces) from Hungary."

Hungarian Puzzle

Rebel Chiefs Keep Identities a Secret

By LESLIE BALOGH BAIN, Staff Writer, Associated Press. BUDAPEST, Nov. 1.—One of the most mysterious features of the Hungarian revolution is the complete anonymity of its leaders.

Forces Distributed

Intelligence has directed the elusive Hungarian forces into a pattern of strategy based on the use of small, mobile units.

Leslie Balogh Bain

Leslie Balogh Bain, veteran correspondent and author of "The Hungarians," is probably the best informed person in Budapest on the Hungarian revolution.

Hungarian Relief Fund At \$10,000

Contributions continued to pour into headquarters of the Hungarian Relief Fund at 3538 St. Lawrence boulevard to provide medical supplies for victims in Hungary's rebellion against Soviet domination.

"We are more than grateful to those who are making it possible for us to send much needed medicine and blood plasma to our people in Hungary," Rev. Michael Feher, pastor of the Hungary United Church, and an officer of the Fund said. He added that nearly \$10,000 had been received to date.

Mr. Feher said he was pleased to learn that the Czechoslovak Association of Montreal had appealed to its members to contribute to the Hungarian Relief Fund.

"It has always been traditional for supporters of the Czechoslovak democracy to support the struggle against totalitarian oppression," Mr. Vleck said. Mr. Feher said that so much

interest was being shown in the Hungarian Relief Fund drive that Sunday's mass meeting, scheduled to be held in the Hungary Church Hall, would be held instead in the larger Palais des Sports de Montreal at 550 Papart street. The meeting will begin at 2:30 p.m.

Dr. Lengvari expressed pleasure that many Montreal groups were organizing to help the fund. One local organization, the Montreal members of the International Rescue Committee, he said, had invited representatives of service clubs and similar bodies to attend a meeting at 5801 Monkland avenue Monday at 8 p.m. to discuss the plight of the Hungarians and what could be done to help them.

Relief Fund officials also reported that the Canadian Red Cross would accept donations for the fund.

Just address your contribution to the Hungarian Relief Fund in care of the Canadian Red Cross, 2180 Dorchester street west, or to fund headquarters at 3538 St. Lawrence boulevard," Mr. Feher said.

Meanwhile, Dr. George Lengvari, chairman of the Fund, reported that Maj. Gen. Ernest G. Weeks of Montreal had accepted the honorary chairmanship of the Fund.

H-ST. United Press Reuters

VIENNA, Nov. 2 — Reports reaching here today said the Soviet army in Hungary is mounting a full-scale offensive to wipe out Hungarian revolutionary forces.

Their attack appears to be directed towards Budapest. Soviet troop units, including strong armored forces, were reported pouring into Hungary from Russia and Romania, with strong armored units also poised on the Czechoslovak-Hungarian frontier.

Soviet forces were also said to be assaulting the towns of Miskolc, Tokay, Szolnok and Debrecen in Eastern Hungary.

United States, French and British legations prepared to send wives and children of their staffs home in the face of reports

disarming of the AVH (security forces) from Hungary.

By the end of last week a remarkable change occurred. The fast-moving events of the past few days, it appears that in truth either a set of demands for control of their own revolution or a set of demands for a new government.

War of Leaders

New sets of leaders began appearing. The Hungarian Revolution and such as "The National Communist Party" and "The Revolutionary Committee" have been formed and issued pleas for a cease fire but these pleas went unheeded.

for a cease fire, no leader, workers and citizen militia working together to expand.

Premier Nagy accepted every demand put forward, but each time demands stiffened. Then, Salgotarjan, Poltorny, and Karolyi, among others, were seen to organize a "National Revolutionary Army" to fight against the Soviet army.

Despite the partial purge of the party, the Hungarians in the Hun- and for restoring a government some forward and accept responsibility for forming a government and restoring discipline among the Communist leaders.

Some forward and accept responsibility for forming a government and restoring discipline among the Communist leaders.

Some forward and accept responsibility for forming a government and restoring discipline among the Communist leaders.

THE MONTREAL STAR, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1956



While one takes cover, two Hungarian rebels make use of an overturned wagon to set their sights on Russians and Hungarian secret police at height of uprising.



This photograph shows a Soviet tank blocking the main road near Magyarovar, Hungary, which is only a few miles from the Austrian border.

Nov 5 Gazette

Ernoe Geroe 'Murdered,' Radio Charges

Vienna, Nov. 4.—(Reuters)—Budapest Radio said tonight that Ernoe Geroe, former first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Party, had been "murdered in a barbarous fashion" by Hungarian insurgents.

Geroe, right-hand man of Stalinist Matyas Rakosi, was thrown from office Oct. 25 at the height of the Hungary riots. He was replaced by Janos Kadar, head of the new government announced today.

Railwaymen said more than a week ago that rebels had shot him but these reports were later denied and other reports said he had left the country.

Geroe took over as first secretary in July this year when Rakosi resigned.

Moscow Troops' Withdrawal Ordered

United Nations, N.Y., Nov. 4.—(CP)—The UN General Assembly tonight condemned the Soviet Union for her military intervention in Hungary and ordered the immediate withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Hungarian territory.

The action came at an emergency meeting of the 76-member body called into session after Russia had vetoed a similar resolution in an unprecedented pre-dawn meeting of the Security Council.

The vote was 50-8. Fifteen countries, abstained. Canada, which had expressed approval of the resolution during the debate, voted with the majority.

The Soviet bloc cast the only negative votes. The approved resolution had been submitted by U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, denounced the Soviet Union for "wholesale brutality" in Hungary.

Seven Arab countries were among those abstaining. They were Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen. Another member of the Arab bloc, Lebanon, was absent.

Other Abstainers Listed

Other abstainers were Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Finland, India, Indonesia, Nepal and Yugoslavia.

The Hungarian situation was brought to the General Assembly in emergency session after the Russians, at an unprecedented pre-dawn meeting of the Security Council, had vetoed an American proposal calling for an end of the fighting.

The vetoed resolution contained no condemnation of Russia. It also had no provisions for UN investigation and supervision inside Hungary, such as the new U.S. proposal contained.

The veto does not apply in the General Assembly.

Canada's External Affairs Minister Pearson said during the debate that the Soviet Union should abide by the UN Charter and permit the Hungarian people to form "the type of free nationalist government they want."

Unless the Russians abide by the charter, he continued, "never again, surely will they be able to criticize Western colonialism."

Pearson, in a resounding speech which won repeated applause, said that Russia had tried to draw a parallel between the Hungarian situation and the conflict in the Middle East.

No Parallel Seen By Pearson

There is no parallel, Pearson said.

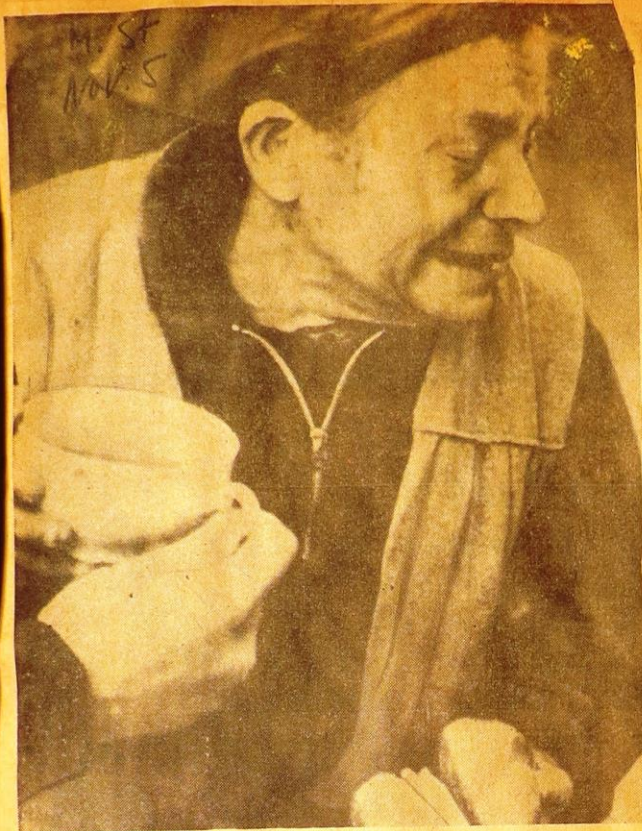
The Governments of Britain and France, he said, had stated firmly and publicly that they are prepared to hand over their police role in Egypt to a UN force.

"Will the Soviet Union give us the same promise with respect to the military operations against Hungary?"

He won applause when he added: "I put this question directly to the Soviet representative."

At the last minute, Lodge introduced a change in his formal proposal on the Hungarian situation to substitute the word "condemns" for "deplores" in referring to Russia's military action.

As Lodge spoke anti-Soviet demonstrators marched outside in United Nations Plaza and the president of the Assembly being forced to rap repeatedly for order.



The Face of Hungary

A Hungarian refugee woman accepts a cup of coffee from the Austrian Red Cross after fleeing across the Hungarian-Austrian border. Russian forces were continuing attacks on Budapest and outlying cities as they strove to quell the anti-Russian revolt in the war-torn European country.



Helmeted Russian soldiers are shown with an armored car at Budapest airport. The Hungarian capital is reported to have taken a heavy battering from attackers.

Khrushchev accusé de ces révoltes; l'Allemagne suivrait la Hongrie?

(BUP) — Des rapports veulent que le grand secrétaire soviétique vivement opposé à la répression de ces et tiendrait Khrushchev personnellement responsable de la menace qui pèse sur l'Empire soviétique.

C'est l'ancien ministre des Affaires étrangères, V. M. Molotov, qui dirigeait les attaques contre Khrushchev, le premier ministre soviétique, dans le sein du Soviet Supremé, le parlement des Affaires étrangères, Dmitri Chapiro, le premier ministre Bogdanov et le vice-premier ministre Anastas Mikoyan.

Nagy arrêté?
Un journal de Vienne affirme que les communistes russes ont fait arrêter le premier ministre hongrois Imre Nagy. Ce journal déclare en outre que les Russes ont définitivement pris le pouvoir en Hongrie et que lorsque Nagy parle à son peuple à la radio, il le fait avec un revolver russe braqué sur la tête.

Même en Chine
Un homme d'affaires, revenu à Hong-Kong d'un voyage en Chine communiste, dit qu'une révolte anti-communiste a éclaté récemment à Canton.

Canton, au cours de laquelle une trentaine de personnes ont été tuées ou blessées. Il a raconté que le mouvement d'insurrection avait fait suite à une série d'actes de sabotage. Les troupes communistes auraient toutefois rapidement écrasé la rébellion et procédé à au moins 500 arrestations.

En Allemagne
Les étudiants de Berlin-Est ont réclimé la démission du chef communiste de l'Allemagne, Walter Ulbricht, et l'institution des formes démocratiques.

Les étudiants de l'université Humboldt ont également sollicité le droit de participer à des rassemblements pour manifester leur désir de liberté en Hongrie.

Hungarian Sidelights

Copenhagen, Denmark, Nov. 4 — (P) — Hundreds of policemen cordoned off the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen today against an angry crowd yelling anti-Russian slogans. The crowd of several thousands, mostly students, carried posters and Hungarian flags. The posters said "Out With the Russians", "Hand off Hungary" and "Freedom for Hungary."

Vienna, Nov. 4 — (P) — Two infuriated Austrians called the Vienna Associated Press office within 30 minutes today to complain about failure of the United States to help Hungary.

"It was your radios which encouraged the Hungarians to take up arms to fight Communism and you are letting them down — you swine," one man said. "We will never forgive you for not helping Hungary in her greatest need and distress," a woman said.

Canberra, Nov. 4 — (P) — Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies today urged prompt UN decisions to "demonstrate the sympathy of the world for the Hungarian people and their right to freedom."

Tehran, Iran, Nov. 4 — (P) — Two unidentified members of the Hungarian legation staff in Tehran were seized by their colleagues today when they tried to leave the legation. One report said the two intended to seek asylum in the U.S. Embassy.

Vienna, Nov. 4 — (P) — Mrs. Anna Kebabji, 66, who represented the Hungarian Social Democrats in the short-lived Hungarian coalition government smashed by the Russians, left Vienna by air tonight for New York to plead Hungary's case before the United Nations.

Action Brings Assembly Session

Council Hears Russians Veto U.S. Resolution on Hungary

Special to The Star

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 5 — Following is a direct of the Sunday morning Security Council meeting on Hungary.

The Security Council voted early Sunday morning to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly, under the "uniting-for-peace" resolution, to consider the situation in Hungary.

The session was requested by Henry Cabot Lodge (United States) to deal with what he termed "a brutal breach of the peace." His motion was approved by 10 votes in favor and 1 against (USSR).

It will be the second emergency special session called this week. The first ever held by the General Assembly was opened on Nov. 1 to consider the situation in the Middle East.

The Assembly session was requested after a United States draft resolution on the situation in Hungary failed adoption in the Security Council because of the negative vote of a permanent member. The vote was 9 in favor, 1 against (USSR), with Yugoslavia not participating in the vote.

The United States proposal (Doc. S/3730 Rev.1) would have had the Security Council call upon the government of the USSR to "desist forthwith from any form of intervention, particularly armed intervention, in the internal affairs of Hungary"; call upon the USSR to "cease the introduction of additional armed forces into Hungary and to withdraw all of its forces without delay from Hungarian territory"; and affirm "the right of the Hungarian people to a government responsive to its national aspirations."

It also would have requested the Secretary-General to explore, with the heads of appropriate specialized agencies, the needs of the Hungarian people for food, medicine and other supplies; and would have requested all UN members and humanitarian organizations to co-operate in making supplies available.

In the debate preceding the vote, statements were made by all members and a brief comment was made by Janos Szabo (Hungary).

T. F. Tsiang, (China), suggested an amendment to the United States draft resolution but, to save time and for the sake of humanity, did not press for a vote.

At the end of the meeting Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld recalled that last Wednesday he had made a statement in the Security Council on his views on the role of the Secretary-General and the stand he had to take. Perhaps it was unnecessary, he said, but he wished nevertheless to declare that his statement applied also to this case.

Objection By Soviet

The meeting yesterday was opened by the president, Nasrollah Entezam (Iran), at 3:13 a.m.

He placed the provisional agenda before the Council. He added that the agenda was approved, noting the objection of the Soviet representative.

Janos Szabo (Hungary) took his seat at the council table. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (United States) said that if ever there was a time when United Nations action was

Continuing, Mr. Lodge (United States) said they could truly say to the Hungarian people: "by your bravery you have given the United Nations a brief moment to mobilize the conscience of the world on your behalf. We are seizing that moment and will not fail you."

The United States representative then introduced his revised draft resolution and said he hoped it would be adopted.

Armed Coup By Red Troops?

Emilio Nunez Portuondo (Cuba) said there were some people in the world who had, year in year out, believed in the good intentions of the U.S.S.R. and termed all who, like Cuba, had said that "the U.S.S.R. was on the margin of civilization" as "slanderrers." The Soviet representative stated here that negotiations with Hungary were going on and he had called for respect for the right of self-determination while an "armed coup" against the Hungarian government was being engineered by Soviet troops. This was "a matter of shame" for the U.S.S.R. and one of vehement protest on the part of the civilized world.

Mr. Nunez Portuondo quoted a United Press report stating that Budapest had been captured and Mr. Nagy taken prisoner. He called for an immediate vote on the United States resolution and, in the highly probable case that Mr. Sobolev cast a veto, the emergency special session of the General Assembly must be called to meet today.

He hoped that all those who had in recent days in the General Assembly so eloquently called for respect for the Charter would join this time to condemn the U.S.S.R., on whose history the latest events would always remain as a "permanent and shameful blot."

Sir Pierson Dixon, (United Kingdom), said that at times the situation in Hungary during this past week had seemed confused, but one thing was clear: there had been "a revolt of the whole Hungarian people against Soviet domination."

Now came the latest "terrible" news, he said. His delegation had direct confirmation of "pitched battles" in the city of Budapest. There could be no doubt that "a brutal and naked assault" on Hungary was taking place at this moment, "with the aim of crushing the Hungarian people."

Sir Pierson said "the imagination boggles" at the dreadful loss of human life.

Was it too late, he asked, to arrest this "inhuman" assault on the Hungarian people, so that they could lead their own lives in peace and independence?

Australia Backs U.S. Proposals

E. Ronald Walker (Australia) said the situation in Hungary had developed "in a most deplorable fashion." The events had "marched ahead of the time-table the Council had set itself." When the Council had last met, it had been encouraged by news of negotiations.

Now, he said, violence had erupted and the gallant efforts of the Hungarians to develop their life in freedom and in peaceful co-existence with the USSR, had come near "a brutal end." Reports said that the Hungarian Chief of Staff and the Defence Minister, who had

The people of Hungary were passing through "bitter days," he said. "Massacres" could occur anew, the killing of women and children, and all this in one of the most beautiful cities of the world, now being turned into a shambles as a result of "barbaric oppression."

If a unanimous vote in the Security Council were not obtainable, said Mr. Belandine, then the emergency session of the General Assembly must "mobilize all the moral forces of the world" in support of the great struggle of the Hungarian people for freedom and independence.

China Supports Immediate Action

T. F. Tsiang (China), found himself in complete agreement with previous speakers. They must not waste precious time. This was the time for action.

A few hours ago he would have been prepared to vote in favor of the United States resolution, but now it seemed "too weak," he said. There were several changes that should be made, but now, in view of the urgency, he would present only one amendment to make the first operative paragraph read, "Calls upon the government of the USSR to desist forthwith from making war on the government and people of Hungary and from any form of intervention in the internal affairs of Hungary."

Fernand Van Langenhove (Belgium) said the situation was clear and did not call for speeches. The Security Council was faced with a "flagrant aggression" a time when it had been assured that negotiations were going on. The duty of the Security Council was clear, it could not delay its intervention any longer. The least the Security Council could do was to vote immediately on the United States resolution.

France Favors U.S. Resolution

Louis De Guiringaud (France) said events had unfortunately borne out the fears he had expressed here a few years ago. The situation was even more tragic than at the time of the Czechoslovak coup, for now many thousands of people were being killed. It was no longer the fate of a regime that was at stake but the life of a people.

He urged the Council to adopt the United States resolution.

Speaking as representative of Iran, Mr. Entezam, Council member, associated himself with those who had deplored the grave news from Hungary. He hoped that the U.S. resolution would open the way out of "tyranny for the Hungarian people."

Arkady A. Sobolev (USSR) said his delegation had no new information about the latest events in Hungary, he would consider it right to postpone further consideration of the question. However, regrettably the majority of the Council had chosen a different way to proceed.

There are a democratic achievement in Hungary had not been to the liking of reactionary elements, he said. These elements had succeeded in attracting some sections of the workers who had been misled by propaganda.

These reactionary elements could not have acted without the aid of the "subversive activities."

Soviet troops were in Hungary under that treaty and were aiding in combating counter-revolutionary elements. This served the interests of peace and security. They were the answer to the militarization of Western Germany. Interference in the internal affairs of Hungary by the United Nations would have "grave consequences" for which the three Western powers would bear responsibility. Their move was aimed at diverting attention from the Middle East by forcing the Security Council to deal with the "provocatory item" on Hungary.

Mr. Lodge (United States) said, regarding the Soviet representative's charges against the United States for its activities regarding Hungary, that whereas the United States aimed to fill the people's stomachs with food, the Soviet Union's program was apparently to "fill them with lead."

Mr. Lodge hoped the representative of China would not insist on his amendment. Mr. Tsiang (China) said for the sake of unanimity and to save time, he would not press his amendment.

Mr. Lodge thanked Mr. Tsiang for his co-operation. Sir Pierson Dixon (United Kingdom) said the Soviet representative was trying to make out that the United Kingdom, the United States and France had brought up this matter to divert attention from the Middle East. That, remarked Sir Pierson, was "quite untrue and remarkably cynical."

There was no comparison between the two cases, he declared. The Soviet Union was trying to gain domination over Hungary and its people whereas the "police action" of the United Kingdom and France was aimed at restoration of order and safeguarding of the Suez Canal.

Mr. Sobolev (USSR) said Sir Pierson Dixon had spoken of "cynicism." In this connection, he would like to ask him what rights of the Egyptian people were the British Air Force defending by attacking populated places in Egypt, destroying the fruits of the people's labor and killing civilian persons?

Yugoslav Envoy Without Instructions

Joza Brilej (Yugoslavia) said he had made every effort to contact his government by telephone to obtain instructions, but so far had not been successful. His government's position in favor of the independence of peoples and non-interference in the internal affairs of states was well known.

However, he said, on "a question of such grave concern" to his government, all would understand that he could not act without instructions and so could not participate in the vote. He would like to record his vote later.

The President said of course the representative of Yugoslavia would be able to make a statement to this effect the next time. He asked if the representative of Hungary had anything to add to his previous statement.

Janos Szabo (Hungary) said he had not been able to contact his capital. "Unofficially" he had, however, learned that a new government had been formed under Janos Kadar.

The President said the Council would now pass to the vote on the United States resolution.

The vote was nine in favor to one against (U.S.S.R.) with Yugoslavia not participating. Since the negative vote had been cast by a permanent member of the Council, the resolution was not adopted, the President said.

Move to Call General Assembly

special session of the General Assembly be called to make appropriate recommendations.

Mr. Sobolev (U.S.S.R.) said he had already said that consideration of the Hungarian question in the Security Council was not justified and was interference into the internal affairs of Hungary. The trouble about this was that it would further aggravate a situation which was already complicated enough. The move was aimed at worsening the situation, he said.

Those who were responsible for the aggression against Egypt were "ill at ease" and naturally they wished to erect a smoke-screen around this matter, and they had found one in the situation in Hungary.

Of course, Mr. Sobolev concluded, he would vote against the United States motion.

Avoids Stand On Substance

Mr. Brilej, (Yugoslavia), said his delegation would vote in favor of the proposal to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly, without taking a stand on the substance.

The proposal was adopted by a vote of 10 in favor to one against (U.S.S.R.). (The time was 5:20 a.m.)

The President then called on the Secretary-General for a statement.

The Secretary-General recalled that last Wednesday he had made a statement in the Security Council on the role of the Secretary-General and the stand he had to take. Perhaps it was unnecessary, but he wished nevertheless to declare that his statement applied also to this case.

Mr. Lodge, (United States), asked when the Secretary-General planned to call the emergency special session of the General Assembly.

The Secretary-General said he thought he could circulate a report in compliance with the request of the General Assembly at 6 p.m. yesterday. The General Assembly could then meet at 8 p.m.

The President adjourned the meeting at 5:25 a.m.

Board Decertifies Steel Union Local

A certificate of recognition held by Local 4794, United Steel Workers of America, covering employees of the Sullivan Consolidated Mines in northern Quebec, has been revoked by the Quebec Labor Relations Board, it was learned today.

The board also decided there was no reason to intervene in the case of employees whose dismissal has been protested by the union. The board ruled that the evidence showed that union activity was not the cause of dismissal.

particularly armed intervention in the internal affairs of Hungary. Call upon the USSR to "cease the introduction of additional armed forces into Hungary and to withdraw all of its forces without delay from Hungarian territory"; and affirm "the right of the Hungarian people to a government responsive to its national aspirations."

It also would have requested the Secretary-General to explore, with the heads of appropriate specialized agencies, the needs of the Hungarian people for food, medicine and other supplies, and would have requested all UN members and humanitarian organizations to cooperate in making supplies available.

In the debate preceding the vote, statements were made by all UN members and a brief comment was made by Janos Szabo (Hungary).

T. F. Tsiang, (China), suggested an amendment to the United States draft resolution but, to save time and for the sake of humanity, did not press for a vote.

At the end of the meeting Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld recalled that last Wednesday he had made a statement in the Security Council on his views on the role of the Secretary-General and the stand he had to take. Perhaps it was unnecessary, he said, but he wished nevertheless to declare that his statement applied also to this case.

Objection

By Soviet

The meeting yesterday was opened by the president, Nasrallah Entezam (Iran), at 3:15 a.m.

He placed the provisional agenda before the Council. He added that the agenda was approved, noting the objection of the Soviet representative.

Janos Szabo (Hungary) took his seat at the council table. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (United States) said that if ever there was a time when United Nations action was a matter of life or death for an entire nation, this was it. If there ever was a threat to the peace, this was it.

All here knew of the appeal of Imre Nagy, Prime Minister of Hungary, for the help of the world, "while his capital is burning." Budapest, said Mr. Lodge, is surrounded by a thousand Soviet tanks, firing phosphorus shells into the city "to burn it out." Radio Budapest, between news bulletins, kept playing the Hungarian national anthem, which contained the words, "Here you live and here you must die."

Pravda now called Mr. Nagy "an accomplice of the reactionary forces," Mr. Lodge went on.

Candor Lack

Is Noted

A few hours ago the Soviet representative had said here he could confirm that negotiations between the Soviet Union and Hungary were going on for the withdrawal of Soviet troops. Mr. Lodge recalled, in light of what had happened, this seemed to him a statement remarkable for its "lack of candor and indifference to human suffering."

Shortly after midnight, the United States representative had requested a meeting of the Security Council to deal with this "agony" of the Hungarian people. Five minutes later, Radio Budapest had broadcast the news, so what they did here was quickly known to the Hungarians, said Mr. Lodge.

He recalled his statement earlier that the United States legation in Budapest had reported the city under such heavy attack that the staff had had to take refuge in the basement. He had just been informed that Cardinal Mindszenty and his aides had presented themselves at the legation and been given refuge at their request.

prisoner. He called for an immediate vote on the United States resolution and, in the highly probable case that Mr. Sobolev cast a veto, the emergency special session of the General Assembly must be called to meet today.

He hoped that all those who had in recent days in the General Assembly so eloquently called for respect for the Charter would join this time to condemn the U.S.S.R. on whose history the latest events would always remain as a "permanent and shameful blot."

Sir Pierson Dixon, (United Kingdom), said that at times the situation in Hungary during this past week had seemed confused, but one thing was clear: there had been "a revolt of the whole Hungarian people against Soviet domination."

Now came the latest "terrible" news, he said. His delegation had direct confirmation of "pitched battles" in the city of Budapest. There could be no doubt that "a brutal and naked assault" on Hungary was taking place at this moment, "with the aim of crushing the Hungarian people."

Sir Pierson said "the imagination bogles" at the dreadful loss of human life.

Was it too late, he asked, to arrest this "inhuman" assault on the Hungarian people, so that they could lead their own lives in peace and independence?

Australia Backs

U.S. Proposals

E. Ronald Walker (Australia) said the situation in Hungary had developed in a most deplorable fashion. The events had "marched ahead of the time-table the Council had set itself." When the Council had last met, it had been encouraged by news of negotiations.

Now, he said, violence had erupted and the gallant efforts of the Hungarians to develop their life in freedom and in peaceful co-existence with the USSR, had come near "a brutal end." Reports said that the Hungarian Chief of Staff and the Defence Minister, who had gone to negotiate with the Russians, "have not returned" and had been apparently taken prisoner by the very people they had negotiated with.

The Security Council could do nothing less than adopt the United States resolution and thus possibly bring about a more reasonable Soviet attitude with regard to Hungary, whose only crime seemed to be that it had frontiers with the USSR, Mr. Walker declared.

Peru Charges

'Russian Crime'

Victor Andres Belaunde (Peru) charged that the USSR was "committing a great crime" and a "serious mistake" in trying to revive the hegemony of Stalin's time. It seemed to ignore the fact that one could not fight with success "the invincible forces of justice."

Hungary and from any form of intervention in the internal affairs of Hungary.

Fernand Van Langenhove (Belgium) said the situation was clear and did not call for speeches. The Security Council was faced with a "flagrant aggression" at a time when it had been assured that negotiations were going on. The duty of the Security Council was clear, it could not delay its intervention any longer. The Council could do so in vote immediately on the United States resolution.

France Favors

U.S. Resolution

Louis De Guiringaud (France) said events had unfortunately borne out the fears he had expressed here a few years ago. The situation was even more tragic than at the time of the Czechoslovak coup, for now many thousands of people were being killed. It was no longer the fate of a regime that was at stake but the life of a people.

He urged the Council to adopt the United States resolution.

Speaking as representative of Iran, Mr. Entezam, Council president, associated himself with those who had deplored the grave news from Hungary. He hoped that the U.S. resolution would open the way out of tyranny for the Hungarian people.

Arkady A. Sobolev (USSR) said his delegation had no new information about the latest events in Hungary, he would consider it right to postpone further consideration of the question. However, regrettably the majority of the Council had chosen a different way to proceed.

The great democratic achievement in Hungary had not been to the liking of reactionary elements, he said. These elements had succeeded in attracting some sections of the workers who had been misled by propaganda.

These reactionary elements could not have acted without the aid of the "subversive activity" of Western circles. He recalled that he had earlier mentioned the 1951 Mutual Security Act in the United States in this connection.

A thoroughly planned and armed underground had been formed, led by former Fascist officers, Mr. Sobolev said. The Nazi Government openly adopted a reactionary Fascist position, aimed at restoration of the old regime. A regime of terror against workers had prevailed. Armed bands had attacked government institutions to murder officials and had destroyed cultural monuments, like the Budapest Museum of History.

The representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, France and others had referred to the presence of Soviet troops in Hungary, he went on. The Warsaw Treaty was the basis for the relationship between the USSR and the peoples' democracies.

Hungary and its people whereas the "police action" of the United Kingdom and France was aimed at restoration of order and safeguarding of the Suez Canal.

Mr. Sobolev (USSR) said Sir Pierson Dixon had spoken of "evitement" in this connection, he would like to ask him what rights of the Egyptian people was the British Air Force defending by attacking populated places in Egypt, destroying the fruits of the people's labor and killing civilian persons?

Yugoslav Envoy

Without Instructions

Joza Brilej (Yugoslavia) said he had made every effort to contact his government by telephone to obtain instructions, but so far had not been successful. His government's position in favor of the independence of people and non-interference in the internal affairs of states was well known.

However, he said, on "a question of such grave concern" to his government, all would understand that he could not act without instructions and so could not participate in the vote. He would like to record his vote later.

The President said of course the representative of Yugoslavia would be able to make a statement to this effect the next time. He asked if the representative of Hungary had anything to add to his previous statement.

Janos Szabo (Hungary) said he had not been able to contact his capital. "Unofficially" he had, however, learned that a new government had been formed under Janos Kadar.

The President said the Council would now pass to the vote on the United States resolution.

The vote was nine in favor to one against (U.S.S.R.) with Yugoslavia not participating. Since the negative vote had been cast by a permanent member of the Council, the resolution was not adopted, the President said.

Move to Call

General Assembly

Mr. Lodge (United States) said the U.S.S.R. had added another veto to the list of more than 20 by which it had thwarted the Security Council. At this time Soviet tanks were annihilating the Hungarian patriots. This was no time to temporize.

He moved that an emergency

he wished nevertheless to declare that his statement applied also to this case.

Mr. Lodge, (United States), asked when the Secretary-General planned to call the emergency special session of the General Assembly.

The Secretary-General said he thought he could circulate a report in compliance with the request of the General Assembly at 6 p.m. yesterday. The General Assembly could then meet at 8 p.m.

The President adjourned the meeting at 5:25 a.m.

Board Decertifies

Steel Union Local

A certificate of recognition held by Local 4794, United Steel Workers of America, covering employees of the Sullivan Consolidated Mines in northern Quebec has been revoked by the Industrial Relations Board, it was learned today.

The board also decided there was no reason to intervene in the case of employes whose dismissal has been protested by the union. The board ruled that the evidence showed that union activity was not the cause of dismissal.

Russians Battling Last-Stand Few

gazette NOV 6

Vienna, Nov. 5.—(AP)—The Russians used guns, pleas and threats against insurgent holdouts tonight in an effort to snuff out the last death of Hungary's freedom.

A new battle was reported shaping up at Dunapentele, in the Danube Valley south of Budapest, as surviving patriots appeared generally to ignore a broadcast Soviet ultimatum demanding surrender by 8 p.m. under threat of court martial. The deadline passed noon EST.

Remnants of the freedom fighters, decimated by the Soviet attacks Sunday which put most of the country again under the Kremlin's thumb, fought on in isolated actions.

They have stood their ground with honor against the Russian troops," said rebel Radio Rakoczy, pinpointing industrial Csepel and in the Danube just south of Budapest; the city of Keeske, 50 miles southeast of Budapest and the area of Lake Balaton, 35 miles southwest of Budapest, as centres of continued fighting.

But "the situation is growing desperate," it said. "Very little ammunition is left." It reported the hospitals were burning and in a message relayed by Radio Free Europe in Munich, for the International Red Cross in Switzerland.

Some Russian units marching on the capital have been encircled in places they have built barbed wire along the road. Desperate fighting is going on."

Whereabouts of the station, perhaps a portable transmitter, was unknown to Western listeners. Rakoczy was a patriot who fought for Hungary's freedom from the Hapsburgs.

A Russian-controlled station at Pecs, threatening death, on the spot to any Hungarian who molested a Soviet soldier, said insurgents were still fighting late today for the uranium mines of Maczek, not far from the Yugoslav border.

Radio Budapest, under control of puppet Premier Janos Kadar after a few days of anti-Soviet freedom, broadcast Hungarian dance music between official pronouncements. The bulletins it carried sought to win over the Hungarians with promises of political and economic reforms, patterned on the popular pieces of Imre Nagy, the nationalist Communist premier the Russians deposed Sunday.

The whereabouts of Nagy remained a mystery today.

Soviet Tanks Move Into Budapest Against Rebels as Former Cabinet Member Arrives in New York



Miss Anna Kethley, cabinet member of the deposed Hungarian government of Premier Imre Nagy, is interviewed as she arrives in New York. She will plead the cause of revolution Hungary at the United Nations and seek moral support from the U.S.

U.S. Foreign Policy On Trial

By GEORGE KITCHEN

Washington, Nov. 4.—(AP)—The Republican Administration's foreign policy is on trial today as the election campaign moved within 36 hours of the slated Nov. 6 voting.

Both Democratic Presidential Nominee Adlai E. Stevenson and his opponent, Sen. Richard M. Nixon, are being judged on the basis of their handling of the Middle East situation. Stevenson, in a broadcast from London, said that the U.S. has "now lacks the energy" to lead the Middle East. He suggested that the U.S. should "concentrate on the American foreign policy and situation, announced by the State Secretary Dulles, were in their conduct of the country's relations abroad.

Direct Question

For the first time, Stevenson raised directly the question of the 66-year-old President's health, his physical strength and his ability to lead the country through the next Tuesday.

"Every consideration of the President's age, his health and his ability to lead the country through the next Tuesday," Stevenson said, "is a question that the American people must ask themselves."

Stevenson's comments placed the President's age and his health in the foreground of the election. Eisenhower, meantime, attended church here today and visited the White House to discuss the removal of a cancerous portion of the large intestine. Before the study two new problems thrust on the foreign scene—Russia's move toward the Suez Canal Zone and the apparently imminent Anglo-French landing in the Suez Canal Zone of Egypt.

There was no immediate indication of what Stevenson's comments would mean for the election.

Hungarian Refugees Pour Into Austria

Vienna, Nov. 4 — Thousands of refugees, some of whom were wounded, poured into Austria today. They came as a result of the "freedom fighters" in western Hungary.

A few months had become gay again, was preceded today by a mood of mourning for the neighboring nation. The Austrian Government held an emergency meeting tonight to discuss the immediate problems created for Austria by the events in Hungary.

The authorities and major units of the Austrian army were alerted to take Hungary's refugees and to maintain Austria's neutrality, liberty and neutrality.

Soviet soldiers and tanks already had appeared yesterday in the industrial zone. The Soviet forces attacked all Hungarian units in the frontier zone. The border was completely sealed off.

Only the region of Sopron, an industrial town 40 miles southwest of Vienna that formed the Hungarian enclave in Austria's Budapest attacks for several hours. It was through the Sopron that most of the refugees fled.

A Soviet armored column was already reported advancing on the only highway linking Sopron with the rest of Hungary.

More and more civilian refugees were following early this afternoon by students wearing green, white and red armbands.

Later, entire detachments of the Hungarian Army crossed the border and were disarmed by the Austrian soldiers.

At 4 p.m. the last stragglers of the Hungarian Army crossed the border and were disarmed by the Austrian soldiers.

At 3 p.m. Austrian authorities had counted more than 5,000 Hungarian refugees that were being brought to Austria.

and telephone connections between Austria and Hungary were interrupted early this morning.

Railroads announced that all trains passing through Hungary, Poland, Turkey and the Soviet Union were suspended until further notice.

and telephone connections between Austria and Hungary were interrupted early this morning.

Railroads announced that all trains passing through Hungary, Poland, Turkey and the Soviet Union were suspended until further notice.

At 4 p.m. the last stragglers of the Hungarian Army crossed the border and were disarmed by the Austrian soldiers.

At 3 p.m. Austrian authorities had counted more than 5,000 Hungarian refugees that were being brought to Austria.

At 3 p.m. Austrian authorities had counted more than 5,000 Hungarian refugees that were being brought to Austria.

At 3 p.m. Austrian authorities had counted more than 5,000 Hungarian refugees that were being brought to Austria.

At 3 p.m. Austrian authorities had counted more than 5,000 Hungarian refugees that were being brought to Austria.

At 3 p.m. Austrian authorities had counted more than 5,000 Hungarian refugees that were being brought to Austria.

At 3 p.m. Austrian authorities had counted more than 5,000 Hungarian refugees that were being brought to Austria.

Hungarian Free Radio Urges UN, Hammarskjold To Step In

Munich, West Germany, Nov. 4 (Reuters) — An appeal by Hungarian insurgents to United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, asking for urgent help to restore and protect Hungarian freedom was monitored by "Radio Free Europe," the anti-Communist radio station here this afternoon.

Following is a partial text of the appeal, broadcast at 10:20 a.m. EST today.

This is the Free Hungarian Radio speaking, the Radio of Csokona (south of Budapest).

We request Radio Free Europe to relay the following message: Attention, Attention.

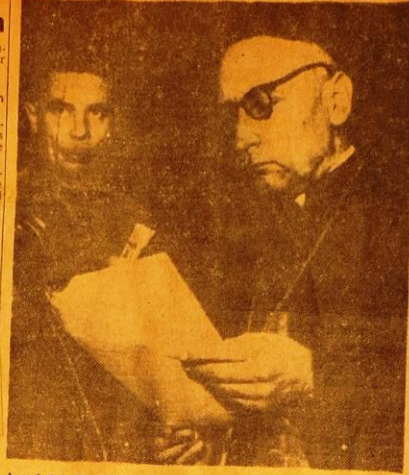
We speak to you in the name of the entire Hungarian people. Soviet troops have attacked our country for the second time in two weeks. They have turned our

country into a battleground with the out regard for life and our national values.

We accuse the Soviet Union:

1. Of armed aggression from the outside;
2. Of having arrested the minister of war, Maléter, and his staff, who came to negotiate about withdrawal of troops;
3. Since the only legal Hungarian government, that of Imre Nagy has been imprisoned, and since that was the only organ which represented the official attitude of the Hungarian Government, in the name of our country we ask that the UN, by every possible means, shall pass a final resolution for the restitution and the protection of our liberty that we have won once already.

Cardinal Speaks



Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, Hungarian prelate freed last week from confinement by patriots, delivers a radio address to his countryman shortly before he was forced to flee when Russian tanks, planes and troops attacked Budapest. The Cardinal has sought refuge in the American Legation in the capital. (AP Photo)

Russian Coup In Budapest

AFTER several days of confusion, the Hungarian situation has cleared. Repeated promises and pledges of the Red Army made to the Nagy regime to clear out of the country are now seen as a delaying action, designed to gain time in order to bring up reinforcements. These having been procured, the Red Army, under the direct command of the Soviet Minister of Defence, Marshal Zhukov, has taken over control.

The Nagy regime has fallen, to be replaced by one headed by the recently appointed secretary of the Hungarian Communist party, Kadar. Cardinal Mindszenty, recently released by the patriots has sought asylum in the U.S. embassy.

These last two happenings hold the clue to what has happened. Moscow is prepared to work out new and more liberal relations with its satellites. It is not, however, prepared to stand by while an anti-Communist regime takes over. Hence, when the anti-Red patriots took complete control of the revolution and looked to the equally vehement anti-Communist Cardinal Mindszenty as their leader, the Russians made up their minds. Their tanks and guns moved in.

At the same time, they did not flinch from proceeding with their more liberal policies. Kadar is not a Stalinist, but a Titoist. The Russians probably hope that he will play the same role in Budapest as the new Polish leader, Gomulka, is playing in Warsaw. Kadar's predecessor, Nagy went too far in his assertion of Hungarian independence. Whereas Gomulka at once declared he would "co-operate" with the Kremlin, Nagy sought a declaration of Hungarian independence and withdrawal of his country from the Warsaw pact. This was the breaking-point so far as the Russians were concerned.

Disastrous as these events are to the high hopes held by Hungarian exiles and by the mass of the Hungarian people,

ple, terrible as may be the reprisals which may now fall upon the heads of the patriots, it should be noted that all is not lost. It is the unanimous opinion of experts on the Russian scene that the series of events which began at the 20th Party Congress last February cannot now be stayed, much less reversed. The days of unreconstructed Stalinism are at an end.

There is recognition in the Kremlin that the force of nationalism must be recognized and that, henceforth, the iron grip of Moscow must be loosened. There is not yet recognition in the Kremlin that, in the long run, the new Russian empire is doomed.

The gallant Magyar uprising has come apparently to the same bloody end as Kossuth's revolt in 1848, a revolt which was also quelled by the Czar. But Kossuth's spirit lives on unbroken. The patriots of 1956, no matter what may now be their fate, have left a mark on events in Eastern Europe which will not soon be forgotten.

Russia Opens Hungary Drive Romania Students In Revolt

P.M. Blasts Russians For Hungary Campaign

By ARTHUR BLAKELY

Ottawa, Nov. 4. — Prime Minister St. Laurent warned tonight in his special radio and television broadcast that Russia's campaign to "crush the Hungarian revolt and reimpose its will on Hungary by brute force" created "a most serious threat" to world peace.

The Prime Minister's denunciation of Soviet action in Hungary was one of the strongest ever delivered publicly by a Canadian head of state, except in wartime.

"Soviet action," Mr. St. Laurent told the Canadian people tonight, "has made a mockery of Soviet statements."

According to the latest information available to the Government of Canada, he said, Soviet armed might was being applied ruthlessly in an effort to end Hungary's spirited bid for an independent existence.

Russia's attitude showed "the most callous disregard" for the elementary rights of the Hungarian people.

"The Soviet Union's resort to force against a neighboring nation," the Prime Minister declared, "is a most serious threat to the peace which we have solemnly pledged ourselves to preserve and defend in signing the United Nations Charter."

Mr. St. Laurent described the Hungarian uprising as "a passionate and significant outburst of national feeling, both strongly anti-Russian and anti-Communist."

Canada, he said, had rejoiced in the liberation of Cardinal Mindszenty "and other religious leaders."

He also referred to Poland's move to secure assistance "a national form of Communism" for that supplied ready-made from Moscow.

"Our aim," Mr. St. Laurent said, "is that the people of Eastern Europe should be free to choose their own form of government—a basic human right they have not enjoyed for years."



VIENNA, Nov. 2. — Thousands of Romanian students rioted against the Communist regime in Bucharest and other cities in the Soviet-dominated country, travelers reaching here said today.

Radio Bucharest has admitted some unrest in the satellite which is a neighbor of revolt-torn Hungary. But this was the first report of outright opposition to the government run by Premier Chivu Stoica and party chief Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej.

The travellers said students clashed with police in Transylvania, Banat province and the Bucharest area.

Sources said there were clashes and demonstrations in Targulmures, Cluj, Timisoara, Sibiu, and other cities, in addition to Bucharest.

Last Sunday, Bucharest Radio announced some of the "hideous aspects" of the Hungarian anti-Communist revolt were evident in Rumania.

A weak radio signal from somewhere in Rumania was heard in London demanding "we want our country back."

Gheorghiu-Dej was in Belgrade at the time, conferring with independent President Tito of Yugoslavia.

He and Premier Stoica rushed back to Bucharest by plane instead of by train as scheduled because of the sudden turn of anti-Communist events in Hungary.

Fled From Hungary, Woman Comes Home

Hamilton, Nov. 5. — A Hamilton woman is home today after escaping war-torn Hungary from under muzzles of Russian guns.

Mrs. Mary Kucha arrived home after fleeing from the home of her mother, six miles west of Budapest, by motorcycle, on foot and in the back of an open truck, to the Austrian border.

Mrs. Kucha went to Hungary to visit relatives early in September and began her flight back last Tuesday when Russian armor began pouring into the country. She travelled to Budapest's outskirts by motorcycle.

After walking seven miles to the centre of the city, she went to the home of her cousin near the British Embassy. She was told she was a half hour too late to join an escape convoy, headed for the Austrian border.

During the next two days, she tried to join groups heading for Austria, but she was unable to get away.

Last Thursday, while waiting for a chance to escape, violent fighting broke out on Budapest streets. She said persons who remained inside their homes were safe from the gunfire.

She was among 17 persons, including three other Canadians, who boarded an open truck, escorted by four automobiles, which started westward.

Several times the truck and its escorts drove past Russian tanks which were taking up positions on roads leading to the border. Mrs. Kucha believes



KUCHA

her convoy was one of the last to reach Austria by this route.

Three hours later, she said, a convoy carrying wives and children of United States Legation officials was stopped by the Russians.

From Vienna, she flew to Amsterdam, New York and Toronto.

Radio Peiping Hails 'Victory' Of Hungarians

Hong Kong, Nov. 5 (Monday) — The importance of Soviet friendship for peoples of Socialist countries has been gloriously proved once more in Hungarian events, said Radio Peiping in quoting a Peiping's Peoples' Daily editorial entitled "celebrate the great victory of the Hungarian people."

"Some people underestimate the immense importance of Soviet friendship, the spirit of internationalism of the Soviet people, the necessity for solidarity among all Socialist countries and of the Warsaw Treaty, the shocking events in Hungary should serve as a grave lesson to such people," the radio said.

Battered Radio Station



Bullet holes and smashed windows on the front of the shattered Radio Hungary station in Budapest give evidence of the bloody fighting in the capital city. The Russians, attacking Budapest with tanks,

planes and troops, are believed to have recaptured the station, voice of the insurgent patriots since its seizure early last week.



Helmeted Russian soldiers are shown with an armored car at Budapest Airport. The Soviets moved into the Hungarian capital over the weekend with troops backed up by tanks and planes, and appear to have crushed the

on Brings Assembly Session

Council Hears Russians Veto U.S. Resolution on Hungary

Special to The Star
TED NATIONS, Nov. 5 following is a digest of the morning Security Council meeting on Hungary.

Security Council voted Sunday morning to call emergency special session General Assembly, under untangling-for-peace" resolution to consider the situation Hungary.

Session was requested by Cabot Lodge (United States) to deal with what he called "a brutal breach of peace." His motion was approved by 10 votes in favor and 1 against (USSR).

will be the second emergency special session called week. The first ever held the General Assembly was held on Nov. 1 to consider situation in the Middle East.

The Assembly session was opened after a United States resolution on the situation in Hungary failed adoption Security Council because the negative vote of a permanent member. The vote was 9 in favor, 1 against (USSR), and Yugoslavia not participating in the vote.

The United States proposal (S/3730/Rev.1) would have had the Security Council call upon the Government of the USSR to "desist forthwith from any form of intervention, particularly armed intervention, in the internal affairs of Hungary"; call upon the USSR to "cease the introduction of additional armed forces into Hungary and to withdraw all of its forces without delay from Hungarian territory"; and affirm "the right of the Hungarian people to a government responsive to its national aspirations."

It also would have requested the Secretary-General to explore, with the heads of appropriate specialized agencies, the needs of the Hungarian people for food, medicine and other supplies; and would have requested all UN members and humanitarian organizations to cooperate in making supplies available.

In the debate preceding the vote, statements were made by all members and a brief comment was made by Janos Szabo (Hungary).

T. F. Tsiang (China), suggested an amendment to the United States draft resolution but, to save time and for the sake of humanity, did not press for a vote.

At the end of the meeting Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld recalled that last Wednesday he had made a statement in the Security Council on his views on the role of the Secretary-General and the stand he had to take. Perhaps it was unnecessary, he said, but he wished nevertheless to declare that his statement applied also to this case.

Objection By Soviet

The meeting yesterday was opened by the president, Nasrallah Entezam (Iran), at 3:15 a.m.

He placed the provisional agenda before the Council. He added that the agenda was approved, noting the objection

Continuing, Mr. Lodge (United States) said they could truly say to the Hungarian people: "by your bravery you have given the United Nations a brief moment to mobilize the conscience of the world on your behalf. We are seizing that moment and will not fail you."

The United States representative then introduced his revised draft resolution and said he hoped it would be adopted.

Armed Coup By Red Troops?

Emilio Nunez Portuondo (Cuba) said there were some people in the world who had, year in year out, believed in the good intentions of the U.S.S.R. and termed all who, like Cuba, had said that "the U.S.S.R. was on the margin of civilization" as "slandrerers." The Soviet representative had stated here that negotiations with Hungary were going on and in the General Assembly he had called for respect for the right of self-determination while an "armed coup" against the Hungarian government was being engineered by Soviet troops. This was "a matter of shame" for the U.S.S.R. and one of vehement protest on the part of the civilized world.

Mr. Nunez Portuondo quoted a United Press report stating that Budapest had been captured and Mr. Nagy taken prisoner. He called for an immediate vote on the United States resolution and, in the highly probable case that Mr. Sobolev would veto, the emergency special session of the General Assembly must be called to meet today.

He hoped that all those who had in recent days in the General Assembly so eloquently called for respect for the Charter would join this time to condemn the U.S.S.R., on whose history the latest events would always remain as a "permanent and shameful blot."

Sir Pierson Dixon, (United Kingdom), said that at times the situation in Hungary during this past week had seemed confused, but one thing was clear, the whole Hungarian people were against Soviet domination.

Now came the latest "terrible" news, he said. His delegation had direct confirmation of "pitched battles" in the city of Budapest. There could be no doubt that "a brutal and naked assault" on Hungary was taking place at this moment, "with the aim of crushing the Hungarian people."

Sir Pierson said "the imagination boggles" at the dreadful loss of human life.

Was it too late, he asked, to arrest this "inhuman" assault on the Hungarian people, so that they could lead their own lives in peace and independence?

Australia Backs U.S. Proposals

E. Ronald Walker (Australia) said the situation in Hungary had developed "in a most deplorable fashion." The events had "marched ahead of the time-table the Council had set itself." When the Council had last met, it had been encouraged by news of negotiations.

Now, he said, violence had erupted and the gallant efforts

The people of Hungary were passing through "bitter days," he said. "Massacres" could occur anew, the killing of women and children, and all this in one of the most beautiful cities of the world, now being turned into a shambles as a result of "barbaric oppression."

If a unanimous vote in the Security Council were not obtainable, said Mr. Belaunde, then the emergency session of the General Assembly must "mobilize all the moral forces of the world" in support of the great struggle of the Hungarian people for freedom and independence.

China Supports Immediate Action

T. F. Tsiang (China) found himself in complete agreement with previous speakers. They must not waste precious time. This was the time for action.

A few hours ago he would have been prepared to vote in favor of the United States resolution, but now it seemed "too weak," he said. There were several changes that should be made, but now, in view of the urgency, he would present only one amendment: to make the first operative paragraph read, "Calls upon the government of the USSR to desist forthwith from making war on the government and people of Hungary and from any form of intervention in the internal affairs of Hungary."

Fernand Van Langenhove (Belgium) said the situation was clear and did not call for speeches. The Security Council was faced with a "flagrant aggression" at a time when it had been assured that negotiations were going on. The duty of the Security Council was clear, it could not delay its intervention any longer. The least the Security Council could do was to vote immediately on the United States resolution.

France Favors U.S. Resolution

Louis De Guiringaud (France) said events had unfortunately borne out the fears he had expressed here a few years ago. The situation was even more tragic than at the time of the Czechoslovak coup, for now many thousands of people were being killed. It was no longer the fate of a regime that was at stake but the life of a people.

He urged the Council to adopt the United States resolution.

Speaking as representative of Iran, Mr. Entezam, himself president, associated himself with those who had deplored the grave news from Hungary. He hoped that the U.S. resolution would open the way out of tyranny for the Hungarian people.

Arkady A. Sobolev (USSR) said his delegation had no new information about the latest events in Hungary, he would consider it right to postpone further consideration of the question. However, regrettably the majority of the Council had chosen a different way to proceed.

The great democratic achievement in Hungary had not been to the liking of reactionary elements, he said. These elements had succeeded in directing some sections of

Soviet troops were in Hungary under that treaty and were aiding in combating counter-revolutionary elements. This served the interests of peace and security. They were the answer to the militarization of Western Germany. Interference in the internal affairs of Hungary would have "grave consequences" for which the three Western powers would bear responsibility. Their move was aimed at diverting attention from the Middle East by forcing the Security Council to deal with the "provocatory item" on Hungary.

Mr. Lodge (United States) said, regarding the Soviet representative's charges against the United States for its activities regarding Hungary, that whereas the United States aimed to fill the people's stomachs with food, the Soviet Union's program was apparently to "fill them with lead."

Mr. Lodge hoped the representative of China would not insist on his amendment. Mr. Tsiang (China) said for the sake of unanimity and to save time, he would not press his amendment.

Mr. Lodge thanked Mr. Tsiang for his co-operation. Sir Pierson Dixon (United Kingdom) said the Soviet representative was trying to present out that the United Kingdom, the United States and France had brought up this matter to divert attention from the Middle East. That, from the Middle East, was remarked Sir Pierson, was "quite untrue and remarkably cynical."

There was no comparison between the two cases, he declared. The Soviet Union was trying to gain domination over Hungary and its people whereas the "police action" of the United Kingdom and France was aimed at restoration of order and safeguarding of the Suez Canal.

Mr. Sobolev (USSR) said Sir Pierson Dixon had spoken of "revincism." In this connection he would like to ask him what rights of the Egyptian people was the British Air Force defending by attacking populated places in Egypt, destroying the fruits of the people's labor and killing civilian persons?

Yugoslav Envoy Without Instructions

Jozz Brilej (Yugoslavia) said he had made every effort to contact his government by telephone to obtain instructions, but so far had not been successful. His government's position in favor of the independence of peoples and non-interference in the internal affairs of states was well known.

However, he said, on "a question of such grave concern" to his government, all would understand that he could not act without instructions and so could not participate in the vote. He would like to record his vote later.

The President said of course the representative of Yugoslavia would be able to make a statement to this effect the next time. He asked if the representative of Hungary had anything to add to his previous statement.

Janos Szabo (Hungary) said he had not been able to contact his capital. "Unofficially" he had, however, learned that a new government had been formed under Janos Kadar.

The President said the Council would now pass to the vote on the United States resolution.

The vote was nine in favor to one against (U.S.S.R.) with Yugoslavia not participating. Since the negative vote had been cast by a permanent member of the Council, the resolution was not adopted, the

special session of the General Assembly be called to make appropriate recommendations.

Mr. Sobolev (U.S.S.R.) said he had already said that consideration of the Hungarian question in the Security Council was not justified and that it would further aggravate a situation which was already complicated enough. The trouble about this was that it would further aggravate a situation which was already complicated enough. The move was aimed at worsening the situation, he said.

Those who were responsible for the aggression against Egypt were "ill at ease" and naturally they wished to erect a smoke-screen around this matter, and they had found one in the situation in Hungary.

Of course, Mr. Sobolev concluded, he would vote against the United States motion.

Avoids Stand On Substance

Mr. Brilej, (Yugoslavia), said his delegation would vote in favor of the proposal to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly, without taking a stand on the substance.

The proposal was adopted by a vote of 10 in favor to one against (U.S.S.R.). (The time was 5:20 a.m.)

The President then called on the Secretary-General for a statement.

The Secretary-General recalled that last Wednesday he had made a statement in the Security Council on the role of the Secretary-General and the stand he had to take. Perhaps it was unnecessary, but he wished nevertheless to declare that his statement applied also to this case.

Mr. Lodge, (United States), asked when the Secretary-General planned to call the emergency special session of the General Assembly.

The Secretary-General said he thought he could circulate a report in compliance with the request of the General Assembly at 6 p.m. yesterday. The General Assembly could then meet at 8 p.m.

The President adjourned the meeting at 5:25 a.m.

Board Certifies Steel Union Local

A certificate of recognition held by Local 4794, United Steel Workers of America, covering employees of the Sullivan Consolidated Mines in northern Quebec, has been revoked by the Quebec Labor Relations Board, it was learned today.

The board also decided there was no reason to intervene in the case of employees whose dismissal has been protested by the union. The board ruled that the evidence showed that union activity was not the cause of dismissal.

STATUS OF GEOPHYSICS

Prof. H. G. I. Watson of the department of physics at McGill University will discuss "The Present Status of Geophysics" at 5 p.m. Friday in the McGill Physics Building.

co-operate in making support available.

In the debate preceding the vote, statements were made by all members and a brief comment was made by Janos Szabo (Hungary).

T. F. Tsiang, (China), suggested an amendment to the United States draft resolution but, to save time and for the sake of humanity, did not press for a vote.

At the end of the meeting Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld recalled that last Wednesday he had made a statement in the Security Council on his views on the role of the Secretary-General and the stand he had to take. Perhaps it was unnecessary, he said, but he wished nevertheless to declare that his statement applied also to this case.

Objection By Soviet

The meeting yesterday was opened by the president, Nasrallah Entezam (Iran), at 3:15 a.m.

He placed the provisional agenda before the Council. He added that the agenda was approved, noting the objection of the Soviet representative.

Janos Szabo (Hungary) took his seat at the council table.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (United States) said that if ever there was a time when United Nations action was a matter of life or death for an entire nation, this was it. If there ever was a threat to the peace, this was it.

All here knew of the appeal of Imre Nagy, Prime Minister of Hungary, for the help of the world, "while his capital is burning." Budapest, said Mr. Lodge, is surrounded by a thousand Soviet tanks, firing phosphorus shells into the city "to burn it out." Radio Budapest, between news bulletins, kept playing the Hungarian national anthem, which contained the words, "Here you live and here you must die."

Pravda now called Mr. Nagy "an accomplice of the reactionary forces," Mr. Lodge went on.

Candor Lack Is Noted

A few hours ago the Soviet representative had said here he could confirm that negotiations between the Soviet Union and Hungary were going on for the withdrawal of Soviet troops. Mr. Lodge recalled. In light of what had happened, this seemed to him a statement remarkable for its "lack of candor and indifference to human suffering."

Shortly after midnight, the United States representative had requested a meeting of the Security Council to deal with this "agony" of the Hungarian people. Five minutes later, Radio Budapest had broadcast the news, so what they did here was quickly known to the Hungarians, said Mr. Lodge.

He recalled his statement earlier that the United States legation in Budapest had reported the city under such heavy attack that the staff had had to take refuge in the basement. He had just been informed that Cardinal Mindszenty and his aides had presented themselves at the offices of the American Legation and been given refuge at their request.

of the whole Hungarian people against Soviet domination."

Now came the latest "terrible" news, he said. His delegation had direct confirmation of "pitched battles" in the city of Budapest. There could be no doubt that "a brutal and naked assault" on Hungary was taking place at this moment, "with the aim of crushing the Hungarian people."

Sir Pierson said "the imagination boggles" at the dreadful loss of human life.

Was it too late, he asked, to arrest this "inhuman" assault on the Hungarian people, so that they could lead their own lives in peace and independence?

Australia Backs U.S. Proposals

E. Ronald Walker (Australia) said the situation in Hungary had developed "in a most deplorable fashion." The events had "marched ahead of the time-table the Council had set itself." When the Council had last met, it had been encouraged by news of negotiations.

Now, he said, violence had erupted and the gallant efforts of the Hungarians to develop their life in freedom and in peaceful co-existence with the USSR, had come near "a brutal end." Reports said that the Hungarian Chief of Staff and the Defence Minister, who had gone to negotiate with the Russians, "have not returned" and had been apparently taken prisoner by the very people they had negotiated with.

The Security Council could do nothing less than adopt the United States resolution and thus possibly bring about a more reasonable Soviet attitude with regard to Hungary, whose only crime seemed to be that it had frontiers with the USSR, Mr. Walker declared.

Peru Charges 'Russian Crime'

Victor Andres Belaunde (Peru) charged that the USSR was "committing a great crime" and a "serious mistake" in trying to revive the hegemony of Stalin's time. It seemed to ignore the fact that one could not fight with success "the invincible forces of justice."

fortunately borne out the fact he had expressed here a few years ago. The situation was even more tragic than at the time of the Czechoslovak coup, for now many thousands of people were being killed. It was no longer the fate of a regime that was at stake but the life of a people.

He urged the Council to adopt the United States resolution.

Speaking as representative of Iran, Mr. Entezam, Council president, associated himself with those who had deplored the grave news from Hungary. He hoped that the U.S. resolution would open the way out of tyranny for the Hungarian people.

Arkady A. Sobolev (USSR) said his delegation had no new information about the latest events in Hungary, he would consider it right to postpone further consideration of the question. However, regrettably the majority of the Council had chosen a different way to proceed.

The great democratic achievement in Hungary had not been to the liking of reactionary elements, he said. These elements had succeeded in attracting some sections of the workers who had been misled by propaganda.

These reactionary elements could not have acted without the aid of the "subversive activity" of Western circles. He recalled that he had earlier mentioned the 1951 Mutual Security Act in the United States in this connection.

A thoroughly planned and armed underground had been formed, led by former Fascist officers, Mr. Sobolev said. The Nagy Government openly adopted a reactionary Fascist position, aimed at restoration of the old regime. A regime of terror against workers had prevailed. Armed hands had attacked government institutions to murder officials and had destroyed cultural monuments, like the Budapest Museum of History.

The representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, France and others had referred to the presence of Soviet troops in Hungary, he went on. The Warsaw Treaty was the basis for the relationship between the USSR and the peoples' democracies.

successful. His government's position in favor of the independence of peoples and non-interference in the internal affairs of states was well known.

However, he said, on "a question of such grave concern" to his government, all would understand that he could not act without instructions and so could not participate in the vote. He would like to record his vote later.

The President said of course the representative of Yugoslavia would be able to make a statement to this effect the next time. He asked if the representative of Hungary had anything to add to his previous statement.

Janos Szabo (Hungary) said he had not been able to contact his capital. "Unofficially" he had, however, learned that a new government had been formed under Janos Kadar.

The President said the Council would now pass to the vote on the United States resolution.

The vote was nine in favor to one against (U.S.S.R.) with Yugoslavia not participating. Since the negative vote had been cast by a permanent member of the Council, the resolution was not adopted, the President said.

Move to Call General Assembly

Mr. Lodge (United States) said the U.S.S.R. had added another veto to the list of more than 80 by which it had thwarted the Security Council. At this time Soviet tanks were annihilating the Hungarian patriots. This was no time to temporize.

He moved that an emergency

has been revoked by the Labor Relations Board, it was learned today.

The board also decided there was no reason to intervene in the case of employes whose dismissal has been protested by the union. The board ruled that the evidence showed that union activity was not the cause of dismissal.

STATUS OF GEOPHYSICS

Prof. H. G. I. Watson of the department of physics at McGill University will discuss "The Present Status of Geophysics" at 5 p.m. Friday in the McGill Physics Building.

22
plain

Action Brings Assembly Session

Council Hears Russians Veto U.S. Resolution on Hungary

Special to The Star

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 5.—Following a hiatus of six Sunday morning Security Council meetings on Hungary.

The Security Council voted early Sunday morning to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly, under the "uniting-for-peace" resolution, to consider the situation in Hungary.

The session was requested by Henry Cabot Lodge (United States) to deal with what he termed "a brutal breach of the peace." His motion was approved by 10 votes in favor and 1 against (USSR).

It will be the second emergency special session called this week. The first ever held by the General Assembly was opened on Nov. 1 to consider the situation in the Middle East.

The Assembly session was requested after a United States draft resolution on the situation in Hungary failed adoption in the Security Council because of the negative vote of a permanent member. The vote was 9 in favor, 1 against (USSR), with Yugoslavia not participating in the vote.

The United States proposal (Doc. S/3730 (Rev.1)) would have had the Security Council call upon the Government of the USSR to "desist forthwith from any form of intervention, particularly armed intervention, in the internal affairs of Hungary"; Call upon the USSR to "cease the introduction of additional armed forces into Hungary and to withdraw all of its forces without delay from Hungarian territory"; and affirm "the right of the Hungarian people to a government responsive to its national aspirations."

It also would have requested the Secretary-General to explore, with the heads of appropriate specialized agencies, the needs of the Hungarian people for food, medicine and other supplies; and would have requested all UN members and humanitarian organizations to cooperate in making supplies available.

In the debate preceding the vote, statements were made by all members and a brief comment was made by Janos Szabo (Hungary).

T. F. Tsiang, (China), suggested an amendment to the United States draft resolution but, to save time and for the sake of humanity, did not press for a vote.

At the end of the meeting Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld recalled that last Wednesday he had made a statement in the Security Council on his views on the role of the Secretary-General and the stand he had to take. Perhaps it was unnecessary, he said, but he wished nevertheless to declare that his statement applied also to this case.

Objection By Soviet

The meeting yesterday was opened by the president, Nassrollah Entezam (Iran), at 5:15 a.m.

He placed the provisional agenda before the Council. He added that the agenda was approved, noting the objection of the Soviet representative.

Janos Szabo (Hungary) took his seat at the council table.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (United States) said that "if ever there was a time when United Nations action was a matter of life and death, it was today."

Continuing, Mr. Lodge (United States) said they could truly say to the Hungarian people: "by your bravery you have given the United Nations a brief moment to mobilize the conscience of the world on your behalf. We are seizing that moment and will not fail you."

The United States representative then introduced his revised draft resolution and said he hoped it would be adopted.

Armed Coup By Red Troops?

Emilio Nunez Fortuondo (Cuba) said there were some people in the world who had year in year out, believed in the good intentions of the U.S.S.R. and termed all who, like Cuba, had said that "the U.S.S.R. was on the margin of civilization" as "slanderrers."

The Soviet representative had stated here that negotiations with Hungary were going on and he had called for respect for the right of self-determination while an "armed coup" against the Hungarian government was being engineered by Soviet troops. This was "a matter of shame" for the U.S.S.R. and one of vehement protest on the part of the civilized world.

Mr. Nunez Fortuondo quoted a United Press report stating that Budapest had been captured and Mr. Nagy taken prisoner. He called for an immediate vote on the United States resolution and, in the highly probable case that Mr. Sobolev cast a veto, the emergency special session of the General Assembly must be called to meet today.

He hoped that all those who had in recent days in the General Assembly so eloquently called for respect for the Charter would join this time to condemn the U.S.S.R. on whose history the latest events would always remain as a "permanent and shameful blot."

Sir Pierson Dixon, (United Kingdom), said that at times the situation in Hungary during this past week had seemed confused, but one thing was clear: there had been "a revolt of the whole Hungarian people against Soviet domination."

Now came the latest "terrible" news, he said. His delegation had direct confirmation of "pitched battles" in the city of Budapest. There could be no doubt that "a brutal and naked assault" on Hungary was taking place at this moment, "with the aim of crushing the Hungarian people."

Sir Pierson said "the imagination bogged" at the dreadful loss of human life.

Was it too late, he asked, to arrest this "inhuman" assault on the Hungarian people, so that they could lead their own lives in peace and independence?

Australia Backs U.S. Proposals

E. Ronald Walker (Australia) said the situation in Hungary had developed "in a most deplorable fashion." The events had "unraveled ahead of the time-table the Council had set itself." When the Council had last met, it had been encouraged by news of negotiations.

Now, he said, violence had erupted and the gallant efforts of the Hungarians to develop their life in freedom and in peaceful co-existence with the USSR, had come near "a brutal end." Reports said that the Hungarian Chief of Staff and the Defence Minister, who had

The people of Hungary were passing through "bitter days," he said. "Massacres" could occur anew, the killing of women and children, and all this in one of the most beautiful cities of the world, now being turned into a shambles as a result of "barbaric oppression."

If a unanimous vote in the Security Council were not obtainable, said Mr. Belaunde, then the emergency session of the General Assembly must "mobilize all the moral forces of the world" in support of the great struggle of the Hungarian people for freedom and independence.

China Supports Immediate Action

T. F. Tsiang (China), found himself in complete agreement with previous speakers. They must not waste precious time. This was the time for action.

A few hours ago he would have been prepared to vote in favor of the United States resolution, but now it seemed "too weak," he said. There were several changes that should be made, but now, in view of the urgency, he would make only one amendment to make the first operative paragraph read, "Calls upon the government of the USSR to desist forthwith from making war on the government and people of Hungary and from any form of intervention in the internal affairs of Hungary."

Fernand Van Langenhove (Belgium) said the situation was clear and did not call for speeches. The Security Council was faced with a "flagrant aggression" at a time when it had been assured that negotiations were going on. The duty of the Security Council was clear, it could not delay its intervention any longer. The least the Security Council could do was to vote immediately on the United States resolution.

France Favors U.S. Resolution

Louis De Guiringaud (France) said events had unfortunately borne out the fears he had expressed here a few years ago. The situation was even more tragic than at the time of the Czechoslovak coup, for now many thousands of people were being killed. It was no longer the fate of a regime that was at stake but the life of a people.

He urged the Council to adopt the United States resolution.

Speaking as representative of Iran, Mr. Entezam, Council president, associated himself with those who had deplored the grave news from Hungary. He hoped that the U.S. resolution would open the way out of tyranny for the Hungarian people.

Arkady A. Sobolev (USSR) said his delegation had no new information about the latest events in Hungary, he would consider it right to postpone further consideration of the question. However, regrettably the majority of the Council had chosen a different way to proceed.

The first democratic achievement in Hungary had not been to the liking of reactionary elements, he said. These elements had succeeded in attracting some sections of the workers who had been misled by propaganda.

These reactionary elements could not have acted without the aid of the "subversive activities" of the West.

Soviet troops were in Hungary under that treaty and were aiding in combating counter-revolutionary elements. This served the interests of peace and security. They were the answer to the militarization of Western Germany. Interference in the internal affairs of Hungary by the United Nations would have "grave consequences" for which the three Western powers would bear responsibility. Their move was aimed at diverting attention from the Middle East by forcing the Security Council to deal with the "provocatory item" on Hungary.

Mr. Lodge (United States) said regarding the Soviet representative's charges against the United States for its activities regarding Hungary, that whereas the United States aimed to fill the people's stomachs with food, the Soviet Union's program was apparently to "fill them with lead."

Mr. Lodge hoped the representative of China would not insist on his amendment.

Mr. Tsiang (China) said for the sake of unanimity and to save time, he would not press his amendment.

Mr. Lodge thanked Mr. Tsiang for his co-operation.

Sir Pierson Dixon (United Kingdom) said the Soviet representative was trying to make out that the United Kingdom, the United States and France had brought up this matter to divert attention from the Middle East. That remarked Sir Pierson, was "quite untrue and remarkably cynical."

There was no comparison between the two cases, he declared. The Soviet Union was trying to gain domination over Hungary and its people whereas the "police action" of the United Kingdom and France was aimed at restoration of order and safeguarding of the Suez Canal.

Mr. Sobolev (USSR) said Sir Pierson Dixon had spoken of "cynicism." In this connection, he would like to ask him what rights of the Egyptian people was the British Air Force defending by attacking populated places in Egypt, destroying the fruits of the people's labor and killing civilian persons?

Yugoslav Envoy Without Instructions

Joza Britelj (Yugoslavia) said he had made every effort to contact his government by telephone to obtain instructions but so far had not been successful. His government's position in favor of the independence of peoples and non-interference in the internal affairs of states was well known.

However, he said, on a question of such grave concern to his government, all would understand that he could not act without instructions and so could not participate in the vote. He would like to record his vote later.

The President said of course the representative of Yugoslavia would be able to make a statement to this effect the next time. He asked if the representative of Hungary had anything to add to his previous statement.

Janos Szabo (Hungary) said he had not been able to contact his capital, "unofficially" he had however, learned that a new government had been formed under Janos Kadar.

The President said the Council would now pass to the vote on the United States resolution.

The vote was nine in favor to one against (U.S.S.R.) with Yugoslavia not participating. Since the negative vote had been cast by a permanent member of the Council, the resolution was not adopted, the President said.

Move to Call General Assembly

special session of the General Assembly be called to make appropriate recommendations.

Mr. Sobolev (U.S.S.R.) said he had already said that consideration of the Hungarian question in the Security Council was not justified and was interference into the internal affairs of Hungary. The trouble about this was that it would further aggravate a situation which was already complicated enough. The move was aimed at worsening the situation in Hungary.

Those who were responsible for the aggression against Egypt were "ill at ease" and naturally they wished to erect a smoke-screen around this matter, and they had found one in the situation in Hungary.

Of course, Mr. Sobolev concluded, he would vote against the United States motion.

Avoids Stand On Substance

Mr. Britelj, (Yugoslavia) said his delegation would vote in favor of the proposal to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly, without taking a stand on the substance.

The proposal was adopted by a vote of 10 in favor to one against (U.S.S.R.). (The time was 5:20 a.m.)

The President then called on the Secretary-General for a statement.

The Secretary-General recalled that last Wednesday he had made a statement in the Security Council on the role of the Secretary-General and the stand he had to take. Perhaps it was unnecessary, but he wished nevertheless to declare that his statement applied also to this case.

Mr. Lodge, (United States), asked when the Secretary-General planned to call the emergency special session of the General Assembly.

The Secretary-General said he thought he could circulate a report in compliance with the request of the General Assembly at 6 p.m. yesterday. The General Assembly could then meet at 8 p.m.

The President adjourned the meeting at 5:25 a.m.

Board Decertifies Steel Union Local

A certificate of recognition held by Local 4794, United Steel Workers of America, covering employees of the Sullivan Consolidated Mines in northern Quebec has been revoked by the Quebec Labor Relations Board, it was learned today.

The board also decided there was no reason to intervene in the case of employees whose dismissal has been protested by the union. The board ruled that the evidence showed that union activity was not the cause of dismissal.

The first ever held by the General Assembly was opened on Nov. 1 to consider the situation in the Middle East.

The Assembly session was requested after a United States draft resolution on the situation in Hungary failed adoption in the Security Council because of the negative vote of a permanent member. The vote was 9 in favor, 1 against (USSR) with Yugoslavia not participating in the vote.

The United States proposal (Doc. S/2730 Rev.1) would have had the Security Council call upon the Government of the USSR to "desist forthwith from any form of intervention, particularly armed intervention, in the internal affairs of Hungary." Call upon the USSR to "cease the introduction of additional armed forces into Hungary and to withdraw all of its forces without delay from Hungarian territory," and affirm "the right of the Hungarian people to a government responsive to its national aspirations."

It also would have requested the Secretary-General to explore, with the heads of appropriate specialized agencies, the needs of the Hungarian people for food, medicine and other aid, and would have requested all UN members and humanitarian organizations to cooperate in making supplies available.

In the debate preceding the vote, statements were made by all members and a brief statement was made by János Szabó (Hungary).

Y. Tsang (China), suggested an amendment to the United States draft resolution but to save time and for the sake of humanity, did not press for a vote.

At the end of the meeting Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld recalled that last Wednesday he had made a statement in the Security Council on his views on the role of the Secretary-General and the stand he had to take. Perhaps it was unnecessary, he said, but he wished nevertheless to declare that his statement applied also to this case.

Objection By Soviet

The meeting yesterday was opened by the Iranian Ambassador Nasrallah Entezam (Iran), at 2:18 a.m.

He pleaded the provisional agenda before the Council he added that the agenda was approved, noting the objection of the Soviet representative.

János Szabó (Hungary) took his seat at the council table.

Henry Cabot Lodge (United States) said that if there were a threat to the United Nations action was a matter of life or death for an entire nation, this was it. If there ever was a threat to the peace, this was it.

All here knew of the appeal of Imre Nagy, Prime Minister of Hungary, for the help of the world, "while his capital is burning." Budapest said Mr. Lodge is surrounded by a thousand Soviet tanks, firing phosphorus shells into the city "to burn it out." Radio Budapest, between news bulletins, kept playing the Hungarian national anthem, which contained the words, "Here you live and here you must die."

Pravda now called Mr. Nagy "an accomplice of the reactionary forces," Mr. Lodge went on.

Condemn Lack of Note

A few hours ago the Soviet representative had said here he could confirm that negotiations between the Soviet Union and Hungary were going on.

By the withdrawal of Soviet troops, Mr. Lodge recalled, in the light of what had happened, it seemed to him a statement remarkable for its "lack of candor and indifference to human suffering."

Shortly after midnight, the United States representative had requested a meeting of the Security Council to deal with this "fiasco" of the Hungarian people.

Five minutes later, the news, so what they did here was quickly known to the Hungarians, said Mr. Lodge.

He recalled his statement earlier that the United States Legion in Budapest had reported the city under such heavy attack that the staff had had to take refuge in a basement. He had just been informed that Cardinal Mindszenty and his aides had presented themselves at the offices of the American Legation and been given refuge at their request.

The good intentions of the U.S.S.R. and termed all who, like Cuba, had said that "the U.S.S.R. is a 'hanger-on' to civilization" as "hanger-ons."

The Soviet representative had stated here that negotiations with Hungary were going on and in the General Assembly he had called for respect for the right of self-determination while an "armed coup" against the Hungarian government was being engineered by Soviet troops. This was "a matter of shame" for the U.S.S.R. and only one amendment to the part of the civilized world.

Mr. Ninco Fortomoni quoted a United Press report stating that Budapest had been captured and Mr. Nagy taken prisoner. He called for an immediate vote on the United States resolution and in the highly probable case that Mr. Sobolev cast a veto, the emergency special session of the General Assembly must be called to meet today.

He hoped that all those who had in recent days in the General Assembly, so eloquently called for the right of the Hungarian people to a government responsive to its national aspirations, would join this time to condemn the U.S.S.R. on whose behalf the latest events would always remain a "permanent and shameful blot."

Parson Dixon (United Kingdom) said that at times the situation in Hungary during this past week had seemed confused, but one thing was clear: there had been "a revolt of the whole Hungarian people against Soviet domination."

Now came the latest "deplorable" news, he said. "The situation had become more tragic than at the time of the Czechoslovak coup, for now many thousands of people were being killed, and there was no longer the state of a regime that was at least a life of a people."

He urged the Council to adopt the United States resolution.

Speaking as representative of France, Mr. Entezam, Council President, associated himself with those who had deplored the grave news from Hungary. He hoped that the U.S. resolution would open the way out of tyranny for the Hungarian people.

Akady A. Sobolev (USSR) said his delegation had no new information about the latest events in Hungary, he would consider it right to postpone further consideration of the question. However, regretfully the majority of the Council had chosen a different way to proceed.

The great democratic achievement in Hungary had not been in the linking of reactionary elements, he said. These elements had succeeded in attracting some sections of the workers who had been misled by propaganda.

These reactionary elements could not have acted without the aid of the "subversive activity" of Western circles. He recalled that he had earlier mentioned the 1951 Mutual Security Act in the United States in this connection.

A thoroughly planned and armed underground had been formed, led by former Fascist officers, Mr. Sobolev said. The Nagy Government openly adopted a reactionary, Fascist position, aimed at restoration of the old regime. A regime of terror against workers had prevailed. Armed bands had attacked government institutions to murder officials and had destroyed cultural monuments, like the Budapest Museum of History.

The representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, France and others had referred to the presence of Soviet troops in Hungary, he went on. This Warsaw "Treaty was the basis for the relationship between the USSR and the peoples' democracies.

France Favors U.S. Resolution

Louis De Guiringaud (France) said events had unfolded but so far had not been more tragic than at the time of the Czechoslovak coup. He hoped that the U.S. resolution would open the way out of tyranny for the Hungarian people.

Speaking as representative of France, Mr. Entezam, Council President, associated himself with those who had deplored the grave news from Hungary. He hoped that the U.S. resolution would open the way out of tyranny for the Hungarian people.

Akady A. Sobolev (USSR) said his delegation had no new information about the latest events in Hungary, he would consider it right to postpone further consideration of the question. However, regretfully the majority of the Council had chosen a different way to proceed.

The great democratic achievement in Hungary had not been in the linking of reactionary elements, he said. These elements had succeeded in attracting some sections of the workers who had been misled by propaganda.

These reactionary elements could not have acted without the aid of the "subversive activity" of Western circles. He recalled that he had earlier mentioned the 1951 Mutual Security Act in the United States in this connection.

A thoroughly planned and armed underground had been formed, led by former Fascist officers, Mr. Sobolev said. The Nagy Government openly adopted a reactionary, Fascist position, aimed at restoration of the old regime. A regime of terror against workers had prevailed. Armed bands had attacked government institutions to murder officials and had destroyed cultural monuments, like the Budapest Museum of History.

Australia Backs U.S. Proposals

Ronald Walker (Australia) said the situation in Hungary had developed "in a most deplorable fashion." The events had "marched ahead of the time-table the Council had set itself." When the Council had last met, it had been encouraged by news of negotiations.

Now, he said, violence had erupted and the gallant efforts of the Hungarians to develop their life in freedom and in peaceful coexistence with the U.S.S.R. had come near to a final end.

Reports said that the Hungarian chief of Staff and the Defence Minister, who had come to negotiate with the Russians, "have not returned" and had been apparently taken prisoner by the very people they had negotiated with.

The Security Council could do nothing less than adopt the United States resolution and thus possibly bring about a more reasonable Soviet attitude with regard to Hungary, whose only crime seemed to be that it had frontiers with the USSR, Mr. Walker declared.

Peru Charges 'Russian Crime'

Victor Andres Belaunde (Peru) charged that the USSR was "committing a great crime" and a "serious mistake" in trying to revive the hegemony of Stalin's time. It seemed to ignore the fact that one could not fight with success "the invincible forces of Justice."

Immediate Action

T. T. Tsang (China) found himself in complete agreement with previous speakers. They must not waste precious time. This was their time for action. A few hours ago he would have been prepared to vote in favor of the United States resolution, but now it seemed "too weak," he said. There were several chances that should be made, but now it seemed "too weak," he said. There were several chances that should be made, but now it seemed "too weak," he said.

Yugoslav Envoy Without Instructions

Mr. Stojanovic (Yugoslavia) said he had made every effort to contact his government by telephone to obtain instructions, but so far had not been successful. His government's position in favor of the independence of peoples and non-interference in the internal affairs of states was well known.

However, he said, on a question of such grave concern to his government, all would understand that he could not act without instructions and so could not participate in the vote. He would like to record his vote later.

The President said of course the representative of Yugoslavia would be able to make a statement to this effect the next time. He asked if the representative of Hungary had anything to add to his previous statement.

János Szabó (Hungary) said he had not been able to contact his capital, "unofficially" he had, however, learned that a new government had been formed under János Kadar.

The President said the Council would now pass in the vote on the United States resolution. The vote was nine in favor, one against (U.S.S.R.) with Yugoslavia not participating. Since the negative vote had been cast by a permanent member of the Council, the resolution was not adopted, the President said.

Move to Call General Assembly

Mr. Lodge (United States) said the U.S.S.R. had added another veto to the list of more than 80 by which it had thwarted the Security Council. At this time Soviet tanks were annihilating the Hungarian patriots. This was no time to temporize.

He moved that an emergency

Substance

Mr. Britel (Yugoslavia) said his delegation would vote in favor of the proposal to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly, with substance.

The proposal was adopted by a vote of 10 in favor to one against (U.S.S.R.). (The time was 5:20 a.m.)

The President then called on the Secretary-General for a statement.

The Secretary-General recalled that last Wednesday he had made a statement in the Security Council on the role of the Secretary-General and the stand he had to take. Perhaps it was unnecessary, but he wished nevertheless to declare that his statement applied also to this case.

Mr. Lodge (United States) asked when the Secretary-General planned to call the emergency special session of the General Assembly.

The Secretary-General said he thought he could schedule a report in compliance with the request of the General Assembly at 6:30 p.m. The General Assembly could then meet at 8 p.m.

The President adjourned the meeting at 5:25 a.m.

Board Decertifies Steel Union Local

A certificate of recognition held by Local 4794, United Steel Workers of America, comprising employees of the Sullivan Coalfields Mine in northern Quebec, has been revoked by the Quebec Labor Relations Board, it was learned today.

The board also denied there was no reason to intervene in the case of employees whose dismissal has been protested by the union. The board ruled that the evidence showed that union activity was not the cause of dismissal.



Hungarian Mother Prays for Her Dead Son

A mother lights a candle beside the flag-covered body of her son in Budapest's Republic Square. In background are bodies of two members of the political police. The three men were killed in fighting that took place the day before All Saints Day in the Hungarian capital.



Hungarian Refugees Cross Into Austria

A tractor pulls a wagonload of Hungarian refugees across the Hungarian-Austrian border near Klingenberg as Russian forces struck in heavy numbers to quell the anti-Russian revolt.

Hungarian Trade Pact Unsigned

The Star's Ottawa Bureau
OTTAWA, Nov. 5 — The Hungarian trade delegation in Ottawa for a month has left without the signing of a completed trade pact, it was learned today.

Leader of the delegation, Tibor Barabas, director of the Hungarian Ministry of Trade, left by air for Paris Friday night, an official of the Hungarian section of the Polish mission here said today. An external affairs department official said the pact could be signed in Europe by Canadian and Hungarian representatives if that seemed desirable later.

He did not know whether Mr. Barabas had completed any deals with private grain traders whom he met in Canada.

Those who met him here described Mr. Barabas as "a shrewd businessman, an old-time wheat trader well known in the grain business in prewar days." They found him "strictly a business man" rather than a Communist party man.

Signing of the trade treaty became impossible owing to the situation in Hungary. Canada wanted to wait and see if whatever government was established there was one it wanted to do business with.

Rally Urges UN Police For Hungary

Montreal's Hungarian community proposed yesterday that the United Nations send a police force into Hungary to suppress the Russian invasion and prevent further bloodshed.

The proposal to send a UN police force to Hungary, made by Alexandre Guillet and other speakers, was loudly acclaimed by a Relief Fund rally. A resolution embodying the proposal was to be drafted later.

About 2,500 Hungarians at the rally heard from their religious and lay leaders about the "massacre" now going on in their homeland. Speeches, interrupted by news announcements, were made in Hungarian, English and French.

There are about 10,000 Hungarians in Montreal, many living in the Park Extension area.

Rev. Norman A. McMurray, president of the Hull-Ottawa Conference of the United Church of Canada, donated a \$5,000 cheque to the Fund.

"As we meet here a fierce battle is raging in Budapest," said Rev. Michael Feher, pastor of the Hungarian United Church announcing the donation.

"Blood and tears are flowing freely and the death toll is rising. The people are resisting barbarous aggression for their freedom as well as for yours.

"Despite the tremendous odds of this struggle, we firmly believe the blood of the magyar heroes is not being shed in vain."

Rev. N. Horvath, pastor of Our Lady of Hungary Church, and Rev. Stephen Barbelly, said no society should be permitted to be based on cruelty and injustice.

Alexandre Guillet suggested the Hungarians set up a propaganda machine to show "how Communism is no longer a myth, but a form of tyranny that must be overthrown."

Word that U.S. President Eisenhower had wired Soviet Premier Bulganin asking him to withdraw his troops from Hungary was received with prolonged appla...

Russ
Coun
wit
UN
I
UN
Nov.
met
emer
const
gatory
take
today
This
speci
The
eral
Nov.
in t
sions
"uni
of t
Nov.
TI
cial
Hen
Stat
term
peac
prov
by
agai
was
tion
gary
Coun
vote
(US
favo
with
ing
Bril
had
from
T
wou
Coun
mer
fort
tery
inte
fair
the
duc
fops
wit
out
rito
the
ern
tion
It
the
plot
pria
nee
for
sup
que
hun
co-c
ava
T
the
teq
R
ser
er
T
to
the
Cot
era
sis



Russia's Arkady Sobolev lifts his hand at yesterday's early morning session of the UN Security Council to veto U.S. resolution asking the Council to order Russia to stop sending troops into Hungary and to withdraw those already there. The Council met at the request of U.S.

delegate Henry Cabot Lodge, right, who introduced the resolution. In centre is Britain's Sir Pierson Dixon. Members of the Council then voted to take the matter to the General Assembly, which is not subject to the veto.

UN Over-rides Russian Veto

Hungary Invasion Goes To Assembly

Special to The Star
 UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 5.—The General Assembly met yesterday afternoon in emergency special session to consider the situation in Hungary pursuant to the decision taken in the early hours of today by the Security Council. This is the second emergency special session called this week. The first ever held by the General Assembly was opened on Nov. 1 to consider the situation in the Middle East. Both sessions were called under the "uniting-for-peace" resolution of the General Assembly of Nov. 3.

The second emergency special session was requested by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., United States, to deal with what he termed "a brutal breach of the peace." His motion was approved by the Security Council by 10 votes in favor and 1 against (USSR). The request was made after a U.S. resolution on the situation in Hungary failed of adoption in the Council because of the negative vote of a permanent member (USSR). The vote was 9 in favor and 1 against (USSR) with Yugoslavia not participating in the vote because, as Joza Brlic explained, his delegation had not received instructions from the Yugoslav Government.

The United States proposal would have had the Security Council call upon the government of the USSR to "desist forthwith from any form of intervention, particularly armed intervention, in the internal affairs of Hungary"; call upon the USSR to "cease the introduction of additional armed forces into Hungary and to withdraw all of its forces without delay from Hungarian territory, and affirm 'the right of the Hungarian people to a government responsive to its national aspirations.'"

Needs
 It also would have requested the Secretary-General to explore, with the heads of appropriate specialized agencies, the needs of the Hungarian people for food, medicine and other supplies; and would have requested all UN members and humanitarian organizations to co-operate in making supplies available.

The meeting was opened by the President, Rudecindo Ortega (Chile), at 4:31 p.m. Representatives Rose and observed a minute of silent prayer or meditation.

The President drew attention to Doc. A/3280, a letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General, notifying him of the decision of the Council to call an emergency special Assembly on the situation in Hungary.

Cordier, execu-

diverting attention from the aggression against Egypt, Mr. Sobolev charged. The Western powers, including the United States, wanted to gain time to permit Anglo-French troops to land in Egypt.

Mr. Sobolev expressed the conviction that the General Assembly would put an end to these activities.

The President said that under Rule 23, three delegations could speak in favor of inclusion of an item and three against. He asked of there was any objection to this procedure. There was none.

Peace Treaty 'Clearly Violated'

E. Ronald Walker — (Australia) — did not consider as valid the Soviet argument that the United Nations could not intervene in this case because of domestic jurisdiction. Clauses "for the protection of the Hungarian people" had been inserted in the peace treaty. It was the Warsaw Pact — not the peace treaty — that the Soviet representative had invoked in justifying the Soviet action, the representative of Australia noted.

There had been a clear violation of the peace treaty, and violating the terms of the treaty did not become a domestic matter merely because the action took place within the borders of one state.

The Hungarian problem was not a domestic issue, but a matter for the United Nations, Mr. Walker argued.

D. F. Sole (Union of South Africa) recalled that the Soviet representative, in objecting to the agenda, had invoked Article 2 (7) of the Charter. The South African delegation had repeatedly protested at General Assembly sessions against interference into matters within its domestic jurisdiction. It was therefore particularly careful in weighing all motions.

His delegation was "thoroughly satisfied," however, that Article 2 (7) was not applicable in the present case. The item actually should be entitled "External Interference in the Internal Affairs of Hungary." He based his support for the item on Article 2 (4) of the Charter which called upon UN members to refrain from threat or use of force. It was clear that such force had been applied to Hungary.

Soviet Arguments 'Not Convincing'

The counter arguments of the Soviet representative, he said, were not convincing. Only a few hours ago the Soviet government had negotiated with the Nagy government.

The president then put to the vote the inclusion of the

force" could not indefinitely suppress the will of a people. "The disintegration of the Stalinist empire" could not be checked in this way.

The representative of Peru hoped that the General Assembly would be able to do something for the Hungarian people, who had become the very symbol of freedom and democracy.

Norway Urges Free Hungary

Hans Engen (Norway) said during these troubled days one had a feeling "of almost physical pain" from being "thrown from rejoicing to death." The Norwegian people had watched the events in Hungary with hope, but also with apprehension, as to the "price of freedom."

The USSR, he said, "is a mighty state" and certainly had the power to suppress the Hungarian people. But it also had the power to give them freedom.

The Soviet government had spoken warmly from this rostrum about the freedom of the peoples of North Africa. He hoped that the Soviet government would also have at heart "the freedom of the dependent peoples of Europe," to choose the path of freedom.

As the representative of a neighbor of the USSR, Mr. Engen appealed to the USSR to choose the path of freedom. All peoples desired peace and peaceful co-existence. But the main contribution in this field must come from the USSR, he concluded.

U.S. Reports

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (United States) said that at dawn this morning Soviet forces had begun attacking Budapest and other Hungarian cities. Soviet artillery was reported to be firing incendiary phosphorus shells into centres of population — to burn buildings to shells and burn the flesh of innocent civilians. Prime Minister Nagy had appealed for United Nations help "and we can understand it."

The Soviet actions in the past days provided "a sickening picture of duplicity and double-dealing." Mr. Lodge went on: "The Soviet representative here had praised peace and spoken 'with horror' of bloodshed in the Middle East. All here who really were struggling to restore peace in the Middle East would 'never forget' that unutterable cynicism."

Mr. Lodge (United States) then reviewed the events of the past few days. The Soviet Union, at first praising Prime Minister Nagy, had turned on him and called him an accomplice of the west. "What had happened in that brief time? Was it that Nagy wanted to

men" had proclaimed themselves as a government in Hungary. There has been no passage of governmental authority to this "puppet clique" the United States representative declared.

Mr. Lodge then introduced a draft resolution which he hoped would be put to the vote promptly. It was aimed at security speedy action to deal with this grave situation. Calling on the Soviet Union to stop its action was not enough, he believed. The General Assembly also had to call for a direct investigation of the situation in Hungary. If they failed to act, it would constitute a "betrayal" of the Hungarian people, who had "fought so fiercely for their freedom and independence in these anguished days."

The United Nations must mobilize its resources to aid them. At this point, a message was handed to Mr. Lodge on the rostrum.

Message Received From Eisenhower

He told the assembly he had just received a message from President Eisenhower, which he then read to the assembly.

President Eisenhower had said that the world, which had felt so "uplifted" only a few days ago at the news that the Soviet Union planned to withdraw its troops from Hungary, now felt "corresponding shock and dismay" at what had happened.

President Eisenhower had met yesterday with the Secretary of State (Mr. Dulles) at Walter Reed hospital, and with the Acting Secretary of State, to discuss ways and means of dealing with the situation. He had sent an urgent message to Soviet Prime Minister Bulganin.

President Eisenhower had added that there had also been a thorough review of the Middle East situation, seeking the groundwork for a constructive solution.

Action Demanded By Argentinean

Anibal Osvaldo Olivieri (Argentina) said he was participating in this debate with "deep emotion." The United Nations must do its duty so that peoples in need would not feel abandoned.

A people with a thousand-year-old history was clamoring for freedom which a great power was denying it, he said. After World War II this great power had "capitalized on its triumphs" by subjugating many nations.

"Now or never" must be the guiding words for UN action in the case of Hungary, Mr. Olivieri declared. Argentina had

There were difficulties in Hungary that still existed, questions that had not been resolved, he said. Taking advantage of this, "counter-revolutionary Fascist elements" had taken up arms against the legitimate Hungarian People's government. They had succeeded in deluding some of the workers by their propaganda. "This reactionary underground" had been "helped and encouraged," he said by the activities of the Western powers, particularly the United States.

The "reactionary" forces had carried out "a bloody terror" against the workers in Hungary. Mr. Sobolev went on, Buildings and national monuments were destroyed. On the request of the Hungarian people's government, Soviet forces had intervened to help restore order.

Nagy Government Scored By Sobolev

The Imre Nagy government had shown itself to be "an accomplice of the reactionary forces," said the Soviet representative. Disorder had continued. "Chaos" reigned throughout the land. A new workers' and peasants' government had taken over, and had appealed for the aid of Soviet troops in suppressing counter-revolutionary riots," he said. Latest reports said that order was being restored and that the workers were supporting the removal of Nagy and the constitution of the new workers' and peasants' government.

There could be no doubt, Mr. Sobolev went on, of the reasons why this "so-called" Hungarian government had been brought up here, over the objections of the legitimate Hungarian government. Those pressing the matter here were not interested in the rights of the Hungarian people. They wanted to restore "the past rotten capitalist regime" in Hungary, and were seeking to support "the anti-popular elements acting against the legitimate government." They also wanted to divert the attention of public opinion from their "merciless suppression" of the peoples seeking independence in Algeria, Malaya, Cyprus and other places in Asia and Africa.

Domestic Concern Soviet Claims

This was a domestic concern of the Hungarian people, who should be given an opportunity to settle their own affairs, he said.

The United States statement just heard here represented "a direct incitement of the Fascist element in Hungary to continue their dark subversive activities against the Hungarian people and their legitimate government," he asserted. There was a "crazy" attempt on the part of



Russia's Arkady Sobolev lifts his hand at yesterday's early morning session of the UN Security Council to veto U.S. resolution asking the Council to order Russia to stop sending troops into Hungary and to withdraw those already there. The Council met at the request of U.S.

delegate Henry Cabot Lodge, right, who introduced the resolution. In centre is Britain's Sir Pierson Dixon. Members of the Council then voted to take the matter to the General Assembly, which is not subject to the veto.

UN Overrides Russian Veto

Hungary Invasion Goes To Assembly

Special to The Star
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 5—The General Assembly met yesterday afternoon in emergency special session to consider the situation in Hungary pursuant to the decision taken in the early hours of today by the Security Council. This is the second emergency special session called this week. The first ever held by the General Assembly was opened on Nov. 1 to consider the situation in the Middle East. Both sessions were called under the "uniting-for-peace" resolution of the General Assembly of Nov. 3.

The second emergency special session was requested by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., United States, to deal with what he termed "a brutal breach of the peace." His motion was approved by the Security Council by 10 votes in favor and 1 against (USSR). The request was made after a U.S. resolution on the situation in Hungary failed of adoption in the Council because of the negative vote of a permanent member (USSR). The vote was 9 in favor and 1 against (USSR) with Yugoslavia not participating in the vote because, as Joza Brlic explained, his delegation had not received instructions from the Yugoslav Government.

The United States proposal would have had the Security Council call upon the government of the USSR to "desist forthwith from any form of intervention, particularly armed intervention, in the internal affairs of Hungary"; call upon the USSR to "cease the introduction of additional armed forces"; and, as consideration of the question would be a "crisis violation" of Article 2 (7) of the Charter. He regretted that the majority of the Security Council, in violation of the Charter, had proceeded in a different fashion, in spite of the categorical protest of the legitimate Hungarian government.

As to the communications from Imre Nagy, he continued, they had no validity as they had come from an "unconstitutional" source. A new cabinet had been formed which contained several members of the Nagy government, which had "remained faithful" to democratic principles. The new cabinet had notified the Security Council that it disavowed all letters which had emanated from the Nagy government.

The Western powers, by "forcing" this item on the General Assembly, aimed at

diverting attention from the aggression against Egypt. Mr. Sobolev charged. The Western powers, including the United States, wanted to gain time to permit Anglo-French troops to land in Egypt.

Mr. Sobolev expressed the conviction that the General Assembly would put an end to these activities.

The President said that under Rule 23, three delegations could speak in favor of inclusion of an item and three against. He asked if there was any objection to this procedure. There was none.

Peace Treaty 'Clearly Violated'

E. Ronald Walker — (Australia) — did not consider as valid the Soviet argument that the United Nations could not intervene in this case because of domestic jurisdiction. Clauses "for the protection of the Hungarian people" had been inserted in the peace treaty. It was the Warsaw Pact — not the peace treaty — that the Soviet representative had invoked in justifying the Soviet action, the representative of Australia noted.

There had been a clear violation of the peace treaty, and violating the terms of the treaty did not become a domestic matter merely because the action took place within the borders of one state.

The Hungarian problem was not a domestic issue, but a matter for the United Nations, Mr. Walker argued.

D. F. Sole (Union of South Africa) recalled that the Soviet representative had "obscured" much, said Mr. Belaunde.

'NOT AUTHORIZED BY WARSAW PACT'

Continuing, the representative of Peru remarked that the Warsaw Pact did not authorize the stationing of Soviet troops on Hungarian territory for any other purpose than mutual defence. The Warsaw Pact, "an imitation of the NATO treaty," categorically prohibited Soviet intervention in Hungary's internal affairs. But legal points were meaningless in view of the "confession" of the Soviet representative, he said.

What could the General Assembly do in the face of this "terrible crime" against the Hungarian people, this "slaughter of thousands and thousands?" He asked. It was an "error" as well as a crime, Mr. Belaunde thought, for "temporary superiority" of

force" could not indefinitely suppress the will of a people. "The disintegration of the Stalin empire" could not be checked in this way.

The representative of Peru hoped that the General Assembly would be able to do something for the Hungarian people, who had become the very symbol of freedom and democracy.

Norway Urges Free Hungary

Hans Engen (Norway) said during these troubled days one had a feeling "of almost physical pain" from being "thrown from rejoicing to death." The Norwegian people had watched the events in Hungary with hope, but also with apprehension, as to the "price of freedom."

The USSR, he said, "is a mighty state" and certainly had the power to suppress the Hungarian people. But it also had the power to give them freedom.

The Soviet government had spoken warmly from this rostrum about the freedom of the peoples of North Africa. He hoped that the Soviet government would also have at heart "the freedom of the dependent peoples of Europe."

As the representative of a neighbor of the USSR, Mr. Engen appealed to the USSR to choose the path of freedom. All peoples desired peace and peaceful co-existence. But the main contribution in this field must come from the USSR, he concluded.

men" had proclaimed themselves as a government in Hungary. There has been no passage of governmental authority to this "puppet clique", the United States representative declared.

Mr. Lodge then introduced a draft resolution which he hoped would be put to the vote promptly. It was aimed at security speedy action to deal with this grave situation. Calling on the Soviet Union to stop its action was not enough, he believed. The General Assembly also had to call for a direct investigation of the situation in Hungary. If they failed to act, it would constitute a "betrayal" of the Hungarian people, who had "fought so fiercely for their freedom and independence in these anguished days." The United Nations must mobilize its resources to aid them.

At this point, a message was handed to Mr. Lodge on the rostrum.

Message Received From Eisenhower

He told the assembly he had just received a message from President Eisenhower, which he then read to the assembly.

President Eisenhower had said that the world, which had felt so "uplifted" only a few days ago at the news that the Soviet Union planned to withdraw its troops from Hungary, now felt "corresponding shock and dismay" at what had happened.

President Eisenhower had met yesterday with the Secretary of State (Mr. Dulles) at Walter Reed hospital, and with

There were difficulties in Hungary that still existed, questions that had not been resolved, he said. Taking advantage of this, "counter-revolutionary Fascist elements" had taken up arms against the legitimate Hungarian People's government. They had succeeded in deluding some of the workers by their propaganda. "This reactionary underground" had been "helped and encouraged," he said by the activities of the Western powers, particularly the United States.

The "reactionary" forces had carried out "a bloody terror" against the workers in Hungary. Mr. Sobolev went on. Buildings and national monuments were destroyed. On the request of the Hungarian people's government, Soviet forces had intervened to help restore order.

Nagy Government Sored By Sobolev

The Imre Nagy government had shown itself to be "an accomplice of the reactionary forces," said the Soviet representative. "Disorder" had continued. "Chaos" reigned throughout the land. "A new workers' and peasants' government" had taken over, and had appealed for the aid of Soviet troops in suppressing counter-revolutionary riots," he said. Latest reports said that order was being restored and that the workers were supporting the removal of Nagy and the constitution of the new workers' and peasants' government.

There could be no doubt, Mr. Sobolev went on, of the reasons why this "so-called" Hungarian government had been brought up



Map of Hungary shows where Russian tanks, planes and infantry are over-running the country as they enter from other Russian satellites.

UN Supervision

Smaller World Powers To Form Police Force

(Continued from Page 9)

socialist countries on a basis of complete equality and non-interference in domestic affairs; improvement in the standard of living, and negotiations with the Soviet Union on the presence of Soviet troops in Hungary.

Concluding, Mr. Sobolev said they must give the Hungarian people an opportunity to build their future and overcome their difficulties.

The Soviet Union, he said, emphatically opposed any attempt to foist a United Nations decision on this question, which would constitute interference in Hungary's domestic affairs.

The President announced that the meeting of the first emergency special session on the Middle East originally scheduled for 8 p.m. would now take place at 9 p.m.

Jose Felix de Lequerica (Spain) recalled that his government, immediately upon receipt of the first reports about the invasion of Hungary, had cabled the Secretary-General demanding intervention by the United Nations.

The Soviet representative had from this rostrum spoken "a lot of nonsense" about alleged counter-revolutionaries in Hungary. He said Hungary had a long history of freedom. The fact that the representative of the USSR had proclaimed here the program of the Hungarian government confirmed that it had been taken over by the USSR.

Mr. de Lequerica expressed "fervent support" for the United States draft resolution. It was an "excellent" resolution couched in "resolute" terms.

Perhaps not only UN observers but also UN armed forces should be dispatched, he suggested. This was not a formal proposal, he noted.

Lester B. Pearson (Canada) said that notwithstanding the words of the Soviet delegate, Hungary had been invaded. "This is a sad and desolate moment," he declared. The people of Hungary had been "betrayed." For 10 years all efforts had been bent to crush national feelings in Hungary and other eastern European countries.

As simultaneous interpretation broke down again, Mr. Pearson observed: "At least the machinery is impartial."

'Great Betrayal'

Says Pearson

The "mass of people's democracy" was thrown off in Hungary. The Hungarian people demonstrated only a few days ago that they hated oppression, he observed. It seemed that freedom, "the dawn of a new day," would come at last to Hungary. But "then came the great betrayal."

Reinforced Soviet forces were "stamping out freedom" in Hungary. This was a betrayal of the charter, Mr. Pearson declared.

There was no need to dwell on "Soviet hypocrisy" in expressing concern for the fate of one small country, while crushing another small country. There was no parallel between the actions of countries with a long tradition of freedom, with those of dictatorial regimes.

France and the United Kingdom had promised that their actions were only temporary and they would hand over

ventions for "restoration of order," and they knew the order meant was "the order of the cemetery."

Mr. Vitetti said the United Nations must not close its ears to "the cries of a dying people" or its eyes to the black flags of the people demonstrating outside. They must take the action envisaged in the United States resolution.

Dominica Files

Strong Protest

Enrique de Marchena (Dominica Republic) said his delegation had come here to protest the rape of Hungarian freedom by the "Kremlin Communists."

When Hungary was admitted to the United Nations last year, he observed, no one could have known that in a comparatively short time Hungary would appeal to the United Nations for aid in the struggle against "Muscovite tyranny." The Soviet action in Hungary revealed the "unchangeable" face of Soviet policy.

The Dominican Republic, he said, had given refuge to a number of Hungarians who came there in search of freedom and spiritual peace. Generalissimo Trujillo had always followed the policy of "an open door for refugees from Communist oppression," as he had done in the case of victims of Nazi oppression.

The delegation of the Dominican Republic would support the United States draft resolution, Mr. de Marchena declared.

Greece Drags

Parallel to Egypt

Christian X. Palamas (Greece) expressed his country's deep regret at the events in Hungary.

Soviet forces had been used to overthrow the Hungarian Government, he said. For powerful countries, resort to force seemed to be the easiest way to accomplish their aims. But it was not always the wisest way, he observed. Greece opposed the use of violence in dealing with international problems.

The General Assembly had already adopted resolutions condemning the attacks against Egypt, Mr. Palamas observed. "If violence is bad when used against Egyptians, it can't be good when used against Hungarians." The Soviet Union had important interests in Hungary, but so did Britain and France have important interests in Egypt, and the General Assembly had still opposed their resort to violence, he declared.

Mr. Palamas said his delegation still felt that Soviet interests in Hungary could be conciliated with Hungarian freedom, and hoped the Soviet Union would in future follow that course. The Soviet Union was risking the loss of far more in the world than it was gaining by its violence in Hungary.

Never had the world situation been as dangerous and insecure, said Mr. Palamas. Three powerful countries had defied the Charter. This was a crisis for the United Nations as well.

The President proposed that this meeting adjourn at 7:30 p.m. in view of the fact that the next meeting was scheduled for 9:00 p.m. This was agreed.

would give full support to the United States draft resolution. Sir Pierson, concluding, said he hoped the General Assembly's word would not go out in vain, but would give the gallant Hungarian patriots new hope.

Belgium Seeks

Free Hungary

Fernand van Langenove (Belgium) said he was speaking also for the delegations of the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

He reviewed the recent events in Hungary.

The question was, he felt, whether a member of the United Nations could "trample underfoot" the principles of the Charter.

"We have no objection," he said, to Hungary's having friendly relations with the Soviet Union, or being Communist, or belonging to the Warsaw pact—so long as these things were with the freely expressed consent of the Hungarian people.

N.Z. Demands

Strongest Protest

Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand) said the General Assembly had turned from the situation in the Middle East "which is grave," to the situation in Hungary, "which is tragic."

New Zealand undertook yesterday to participate in a "peace force" in the Middle East, he observed.

There should be no parallels drawn, he continued, between the action of France and the United Kingdom in the Middle East, where the two countries had done what they believe to be right, and the Soviet action in Hungary, where the USSR had done what it knew to be wrong. This was demonstrated by Soviet denials and evasions, he said.

Sir Leslie said the General Assembly must protest in the strongest terms against this "brutal exercise of power."

"Who will it be tomorrow and who the day after," he asked. He did not believe that in the long run "the surge of freedom" in Hungary could be extinguished even by Soviet tanks. The USSR, by its action, had done great harm. Condemnation by the General Assembly was something even the USSR could not ignore, Sir Leslie concluded.

The President said, as certain delegations had requested that the meeting continue until 8 p.m., he would not give the floor to the next speaker.

Turkey's Envoy

Tells of 'Anguish'

Selim Sarper (Turkey) said it was "with an anguished heart" that he came here to associate his delegation with the support expressed for the suffering Hungarian people, "whose lament for liberty is being choked in blood and fire."

The Soviet Union has had a good chance to establish friendly relations with the Hungarian people, he said, but now there would be "hatred in every Hungarian heart." Was it too late to redress the wrong done? The key to that lay with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Sarper thought the least the General Assembly could do was to adopt the United States resolution by an overwhelming majority and to hope that the

Continued

dian suggestion regarding United Nations machinery.

Filipino Envoy Demands Vote

Felixberto M. Serrano (Philippines) called the events in Hungary "monstrous." He considered that the United States draft resolution "not only adequately but also faithfully" reflected the will of the General Assembly. He therefore moved closure of the debate without prejudice to explanations of vote.

The President asked, in connection with the motion just made, if the representative of France would inform the Assembly of his amendment. Otherwise they could not vote on it.

Mr. de Guiringaud (France) said operative paragraph 4 would read: "Requests the Secretary-General to investigate the situation caused by foreign intervention in Hungary, to observe directly through representatives named by him this situation, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the earliest moment, and as soon as possible suggest methods to bring an end to the foreign intervention in Hungary in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

The representative of France added that he was authorized to state that the Union of South Africa supported this amendment.

On a point of order, Henry Cabot Lodge, jr. (United States), said several representatives had spoken to him about the same amendment and in the interest of clarity he would accept the French amendment.

Because of his feeling of urgency and press reports about the terrible situation in Hungary, described as the most wanton massacre in modern times, he welcomed the closure motion of the representative of the President then put the United States resolution as amended to the vote.

A roll-call was requested.

Turkey Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelo Russian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, and USSR. Abstentions: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Absent: Hungary, Laos and Lebanon.

The President said the General Assembly would meet at 9:45 p.m., instead of 9:00 p.m. on the Middle Eastern situation.

He adjourned the meeting at 8:10 p.m.

ment. The first reports... about the invasion of Hungary... the Secretary-General... demanding intervention by the United Nations.

The Soviet representative had from this statement spoken "a lot of nonsense" about alleged counter-revolutionaries in Hungary. He said Hungary had a long history of freedom. The fact that the representative of the USSR had proclaimed here the program of the new Hungarian government confirmed that it had been taken over by the USSR.

Mr. de Laguerre expressed "arrest support" for the United States draft resolution. It was an "excellent" resolution. It was an "excellent" resolution couched in "resolute" terms.

Perhaps not only UN observers but also UN armed forces should be sent to Hungary, he suggested. This was not a formal proposal, he noted.

Lester R. Pearson (Canada) said that notwithstanding the words of the draft resolution, Hungary had been invaded. "This is a sad and desolate moment," he declared. He had been people of Hungary had been "betrayed." For 10 years all efforts had been bent to crush national feelings in Hungary and other eastern European countries.

As simultaneous interpretation broke down again, Mr. Pearson observed: "At least the machinery is impartial."

"Great Betrayal"
Says Pearson

The "mass of people's democracy" was thrown out in Hungary. The Hungarian people demonstrated only a few days ago that they hated oppression, he observed. It seemed that freedom "would come at last to Hungary. But when came the great betrayal."

Remembered Soviet forces were "stamping out freedom" in Hungary. This was a betrayal of the charter, Mr. Pearson declared.

There was no need to dwell on "Soviet hypocrisy" in expressing concern for the fate of one small country, while crushing another small country. There was no parallel between the actions of countries with a long tradition of freedom, with those of dictatorial regimes.

France and the United Kingdom had promised that their actions were only temporary and they would hand over these functions to the United Nations as soon as peace was restored. Could the Soviet representative give the same assurance as regards the operations of his military forces in Hungary, Mr. Pearson asked.

Where else could an impartial international authority come from but from the United Nations, as proposed in the United States draft resolution which requested an investigation of the situation in Hungary by the Security Council? If the U.S.S.R. did not accept this, "why did it not?" he asked.

Continuing, Mr. Pearson (Canada) declared that this was a chance for the USSR to show "that its collective security system is more than a collection of master and servants."

"We owe it to the world, we owe it to the people of Hungary, we owe it to the United Nations and freedom to condemn Soviet intervention. Perhaps at this moment we cannot do more. But surely we cannot do less," Mr. Pearson concluded.

Italy Assails
Action of Soviet

Leonardo Vitelli (Italy) said the people of Hungary were "dying for a cause—our cause."

There had been demonstrations all over Italy in support of the Hungarian people in this "tragic" hour, he said. The people of Italy had feared what was coming in Hungary, despite the Soviet Government's "smoke screen of false negotiations." Who could trust the Soviet word now, he asked.

The usual story of plots, capitalist agents, United States machinations, was being told here by the Soviet representative, Mr. Vitelli went on. No one would be fooled. The phrase "restoration of order" to cover foreign intervention, had a long and sad history for Italy, he said. For 2,000 years Italy had suffered inter-

cession. Hungary revealed the "changeable" face of Soviet policy.

The Dominican Republic, he said, had given refuge to a number of Hungarians who came here in search of freedom and spiritual peace. Gen. Gendun and spiritual peace. Gen. Gendun and spiritual peace. Gen. Gendun and spiritual peace.

The delegation of the Dominican Republic would support the United States draft resolution, Mr. de Marchena declared.

Greece Draws
Parallel to Egypt

Christian X. Palamas (Greece) expressed his country's deep regret at the events in Hungary.

Soviet forces had been used to overthrow the Hungarian Government, he said. For powerful countries, resort to force seemed to be the easiest way to accomplish their aims. But it was not always the wisest way, he observed. Greece opposed the use of violence in dealing with international problems.

The General Assembly had already adopted resolutions condemning the attacks against Egypt, Mr. Palamas observed.

"If violence is bad when used against Egyptians, it can't be against Hungarians," he said.

The Soviet Union had important interests in Hungary, but so did Britain and France have important interests in Egypt, and the General Assembly had still opposed their resort to violence, he declared.

Mr. Palamas said his delegation still felt that Soviet interests in Hungary could be reconciled with Hungarian freedom, and hoped the Soviet Union would in future follow that course. The Soviet Union was right in the world than it was gaining by its violence in Hungary.

Never had the world situation been as dangerous and insecure, said Mr. Palamas. Three powerful countries had defied the Charter. This was a crisis for the United Nations as well.

The President proposed that this meeting adjourn at 7:30 p.m. in view of the fact that the next meeting was scheduled for 9:00 p.m. This was agreed.

U.K. Government's
'Great Concern'

Sir Pierson Dixon (United Kingdom) assured members that the difference that had arisen between his government and the United Nations "has caused my government great concern."

Not all the "terrible details" of the situation in Hungary were known, he said. At 8:50 a.m. Budapest time, the Soviet commander had issued an ultimatum demanding resignation of the government by 12:00 noon, otherwise he would bomb the city. The British legation had reported that its employees had taken refuge in the cellar.

The Soviet representative had confirmed the fact that a new regime had been set up in Hungary, Sir Pierson said. In the eyes of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Nagy's principal crime was that he had reasserted Hungarian independence and had appealed to the United Nations. The new government in Hungary would be "no more than a Soviet puppet." He hoped the General Assembly would condemn Soviet intervention and refuse to recognize the new puppet regime.

There was no comparison between the Soviet action and the action taken by France and the United Kingdom, he said. Even before the invasion of Hungary, Soviet troops had interfered in Hungarian internal affairs. Besides, the two countries had offered to turn over their powers in the area to a United Nations force. He hoped the Soviet government and the Hungarian government "will accept a similar mission."

Ceasefire and immediate withdrawal of all Soviet troops were the minimum demands the General Assembly must make, Sir Pierson declared. In addition, the General Assembly should forthwith meet the Hungarian request for recognition of her neutrality. The United Kingdom delegation

proposed that the United Nations should recognize the Hungarian people.

N.Z. Demands
Strongest Protest

Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand) said the General Assembly had turned from the situation in the Middle East "which is in the grave," to the situation in Hungary, "which is in the grave."

New Zealand undertook yesterday to participate in a "peace force" in the Middle East, he observed.

There should be no parallels drawn, he continued, between the action of France and the United Kingdom in the Middle East, where they believe to be right, and the Soviet action in Hungary, where they believe to be wrong. What it knew to be wrong, this was demonstrated by Soviet denials and evasions, he said.

Sir Leslie said the General Assembly must protest in the strongest terms against this "brutal exercise of power." "Who will it be tomorrow and the day after," he asked. He did not believe that in the long run "the surge of freedom" in Hungary could be extinguished by Soviet tanks.

The USSR, by its action, had done great harm. Condemnation by the General Assembly was something the USSR could not ignore, Sir Leslie concluded.

The President said, as certain delegations had requested that the meeting continue until 8 p.m., he would not give the floor to the next speaker.

Turkey's Envoy
Tells of 'Anguish'

Selim Sarper (Turkey) said it was "with an anguished heart" that he came here to associate his delegation with the support expressed for the suffering Hungarian people, "whose lament for liberty is being choked in blood and fire."

The Soviet Union has had a good chance to establish friendly relations with the Hungarian people, he said. In now there would be "hatred in every Hungarian heart." Was it too late to redress the wrong done? The key to that lay with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Sarper thought the least the General Assembly could do was to adopt the United States majority amendment to the resolution by an overwhelming vote. He hoped that the weight of world opinion would make itself felt with those who could do something to improve the situation if they wanted to.

Karl I. Ekelund (Denmark) said the strongest feeling of sorrow and indignation had been aroused all over the world by the events in Hungary. No foreign power had the right to suppress freedom in another country.

'Iron Curtain
Is Down Again'

Louis de Guiringaud (France) said the world was "horrified" at the events in Hungary. The Soviet Union had carried out "a heinous crime" in order to crush an entire nation that did not want any longer to suffer foreign domination.

The Hungarians had broadcast "a desperate appeal" to the world, but one by one their stations had gone off the air, he said. The monstrous iron curtain has once again come down over Hungary. But their appeal still vibrated throughout the world. "You cannot kill off an entire people."

The Hungarians had demanded immediate action, but the United Nations, with its procedural wrangles, its speeches, its demonstrated impotence, had done nothing. Mr. de Guiringaud went on. What could they do to redress the situation? They must demand the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary. They must demand the rights of the "bravest" Hungarian people, including the right to free elections. They must take action right now, he declared.

The representative of France said his delegation supported the United States resolution, but would like to see the operative paragraph amended to make clear that "the situation" resulted from the interference of foreign forces.

He also supported the Canadian suggestion regarding United Nations machinery.

Filipino Envoy
Demands Vote

Felixberto M. Serrano (Philippines) called the events in Hungary "monstrous." He considered that the United States draft resolution "not only reflected but also faithfully" adequately the will of the General Assembly. He therefore moved closure of the debate without prejudice to explanations of vote.

The President asked in connection with the motion, in connection with the representative of France would inform the Assembly of his amendment. Otherwise they could not vote on it.

Mr. de Guiringaud (France) said operative paragraph 4 of the resolution to investigate the situation caused by foreign intervention in Hungary, to observe directly through representatives named by him this situation, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the earliest moment, and as the possible suggest methods to bring an end to the foreign intervention in Hungary in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

The representative of France added that he was authorized to state that the Union of South Africa supported this amendment.

On a point of order, Henry Cabot Lodge, jr. (United States) said several representatives had spoken to him about the same amendment and in the interest of clarity he would accept the French amendment.

Because of his feeling of urgency and press reports about the terrible situation in Hungary, described as the most wanton massacre in modern times, he welcomed the closure motion of the representative of France. The President then put the United States resolution as amended to the vote.

A roll-call was requested.

How Nations
Cast Ballots

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 50 in favor to 8 against, with 15 abstentions. Three delegations were absent.

The roll-call was as follows: For—Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand,

Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Against—Albania, Bulgaria, Byelo Russian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, and USSR.

Abstentions—Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Absent—Hungary, Laos and Lebanon.

The President said the General Assembly would meet at 9:45 p.m., instead of 9:00 p.m.

He adjourned the meeting at 8:10 p.m.

h Africa,
of States,
la,
Bulgaria,
Czecho-
Romania,
SSR,
hanistan,
ypt, Fin-
ia, Iraq,
il, Saudi
en and
aos and
the Gen-
meet at
:00 p.m.
rn situa-
eeting at

THE MONTREAL STAR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1956



Wives Fed by Russian Books Burr in the Streets of Budapest as Tanks and Battered Building Bear Mute Testimony to the Anti-Soviet Riots
Citizens in Budapest, Hungary, gather around a street fire fed by books and magazines of the Russian book stores in the Hungarian capital. Leo Cherne, who took this picture, is chairman of the International Rescue Committee, a relief organization. He said this fire burned day and night during the anti-Soviet uprising.



This street scene in Budapest, reminiscent of World War II, was taken after recent fighting in which anti-Soviet rebels gained temporary control of Hungary. Latest reports from Hungary indicate Soviet troops are battering the Hungarian capital.

Text of U.S. Resolution

Soviet Told To End Attack On Hungary

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 5.—Following is the text of the U.S. resolution asking the UN General Assembly to call on the Soviet Union to halt its armed attack on Hungary:

United States of America: draft resolution, the General Assembly. Considering that the United Nations is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members;

Recalling that the enjoyment of human rights and of fundamental freedoms in Hungary was specifically guaranteed by the peace treaty between Hungary and the Allied and Associated powers signed at Paris on Feb. 10, 1947, and that the general principles of these rights and freedoms is affirmed for all people in the Charter of the United Nations;

Convinced that recent events in Hungary manifest clearly the desire of the Hungarian people to exercise and to enjoy fully their fundamental rights, freedoms and independence;

Condemning the use of Soviet military forces to suppress the efforts of the Hungarian people to reassert their rights;

Noting, moreover, the declaration by the Soviet government of Oct. 30, 1956, of its avowed policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states;

Noting the communication of Nov. 1, 1956, of the government of Hungary to the Secretary-General regarding demands made by that government to the government of the USSR for the instant and immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops;

Noting further the communication of Nov. 2, 1956, from the government of Hungary to the Secretary-General asking the Security Council to instruct the Soviet and Hungarian governments to start the negotiations immediately on withdrawal of Soviet forces;

Noting that the intervention of Soviet military forces in Hungary has resulted in grave loss of life and widespread hardship among the Hungarian people;

Taking note of the radio appeal of Prime Minister Imre Nagy of Nov. 4, 1956;

1. Calls upon the government of the USSR to desist forthwith from all armed attack on the peoples of Hungary, and from any forms of intervention, in particular armed intervention, in the internal affairs of Hungary;

2. Calls upon the USSR to cease the introduction of additional armed forces into Hungary and to withdraw all its forces without delay from Hungarian territory;

3. Affirms the right of the Hungarian people to a government responsive to its national aspirations and dedicated to its

independence and well-being.

4. Requests the Secretary-General to investigate this situation, to observe directly through representatives named by him the situation in Hungary, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the earliest moment and as soon as possible suggest methods to bring an end to the existing situation in Hungary in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. Calls upon the government of Hungary and the government of the USSR to permit observers designated by the Secretary-General to enter the territory of Hungary, to travel freely therein, and to report their findings to the Secretary-General;

6. Calls upon all members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary-General and his representatives, in the execution of its functions;

7. Requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the heads of appropriate specialized agencies to inquire, on an urgent basis, into the needs of the Hungarian people for food, medicine, and other similar supplies, and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible;

8. Requests all members of the United Nations, and invites national and international humanitarian organizations to cooperate in making available such supplies as may be required by the Hungarian people.

Note verbale dated Nov. 4, 1956, from the permanent mission of the Hungarian People's Republic, addressed to the Secretary-General:

The permanent mission of the Hungarian People's Republic presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to inform him that the Hungarian government has not as yet authorized any of its members of the mission to take part at the emergency special session convened to discuss the item entitled: "The situation in Hungary." Furthermore, the mission communi-

cates that it could not obtain official information and instructions from the government of the Hungarian People's Republic. As soon as it receives official information and instructions from its government, it will immediately bring them to the knowledge of the Secretary-General and the members of the United Nations.

The Hungarian mission would be very grateful if the Secretary-General would shortly circulate this note among the members of the United Nations.

Reds Crush Hungarians, Install Communist Boss

VIENNA, Nov. 5.—Russia's Red Army has crushed the Hungarian independence movement with massive fire of tanks, guns and planes.

Pockets of Hungarians fought on today, pitting bare hands and home-made bombs against Soviet steel, but the resistance appeared hopeless.

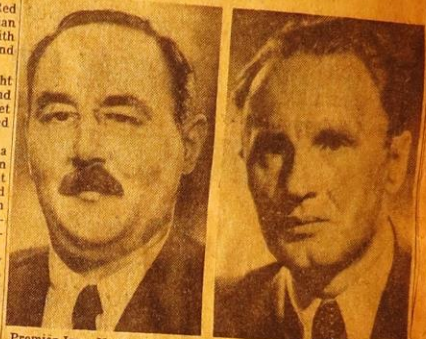
Hope for establishment of a free Hungary, neutral between East and West, died suddenly at dawn yesterday when reinforced Soviet divisions opened fire on government buildings and strongholds throughout the rebellion country.

Soviet troops set up a new Communist government loyal to Moscow to replace the regime of Premier Imre Nagy, a nationalist Communist.

Janos Kadar, Hungarian Communist party boss who was supposed to be working with Nagy in the nationalist government, became premier in the Soviet-sponsored regime and declared:

"There are still armed gangs of rebels engaged in murdering and plundering, and there still exists the danger they may get the upper hand."

Kadar vowed to restore "order and calmness . . . in the whole country in the next few days" and then bring freedom and democracy to the country. He repudiated Nagy's appeal to the United Nations to guarantee a free and neutral Hungary.



Premier Imre Nagy of Hungary who has been reported captured by the Russians.

Janos Kadar, an old-line Communist has been installed as Premier by the Russians.

Hungarian refugees denounced Kadar as a traitor whose name would live in infamy akin to that of Norway's Quisling.

The Communists said they had arrested Nagy. Earlier, the rebels had said he was in a safe place.

Cardinal Mindszenty, Roman Catholic prelate freed from house arrest only last Tuesday, took refuge in the United States legation in Budapest.

Budapest Radio said last night that Ernest Geroe, former first

secretary of the Hungarian Communist party, had been "murdered in a barbarous fashion" by Hungarian insurgents.

Before all communications with Hungary were severed last night, the rebels vowed to "hold out to our last drop of blood."

Last Dispatch

One of the last news dispatches from Budapest reached the Vienna office of United Press by teletype from the headquarters of the Hungarian MTI news agency as Soviet troops closed in on the building.

The MTI editor told how Russian tanks had blasted their way to the centre of the city, spraying buildings with machine gun fire and smashing them with cannon.

At 8:24 a.m. the Hungarian editor tapped out a last message: "We shall leave our post . . . Goodbye to friends . . . Save our souls . . . The Russians are too near."

A radio monitor in Milan, Italy, said today he had heard a woman broadcasting from a Hungarian "Freedom Radio." She could be heard sobbing as she broadcast: "A most savage battle took place near the Maria Teresa barracks. Hungarian freedom fighters ran short of ammunition and went on fighting with knives."

See HUNGARY—P. 16, Col. 1

Hungarian Fund Starts 'Adopt A Child' Campaign

An appeal went out to Montrealers yesterday from the Hungarian Relief Fund to "adopt" child victims of Hungary's revolt against Communism.

Miss Gyorgyi Telbisz, spokeswoman for the fund, said 5,000 Hungarian children have been displaced to Vienna as a result of the rebellion.

"We received information today from Vienna that there is food for the children for only three days," Miss Telbisz said, "and we have decided to undertake efforts to bring some of the children to Canada and, more particularly, to Montreal."

She said the Hungarian community here will consult the Federal Government regarding possible migration of the children as soon as it is determined how many Canadian families would be willing to look after a child, or children, for a time.

Montrealers were asked to call at fund headquarters, 385 St. Lawrence Blvd., AV 6-6100. Miss Telbisz said the children had been brought to Vienna "by Hungarian soldiers who broke through Russian lines and then returned to Hungary to continue fighting."

She said efforts are being made in Vienna to set up a Hungarian Red Cross movement there to care temporarily for Hungarian refugees.

A Catholic priest, Rev. Fabien Flynn, has been heading relief work in Hungary up until now "but the situation is becoming too much for him to handle," Miss Telbisz said.

Interests of our people, our | the Hungarian Revolutionary | people's democratic regime. | and Justice, victory will be

Appeal to World Leaders

2,000 City Supporters Hail Hungarian Stand

More than 2,000 clapping, sobbing representatives of Hungarian and other satellite Soviet states stood in deafening ovation at the Palais des Sports yesterday when they were told a possible solution for the present strife in their homeland lies in the hands of the United Nations.

perately for aid from the free world. "The money being sent to Hungary now is badly needed," he said, "but if only one United Nations soldier were sent, there would be possibility of success in their efforts to regain freedom.

THE MONTREAL STAR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1956

STAND

(Concluded from Page Three)

reminded his audience that "as we meet here today a fierce battle is raging in Budapest . . . blood and tears are flowing freely, the death toll is rising constantly."

Speaking on behalf of the United Church of Canada, Rev. Norman McMurray said the United Church is handing over \$5,000 for Hungarian relief and will consider further support as the need becomes known.

"I am full of sadness," he said, "yet glad of the spirit being shown by the people of Hungary. The fire of Soviet tanks can never destroy that spirit," he added.

Senator Adrien Hugesen, speaking as a Canadian said he could realize the emotions families and friends of the freedom fighters must feel. "You are not alone," he said, "because the sympathy and encouragement of millions are with you."

He said the uprising shows Communist indoctrination has failed because the minds of the people are still free. "The blood of those boys and girls has not been shed in vain." The tree of liberty has been watered with it.

Freedom Foreseen Maj. Gen. Ernest Wicks, honorary chairman of the Hungarian Relief Society, told the cheering crowd Hungary is setting an example to the whole world by their demonstration of bravery.

Similar words of encouragement and praise came from a battery of additional speakers who addressed the gathering in Hungarian, French, English and Polish.

As the four-hour meeting progressed, chairman Charles Keglavich introduced representatives of Canadian clergy from both Catholic and Protestant churches, as well as representatives from virtually every European country now enslaved by Russia.

Each introduction was followed by shouting and applause and speakers were often interrupted by impassioned words of encouragement from the audience . . . or their own brimming eyes.

Particularly spirited was a talk

in Polish by Canadian Polish night to Prime Minister St. Laurent. External Affairs Minister ruschuk who likened the position of Budapest to that of Poznan.

Resolution Drawn Following the round of addresses, the representatives gave unanimous support to the following resolution:

1. The spokesmen of these 19 nations (represented at the gathering) express their admiration for the heroic insurgents who at the very moment are fighting for the freedom of the whole world, not only that of Hungary.

2. They identify themselves with the Hungarian cause and are ready to serve it with all appropriate means within their power.

3. They declare that Hungary, as well as the other nations oppressed by the Soviet Union, had enough of foreign domination and reject all kinds of Communism. Thus they have an ardent desire to return into the community of free nations.

4. The above mentioned 19 nations join their voices in asking the free nations to help Hungary re-establish the most sacred human rights of civilized nations, if must be, by the use of a United Nations Police Force.

Telegram Sent Following the afternoon gathering, representatives of the 19 nations present convened at the Hungarian United Church Hall on Graham boulevard, and drafted the above resolution in the form of a telegram sent last

HUNGARY

(Concluded from Page One)

sticks and bottles against the Russians."

She broke down and a man took over the microphone. "Russian troops are searching every home and building for weapons," he said. "All Hungarian men are being rounded up and crowded near Budapest railway stations for deportation under heavily armed guards."

Another broadcast believed to be from Radio Pecs in south Hungary—another rebel stronghold—said Soviet units had occupied most of the city but freedom fighters still held out in the suburbs this morning. Pecs is a uranium mining centre.

Until the very last the Hungarians waited for the Western world to come to their aid. Their radios appealed for help—including paratroopers. And it was when help came they signed off with an "SOS—Save Our Souls."

UN Appeal

Radio appeals were directed to the United Nations. They asked that UN investigators be sent in before the Soviets could take vengeance on the population.

Three young Hungarian rebels made their way into Vienna and issued an appeal to the world.

"If the United Nations cannot save our freedom at least it may be able to save our lives. But there is not much time. We know already that Red 'justice' is swift. It may be swifter now that the Russians know the UN intentions."

Mrs. Anna Kethly, Minister of State in the fallen Nagy government, escaped to Frankfurt, Germany, where she too appealed for swift help. She was flying to New York to plead for Hungarian freedom before the United Nations.

Budapest radio broadcast "Order No. 1" by the Soviet Military commandant at Szolnok in eastern Hungary, imposing a curfew and setting a 6 p.m. (noon EST) deadline for surrender of all arms.

The announcements made it clear Hungary is under Soviet military government and that Premier Kadar is taking his orders from the Kremlin.

The Communist radio said "reactionary forces" have collapsed and ceased to exist and it said "the supporters of the People's Democracy can now come out of their hiding places and homes."

One of the last-minute rebel broadcasts came from Radio VAC said: "Is help coming from the West?" "This is the Free Hungarian Radio. Attention! Attention! We are asking Radio Free Europe to inform us—has help from the West started?"

At 5:15 a.m. yesterday Premier Nagy went on Radio Budapest to announce the Soviet attack.

At 6 a.m. Nagy asked the officials trying to negotiate a Soviet troop withdrawal to return to headquarters.

At 6:24 a.m. there was a one sentence announcement: "Hungary appeals to the United Nations."

At 7:14 a.m. "The Hungarian government appeals to officers and men of the Russian Army not to shoot in order to prevent shedding of blood. The Russians are our friends and they will remain our friends."

"Help . . . Help" At 7:45 a.m. the Hungarian Writers Association said, "our time is short. The facts are known. Help Hungary, the Hungarian nation, the writers, scientists, workers, farmers, intellectuals, help . . . help . . . help."

Those were the last words from Radio Budapest till the Communists took over. The radio went silent at 8:07. Budapest had fallen.

From then on the announcement came from Moscow Radio—or words from secret rebel radios.

Text of Soviet Attacks

UNITED Nov. 5.—(AP) of the U.S. Hungary: call on the halt its Hungary: United S draft resol Assembly, C United Nat principle

Recalling of human i mental, free was specif the peace Hungary a associated.

Paris on F the genera rights an firm for Charter of Convinc in Hunga the desire people to joy fully rights, fre dence;

Condem Soviet mi press the garian p their righ Noting, declaratio

erment o ayowed p tion in th other stat

Noting of Nov. 1 ment, of Secretary demands ment to USSR for mediate forces;

Noting cation of governme Secretary Security the Sovie erments tions im drawal of

Noting of Soviet Hungary loss of bloodshe garian p

Taking peel of Nagy of

1 Call of the 1 with fro the peop from an tion, in j

vention of Hung 2. Cal cease th ditional Hungary of its from Hu

3 Aff Hungaria ment res aspiratio

Text of U.S. Resolution

Soviet Told To End Attack On Hungary

Special to The Star
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 5.—Following is the text of the U.S. resolution asking the UN General Assembly to call on the Soviet Union to halt its armed attack on Hungary:

United States of America draft resolution, the General Assembly, Considering that the United Nations is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members;

Recalling that the enjoyment of human rights and of fundamental freedoms in Hungary was specifically guaranteed by the peace treaty between Hungary and the Allied and associated powers signed at Paris on Feb. 10, 1947, and that the general principles of these rights and freedoms is affirmed for all people in the Charter of the United Nations;

Convinced that recent events in Hungary manifest clearly the desire of the Hungarian people to exercise and to enjoy fully their fundamental rights, freedoms and independence;

Condemning the use of Soviet military forces to suppress the efforts of the Hungarian people to reassert their rights;

Noting, moreover, the declaration by the Soviet government of Oct. 30, 1956, of its avowed policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states;

Noting the communication of Nov. 1, 1956, of the government of Hungary to the Secretary-General regarding demands made by that government to the government of the USSR for the instant and immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces;

Noting further the communication of Nov. 2, 1956, from the government of Hungary to the Secretary-General asking the Security Council to instruct the Soviet and Hungarian governments to start the negotiations immediately on withdrawal of Soviet forces;

Noting that the intervention of Soviet military forces in Hungary has resulted in grave loss of life and widespread bloodshed among the Hungarian people;

Taking note of the radio appeal of Prime Minister Imre Nagy of Nov. 4, 1956;

1. Calls upon the government of the USSR to desist forthwith from all armed attack on the peoples of Hungary, and from any forms of intervention, in particular armed intervention in the internal affairs of Hungary;

2. Calls upon the USSR to cease the introduction of additional armed forces into Hungary and to withdraw all of its forces without delay from Hungarian territory;

3. Affirms the right of the Hungarian people to a government responsive to its national aspirations and dedicated to its

independence and well-being.
4. Requests the Secretary-General to investigate this situation, to observe directly through representatives named by him the situation in Hungary, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the earliest moment and as soon as possible suggest methods to bring an end to the existing situation in Hungary in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. Calls upon the government of Hungary and the government of the USSR to permit observers designated by the Secretary-General to enter the territory of Hungary, to travel freely therein, and to report their findings to the Secretary-General;

6. Calls upon all members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary-General and his representatives, in the execution of its functions;

7. Requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the heads of appropriate specialized agencies to inquire, on an urgent basis, into the needs of the Hungarian people for food, medicine, and other similar supplies, and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible;

8. Requests all members of the United Nations, and invites national and international humanitarian organizations to co-operate in making available such supplies as may be required by the Hungarian people.

Note verbatim dated Nov. 4, 1956, from the permanent mission of the Hungarian People's Republic, addressed to the Secretary-General;

The permanent mission of the Hungarian People's Republic presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to inform him that the Hungarian government has not as yet authorized any of the members of the mission to take part at the emergency special session convened to discuss the item entitled: "The situation in Hungary." Furthermore, the mission communi-

icates that it could not obtain official information and instructions from the government of the Hungarian People's Republic as soon as it receives official information and instructions from its government, it will immediately bring them to the knowledge of the Secretary-General and the members of the United Nations.

The Hungarian mission would be very grateful if the Secretary-General would shortly circulate this note among the members of the United Nations.

POLES

(Concluded from Page Three)

Barna Kovats, speaking for the demonstrators, told Consul Meyer the purpose of the parade was to protest "the impotency of the United Nations, and the unwillingness of the United States to give active help."

They claimed that Radio Free Europe, which broadcasts from Munich, is sponsored by the U.S. Government and incites people behind the Iron Curtain to rise against communism.

"But when they do, no help is forthcoming from the United States," he said.

At the end of the 15-minute interview, Mr. Meyer promised to inform his government of the delegation's submission. The three spokesmen relayed the information to their followers, who shouted "Hurrah" and broke up. "There was no disorderliness of any kind," said Mr. Meyer.

Offers of Help

While these developments were taking place, Hungarian Relief Fund officials were receiving offers of help from Montrealers, as well as cash donations.

Among those expressing a desire to help the victims of the recent rebellion were five local residents who said they would be happy to adopt one or more Hungarian refugee children.

The Relief Fund has already received nearly \$35,000 in contributions, said a spokesman, including one cheque for \$10,000 from an anonymous donor, and \$1,000 from the Hungarian St. Stephen Club.

A Swiss and a Hungarian have provided free storage space for clothing and other supplies contributed to the fund and a French woman has placed her car at the disposal of fund workers.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce gave a variety of medical supplies, a firm contributed vital pharmaceutical products.

It was learned that Canadian Pacific Airlines and Trans-Canada Airlines are among several companies involved in "Operation Compassion," which will see 25,000 pounds of relief supplies air-lifted to Hungary.

Here in Montreal it is understood that a formal fund-raising campaign will be put on by the Hungarian Relief Fund, beginning next Friday, the money raised will be turned over to the Canadian Red Cross for use among Hungarian refugees and within the country itself.

Cardinal Pleads For Dying Hungary

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following interview with Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty is the joint work of correspondents of the AP, Reuters and UPI. Written Nov. 4, it reached Vienna yesterday. By The Associated Press.

BUDAPEST — Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty says Hungary can expect only "greater oppression if the United Nations does not save us."

"Far quicker and more effective steps are needed," the Roman Catholic primate on Hungary said. "A man who is drowning needs no messages."

"What we need is that the secretary-general of the United Nations comes to Budapest today and not tomorrow. There has been much too much voting and oratory. What we need is action now."

Speaking to reporters shortly before he sought sanctuary in the United States legation here, the cardinal said: "The Russians have disregarded the United Nations. Every shot they have fired has been aimed at the United Nations."

Cardinal Mindszenty, who was released from a communist prison Oct. 30, said he had "suffered torture in body and soul" at the hands of the secret police.

"It is God's miracle that I am here and am as I am," he said.

He refused to give details of his arrest and imprisonment, saying he was engaged "in a detailed report of these things which are unspeakable and defy the imagination of every normal man."

Before he sought refuge in the legation, the cardinal sold the story of his imprisonment to an American magazine for \$250,000.

He said the regime headed by Janos Kadar had let "the Hungarians be slaughtered by the Russians" and added he was "profoundly shaken, watching the power of the Russians crushing the freedom of the Hungarian nation."

He said the reasons advanced for the soviet intervention "are only pretexts and untrue."

"It is not true that this fight for freedom has been aimed at the restoration of the system that existed before the war," he said.

Asked if he supported the Kadar government or the administration of Premier Imre Nagy, overthrown by the Soviets, the cardinal said he preferred Nagy "rather than the so-called government of today because Nagy's government was for an independent Hungary while that of today was installed by the Russians."

However, he added: "As primate of the church it is not my duty to endorse any government. This is only a theoretical problem as all but two members of the legal (Imre Nagy) government are in the hands of the Russians."

Resolution Sent to Ottawa

Montreal Poles Protest Lack of Aid to Hungary

Montreal's Polish community yesterday forwarded a resolution to the Canadian Government expressing "sorrow and disappointment" at the attitude of the "Western world" towards the Hungarian revolt.

The resolution which said the West had made no effort to help the Hungarians beyond "some formal procedures and charities," was approved at a protest meeting in the Polish War Veterans Hall on Prince Arthur street, during which \$240 was collected for the Hungarian Relief Fund.

Prepared in three parts, the resolution said the Polish community and organizations in Montreal "salute the heroic people of Hungary fighting for freedom. The struggle of the Hungarian nation against the brutal force of the Soviet Union has won the admiration of all free men throughout the world and has proved the world regime imposed on Hungary is maintained only through foreign support and intervention."

Attending the meeting were 300 representatives of all Polish organizations here, as well as those of Hungarian, Latvian, Estonian, Ukrainian and other ethnic groups. Speakers included

Hector Dupuis, M.P. Dr. F. Saad, president, Canadian-Hungarian Federation, and Tadeus Brazinski, president, Canadian-Polish Congress.

PM Is Praised
The resolution praised recent statements by Prime Minister St. Laurent and External Affairs Minister Pearson, in which the Canadian Government called for Hungarian independence.

Meanwhile, 200 Hungarians, mostly volunteers who have offered to return to their strife-torn homeland and join in the battle against Communism, demonstrated in front of the U.S. Consul-General's office on McGregor street yesterday, demanding stronger support for Hungary from the United States and the United Nations.

Consul Paul Tegeler Meyer, who was at home when the demonstrators arrived in front of the consulate after attending mass at a Hungarian church, rushed to his office and received there spokesmen from the signing crowd.

Frank Marko, Julius Deire and
See POLES—Page 5, Col. 1

'Faction Strife' Red Propaganda

All Hungary Joined In Defying Russians

By BARRETT MCGURN Special to The Star and the N.Y. Herald Tribune

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—Hungary is once again under Soviet domination after a heroic and tragic effort to be free.

The Soviet are representing the situation in Hungary as a quarrel between factions — on the one hand the Fascists, allied with the large landowners and industrialists of the pre-world War II days, on the other, the Communists.

But the truth, as this reporter saw it, is that a war has been fought. It was nation against nation, not class against class.

Hungarians of every class and age—factory workers, farmers, children—rose up to defy the Russian tanks, and died by the thousands as they did it.

Minor fighting may still go on, no one can tell precisely when all resistance will cease.

The Hungarians' hatred of the Russians and the small minority of native Communists is so great that crowds still gathered today, even on the doorstep of a Soviet command post in Budapest, to ask about the U.S.S.R.

This is the first of a series of articles by Barrett McGurn who was trapped in Budapest by the Soviet assault on that city and was not allowed to leave until yesterday. He wrote this report shortly after arriving in Vienna.

to trade "a building for a bullet." Every time a sniper opened fire, Soviet tanks replied with heavy machine-gun and cannon fire. Houses throughout Budapest were pock-marked by repeated shellings.

For four days the daring people of Budapest stood up to the Soviet guns, but finally the "quiet" the Russians said they had come to restore fell like a pall over the capital.

It will take months to repair the material damage, but not even years will erase the horror.

Tales of atrocities are current in Budapest, a legacy of looting against the Soviet which no Communist schooling in the future is ever likely to wipe out.

Children's Clinic. One case in point is the children's clinic, which is situated behind the Hungarian Army's Killian barracks in Budapest. In the barracks, some 1,000 Hungarian soldiers and civilians — women and children too — held out successfully against Soviet tanks in the first round of the war two weeks ago.

When the second and fatal round began, the Russians stormed the barracks again. Two hours after the attack was launched, embassies in Budapest began receiving frantic telephone calls saying that the Russians were shooting their way through the infants' hospital to reach the barracks from the rear.

The embassies tried their best to have the 300 children evacuated under a truce, but the Soviet legation said it could not intervene. Later it was said some of the children had been cremated during the fighting.

Decet was linked with force in the Soviet action which made a mockery of the so-called "independence" of its satellites. It was naked Russian imperialism which topped the independent-minded government of Premier Imre Nagy, and replaced it with a cabinet owing strict loyalty to the Kremlin.

This is what happened: After Mr. Nagy, an old-time Communist of Titoist leanings

who had decided to support Hungary's bid for independence, demanded that the Russians leave the country, feverish negotiations began with the Soviets.

On Saturday, Nov. 3, the talks went well, and hopeful politicians spread the word that the Soviets might agree to leave even though reinforcements entering Hungary belied that hope.

The Russians suggested that the next talks, that night, take place at their headquarters.

Pal Maleter, the young Hungarian army colonel who led the forces at the Killian barracks, and who overnight had been promoted to Major General and made Minister of Defence, went to the Russian headquarters to parley. That was the last seen of him.

Heavy Shelling Begins At dawn Sunday morning heavy shelling on the city's outskirts signalled the start of the Soviet onslaught.

Mr. Nagy went to the Soviet Embassy to protest the shelling and the detention of Gen. Maleter.

(Mr. Nagy was reported yesterday negotiating with the new communist government of Janos Kadar in Budapest.)

Morale Remains High

Hungarian Optimism Grows Despite Losses

Canadian Press M.S.T.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Hungary's astonishing resistance against Russian repression may produce some long-term results worthy of the thousands who have died for freedom.

Latest reports reaching London, while stressing the desperate situation of resistance fighters, also provide a glimmer of hope for the future. There is a feeling the Hungarians cannot and will not be crushed, whatever their losses.

One vivid account of conditions inside Hungary has come from Peter Strasser, a Socialist member of the Austrian Parliament who arrived back in Vienna Sunday after eight days in Budapest. He says the Russians have dealt vigorously with the Hungarians, but he can't see how they can bring their former satellite back into the Soviet fold.

The Russian occupation, says Strasser, is like the "fat which floats on the surface of soup but cannot mix with it."

High Morale Other accounts say the freedom fighters, despite harrowing conditions in which they have lived and fought, retain a surprisingly high morale.

In the words of one unidentified correspondent quoted in dispatches published in London, they still have "visions of victory."

To balance the slender op-

timism of these reports, there are other eyewitness accounts underlining the horror of the Hungarian ordeal. Ivor Jones, a BBC correspondent who was in Budapest for a week, says one of the grimmest facts is that the hated Hungarian secret police—the AVH—is beginning to re-appear.

Jones says the bright blue raincoats of the police, forecasting severe reprisals, are seen increasingly in Hungary, always with some Russian soldiers as protection.

The secret police are said to have used methods as bad as, or perhaps worse than, those favored by Hitler's Gestapo. Earlier, Western correspondents in Budapest were shown underground torture chambers used by the police.

Death of a Myth British editorial comment, reflecting the blend of anguish and indignation felt by most of the civilized world at events in Hungary, includes these main points:

1. The revolution has killed stone dead the "Soviet Myth," the idea that Russian Communism applied to other countries has any real popular support.

The left-wing New Statesman and Nation, sometimes accused of taking too lenient a view on Communism, says the "criminal act" of the Soviets in Hungary is an indication of



Molotov Cocktail At Border

A home-made Molotov cocktail is held by a Hungarian rebel at the Hungarian border station at Hegyeshalom as a group of 45 rebels took a stand against the Russians. The cocktail is formed by tying a potato-masher type grenade to a bottle filled with gasoline. Three hours after this picture was taken the rebels gave up and crossed into Austria.

Nagy Gazette

Budapest, 12 Russian Party Chief N pest today nei to end the ant

At the sa ler Imre Nag; taken refuge the Yugoslav First Deputy Suslov, a sex Central Comm

The delegat garian Premie were believed to persuade the R ment in the h would thus support and p to return to v

At the Yugosl Soviet guard re Western reports anqually mod despite their ci by the present. A country-wi grip Hungary i ng continued i ngs of Budap stovet and son ypa in the shal

Many of the solutions—say resume work if imment was sh is listed for fr reated membe government's res sit Budapest, i gain, for the raval of Sovi lungary.

Work On R Other worker government lagy. Work began to p the tons of r oft from the str etween Soviet nd the Hungari Leaflets signed arian youth whi is" calling for f alien forces a sent of the Imr ent" were hand est streets. "Do not work and of the occa gal usurping, a affets said. "We applied and hel e shall continue how that in the ir nation is un "Our liberty an stake. . . . TI hole world abe at retreat". The leaflets we undreds of tho rians wandered e wreckage of sing to work an g the masses d troops standi hundred yard Posters signed idapest" were idapest today ows everywhere g nearest were i hers and the cr ected the demar a of the indust ipest.

The poster said a of Ujpest wh nd Army recogn vnement and ti me work only an troops with-

"moral weakness and political failure."

2. The uprising has great diplomatic implications. For the first time since the World War II, Eastern Europe is in upheaval, and there is a chance for western diplomacy to loosen the suffocating Russian bear-hug on the satellites.

Suggestions, so far tentative, have been heard here that Russia and the West seek freedom for eastern Europe in return for the gradual withdrawal of allied forces from western Europe. Basically, the call is for some new western political initiative to meet a changing situation.

Nagy Takes Refuge, Strike Grips Hungary

Gazette *November 19.*

Budapest, Nov. 12 — (Reuters) — A delegation of 12 Russian leaders, including possibly Soviet Communist Party Chief Nikita Khrushchev, was reported in Budapest today negotiating with the Hungarian Government to end the anti-Russian revolt.

At the same time, it was learned that former Premier Imre Nagy, ousted by the Russians last week, has taken refuge with some members of his government in the Yugoslav Embassy.

The Soviet delegation also was believed to include First Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan and Mikhail Suslov, a secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee under Khrushchev.

The delegation and Hungarian Premier Janos Kadar were believed to be trying to persuade "Titoist" Nagy to join the Kadar Government in the hope that they would thus gain popular support and persuade people to return to work.

At the Yugoslav Embassy, a Soviet guard refused to permit Western reporters to enter. He roughly motioned them away, despite their credentials issued by the present government.

A country-wide strike still grips Hungary as isolated fighting continued in the surroundings of Budapest. Only food stores and some offices were open in the scattered capital.

Many of the workers passed resolutions saying they would remain with the Kadar Government, but a date for a general election was shaken up, a date for free elections, all arrested members of the Nagy Government freed, Soviet troops left Budapest, and negotiations began for the complete withdrawal of Soviet forces from Hungary.

Work Begins On Rubble

Other workers demanded a new government headed by Nagy. Work began today on clearing up the tons of rubble and debris left from the street fighting here between Soviet tanks and guns and the Hungarian nationalists.

Leaflets signed by "the Hungarian youth which goes on fighting" calling for the "withdrawal of alien forces and the reinstatement of the Imre Nagy Government" were handed out in Budapest streets.

"Do not work under the command of the occupiers and the illegal usurping government," the leaflets said. "We shall ration our supplies and help each other, but we shall continue to strike. Let us show that in these fateful hours our nation is united."

"Our liberty and our honor are at stake. The eyes of the whole world are on us. We shall not retreat."

The leaflets were distributed as hundreds of thousands of Hungarians wandered aimlessly amid the wreckage of their capital, refusing to work and stolidly ignoring the masses of Soviet armor and troops standing guard every few hundred yards.

Posters signed by "Workers of Budapest" were pasted up in Budapest today, attracting huge crowds everywhere. Those standing nearest were reading it to the others and the crowds frequently cheered the demands of the workers of the industrial suburb of Ujpest.

The poster said that the workers of Ujpest who still defy the Red Army recognize only Nagy's government and that they will resume work only when the Russian troops withdraw from Budapest.



Imre Nagy

and return to their bases in the country.

Associations representing virtually all the Hungarian intellectuals today put their minimum demands to Kadar's government in a resolution.

It was understood the resolution was handed to the Government today.

It demanded:
1. "Hungary should be a neutral country, free from all foreign power. A prerequisite of this is that the Soviet troops would leave the country.

2. "Socialism built by democratic methods and taking into consideration national traditions should be the social and economic system of the country. Endorse the 1945 land reform and the nationalization of factories, mines and banks."

It denounced a previous claim for more parties and free elec-

Hungary Rejects Move By UN

United Nations, N.Y., Nov. 12 (AP) — Hungary tonight rejected a UN assembly move to send observers to investigate the situation there but did open the way for the outside world to send food and medicine to the Hungarian people.

After the intervention of intellectual groups, Prof. Nagy was released today, but the two journalists were still held incommunicado.

The only economic life in the Hungarian capital was the operation of emergency food stores. Most poor people have been reduced to a diet of bread, potatoes and cabbages. Only the fortunate few who stand for hours in line get a small bit of meat.

The destruction of the city itself surpasses the most morbid imagination. During a walk of a mile along the outer ring of Pest, correspondents saw not one habitable house.

Former occupants hopelessly poked and prodded the debris, looking for their lost possessions, children used baby carriages, children's wagons or wheelbarrows to carry their meagre belongings.

Scenes throughout the rest of the city were as bad or worse.

Hungary Rebels Answer Puppet Boss With Guns

By International News Service
Heavy new fighting between Hungarian patriots and Soviet troops broke out again yesterday in Budapest, and the revolution had been stamped out at Budapest said the fighting was in progress at Goceer province in the main road leading to Austria.

Kadar a few hours earlier had declared in a report to the nation over Radio Budapest that "in the provinces of Hungary, the fighting is behind."

This was followed by still another Budapest radio broadcast which said that fighting occurred in the province of Szabolcs in the centre of the capital.

By International News Service
Military escorts were ordered to get the support of the people for their government.

Meanwhile, Soviet troops finally allowed a 15-truck convoy of Red Cross medical supplies and food to pass into Hungary from Austria.

The convoy had been held up for several days by the Hungarian government. Frank Bourgholzer, NBC correspondent and first American newsman to arrive in Austria in this group, said he had been sheltered in the US legation in Cardinal Mindszenty at the location yesterday before leaving, in good health.

Bourgholzer said that en route to the border he saw freedom fighters, some of whom he said were fighting a desperate effort to witness no fighting. He said

Hamarskjold prodded the Soviet government to support his "demand" to allow the observers to enter the country.

Hamarskjold prodded the Soviet government to support his "demand" to allow the observers to enter the country.

Hamarskjold prodded the Soviet government to support his "demand" to allow the observers to enter the country.

Hamarskjold prodded the Soviet government to support his "demand" to allow the observers to enter the country.

Hamarskjold prodded the Soviet government to support his "demand" to allow the observers to enter the country.

Hamarskjold prodded the Soviet government to support his "demand" to allow the observers to enter the country.

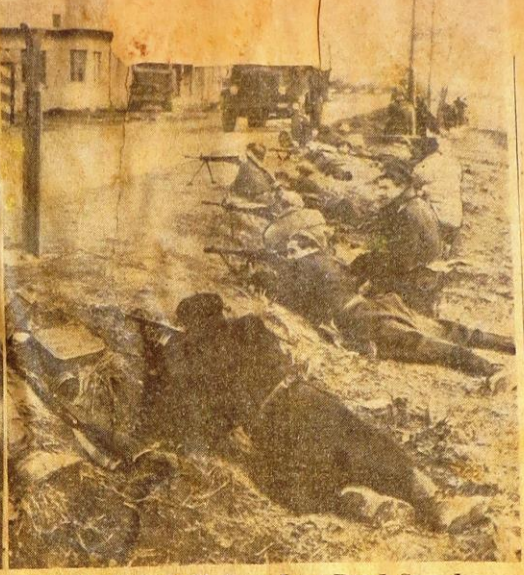
Hamarskjold prodded the Soviet government to support his "demand" to allow the observers to enter the country.

Hamarskjold prodded the Soviet government to support his "demand" to allow the observers to enter the country.

Hamarskjold prodded the Soviet government to support his "demand" to allow the observers to enter the country.

Hamarskjold prodded the Soviet government to support his "demand" to allow the observers to enter the country.

Nov 12 Herald



Hungarian Refugees Arrive in Switzerland While Rebels Make a Last Ditch Stand

A Hungarian mother and her children reach Switzerland after fleeing from the attacking Russians. With thousands of their countrymen they will be given asylum in Tessin and Aargau.

Part of a group of 45 Hungarian rebels guard the highway near the Hegyeshalom border station in Hungary. Three hours after this picture was taken the rebels gave up and crossed into Austria.

Bodies Lie In Streets

Hunger and Disease Haunt Capital City

By ANTHONY CAVENDISH
Editor, Paris Staff Correspondent

VIENNA, Nov. 12—The smell of death hangs over Budapest. Hunger and disease stalk the living. More than 200,000 Soviet troops — equal to 15 full Red Army divisions — hold shattered Hungary in their grip.

Yet last ditch rebels fight on against the Red invader.

When I left Budapest Thursday to bring out the story of the city's martyrdom, the bodies of freedom fighters and dead Russians still lay in its streets.

The crump of Russian artillery fire shook the ruins. Smoke rose from still burning buildings. Every now and then the crack of the rebel guerrilla's rifle shot rang out, followed by the boom of Russian tank guns and the

staccato rattle of Soviet tommy gunners.

In alleyways, in darkened streets and from the glassless windows of shattered building, the fight goes on.

It was the steel-sided tank against the sniper bullet. It was desperate youngsters who spring up as fast as others are cut down. It was the flaming bottle of the Red Army.

See CAPITAL—P. 4, Col. 5

CAPITAL

(Concluded from Page One)

gasoline against armor and big guns.

It was suicide to be a Red Army infantryman in that kind of battle without quarter.

Soviet headquarters in Budapest are established in the Hungarian defence ministry.

The Soviet commandant is a Major-General Grebennik. No one seemed to know his first name — I it matters.

Zhukov 'Mastermind'

But the mastermind behind the Red Army's efforts to crush free Hungary is generally believed to be Marshal Georgi Zhukov himself, conqueror of Berlin, hero of the Soviet Union, Soviet defence minister.

Westerners estimate that crack armored units make up 80 per cent of the Red Army troops throughout Hungary.

The Soviets launched their attack at just 4:50 a.m. on Sunday, Nov. 4. A thunderous artillery barrage crashed into the old city around the former royal castle on the west side of the Danube.

A heavy Red Army battery perched on Gellert hill overlooking the city blasted Hungarian rebel strong points.

Elephantine T-54 tanks with 100-millimetre cannon lumbered into the streets of the city, still only half-awake and unaware of the torture it still faced.

Within an hour the Russians occupied all main centres and the bridges across the Danube.

Maj. Gen. Pal Maleter, hero of the first rebel stand at Kilean barracks and by then Hungarian defence minister, was caught at Soviet headquarters negotiating with the Russians.

Maleter is now reported escaped and fighting with the rebels.

Red Army tanks converged on the yellow stone building of the Kellian barracks, already pockmarked from the earlier fighting. The tanks opened point-blank fire on it.

Within an hour it was blazing and more than 300 of the 700

original defenders were either dead or dying.

Directly in the line of fire was a children's hospital with more than 200 sick youngsters in it.

U.S. Is Blamed Over Hungary

Associated Press

VIENNA, Nov. 5—Two infuriated Austrians called the Vienna Associated Press office within 30 minutes yesterday to complain about failure of the United States to help Hungary.

"It was your radios which encouraged the Hungarians to take up arms to fight Communism and you are letting them down — you swine," one man said.

"We will never forgive you for not helping Hungary in her greatest need and distress," a woman said.

*Montreal Star
Nov. 5, 1956*

*...the revolution...
...passive resistance...
...among other things that Hungarians withdrew their value added from state-owned banks.*



THEIR BICYCLE LOADED down with personal belongings, a Hungarian family arrives in Klengenbach, Austria. Entire villages risked death to flee from strife-torn Hungary. (See Page 3.)



CROWDS of Hungarian refugees who fled from soviet terror wait to board a train for refugee camps in Austria. Fighting continues in the Hungarian capital despite red promises and threats.

Hungary Revolt Is Still Unbroken

By ENDRE MARTON

BUDAPEST, Nov. 13.—The Soviet-Hungarian war comes slowly to its end. The modern military might of a big power has crushed the resistance of 10,000,000 Hungarians equipped with obsolete weapons.

The war has been lost. But the revolution is not defeated. The present government of Premier János Kadar is only too anxious to emphasize that it has nothing in common with Stalinism and its Hungarian representative, the government (which is to be in Russia) to persuade Hungarians to believe the answer is "no."

Kadar has made desperate efforts to persuade his fellow citizens to join his "revolutionary" government. He has had no success so far. Kadar's cabinet is snubbed by every one. There is one reason: Kadar returned "riding a Russian tank," and virtually no one can forgive this.

Neither Kadar nor the half-dozen government officials serving his puppet government are anti-Stalinists although Kadar spent about four years in Bakas's jail.

When he came out of prison in August and was briefed on the political situation in Hungary, journalists and other well-informed persons told Kadar—Kadar remained hostile to every trend of "liberalism."

It is amazing to note the passive resistance with the revolution against Kadar and the Russians today. Saturday I watched young university students passing out all over the city leaflets calling for free elections. They threatened continued passive resistance.

Other young Hungarians passed up the 50 command-pants of the revolution and of passive resistance requesting among other things their valuables which they had hidden from state-owned banks.

Endre Marton, resident correspondent in Budapest, assesses the result of Hungary's uprising. A Hungarian national, Marton was released last April on a 18-month charge of "espionage."

All this comes in a city where a foreign army rules with tanks, guns and a puppet government. The westerner may be puzzled by such phenomena. A nation that had a proud history had its backbone cut and then by Communist Russia. But somehow, Hungary found itself again and experienced the intoxicating taste of freedom for the first time in almost 15 years.

Pope Pleads For Hungarians

Vatican City, Nov. 3.—The Pope pleaded tonight for an end of bloodshed in Hungary and for restoration of a just order among all nations.

The 82-year-old head of the Roman Catholic Church made his latest plea in an apostolical letter issued to bishops everywhere.

Recent news from Hungary, the Pope said, "has filled our soul with extreme bitterness."

"May the pitiful God touch the hearts of those responsible in a way so that finally the in-

justice will be ended, every violence calmed, and all nations again find among them the just order in an atmosphere of serene tranquillity."

"Meanwhile," he said, "we raise our prayers to God so that especially those who have found death in these sorrowful happenings may enjoy the eternal light and peace in heaven."

Only a week ago, when Hungarian nationalists suddenly rose against their Communist government and the Russian troops in Hungary, the Pontiff issued an apostolical letter asking the Christian world to pray for the people of Hungary.

Four days after that, when it seemed as though the people's uprising had succeeded, he sent greetings to Hungary's Roman Catholic primate, Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, whom the insurgents had released from confinement.

At that time the Pope expressed the hope that the cardinal's release might be the signal for the "reflowering of Catholic life (in Hungary) after so many dangerous errors."

In his encyclical today, entitled "very precious gift" from the Latin words "datus superfluous," the Pope said: "One has heard that in the cities and villages of Hungary, the generous blood of the citizens who aimed at just freedom is being shed again."

The Pope said that he "could not do less than to protest, deploring these sorrowful facts."

These facts, he said, "provoke

the bitter sadness not only of the Catholic world, but also of all free people."

"We must solemnly declare that every unjust shedding of blood, from whatever part it may come, is always illicit, and we must again exhort all people and all social classes to that peace that must have its roots in justice and liberty, and that finds in charity its vital nutrition."

friendship."

but the Hungarian people did not feel any friendship for Russia, especially in view of the Soviet tanks in Budapest. An Associated Press reporter (the only newspaper correspondent to get through paper censorship on Thursday) to the outer world on Thursday said he had seen a Russian tank open fire on "peaceful demonstrators whose only weapons were Hungarian flags."

The rebellion grew and spread into other Hungarian cities and even into the farm districts. Three Belgian diplomats got out to Austria on Friday and reported that the whole of western Hungary was in the hands of the rebels. "The dead and dying were lying about everywhere in the streets," they said. Three minor radio stations were in the hands of the rebels.

The Nagy government held the main Budapest radio, and it broadcasts took on an air of desperation Friday. Appeals were addressed to "young soldiers," who apparently had deserted the government, to workers, youths and even "old Communists." The radio promised all sorts of reforms, including the creation of a "new popular-front government today or tomorrow," and withdrawal of Russian troops from Hungary by Jan. 1.

In Poland the people were ready to keep on with communism, at least for the time, provided that it was their own brand, free of Moscow shackles. In Hungary it appeared that the people wished to throw off Communist dictatorship of any kind—foreign and home-grown both.

Yesterday Premier Nagy announced the formation of a new popular-front government including non-Communists. But like the other appeasement moves, this came too late. Battles were raging not only in Budapest but throughout the country, and in many places the rebels were at least temporarily winning.

Most of the Hungarian Army had stopped fighting the rebellion, and thousands of officers and soldiers had joined the insurrection. The rebels were getting more and more military equipment from the army.

The government-held Budapest radio admitted that "hundreds" had been killed. Travelers making their way out to Austria thought "thousands" would be a better guess.

May Go to U. N.

As an answer to NATO, Russia set up last May an imitative counterpart known as the Warsaw Pact. The first military action under the pact has now turned out to be shooting Hungarians. On Friday a rebel-held radio in Hungary said that the Warsaw Pact, "which has been given as the excuse for Russian intervention, only provides for assistance in the case of outside attack, and the present situation is only an internal matter."

The rebel radio said that the United Nations should take up the situation in Hungary in order to bring the bloodshed to an end.

The Western Allies were considering that very step. Foreign Minister Christian Pineau disclosed in Paris that the Big Three were discussing whether to bring charges before the U. N. Security Council to the effect that the Soviet Union was employing force within a supposedly independent nation.

"What is happening in Poland and Hungary," said Pineau, "is the logical consequence of the end of the Stalin God-myth among the Soviets. It is being felt first by the satellites, and perhaps soon will be felt inside Russia itself."

West 'Sacrificed' Hungary

A one-time government official of free Hungary stood before a black-shrouded coffin in the funeral, semi-darkness of the last night and declared his homeland had been sacrificed to the free world.

Soft-spoken Arpad Raksonyi of the cabinet of a former government, said: "I am like to be pessimistic but feel that Hungary's future is bright."

At an impressive mass rally protesting Soviet Russia's bloodshed in Hungary and the deportation of the country's youth to Siberia.

The uplifted coffin, honoring the fallen freedom fighters of Hungary, stood in the center of the Forum, behind the message, written in five-foot white letters, "Who Will Be The Next?"

Maive lights above the bier shadowed the faces of the some 2,000 people attending the rally, and tall candles flickered around the coffin.

Girls, boys and women in national costume stood proudly at attention, bearing their own flag and flags of the free world. The Hungarian red-white-and-green flag stretched out across the top of the stage, above the flags of the western nations. Below stood a huge replica of the Hungarian crown.

Refugees Cheered

Four of the six Hungarian refugees who arrived here Sunday sat in a box seat, and were cheered by the people. They proudly displayed the arm bands of the freedom fighters.

Countless placards were posted around the Forum, carrying messages such as "Soviet leaders are wicked criminals," "Destroy the terror of Communism," "Spirit Vs. Tanks—Think and Act."

Stirring organ music preceded the opening of the rally by George F. Lengvari, president of the Canadian Hungarian Federation, which sponsored the rally.

On stage with Lengvari and Raksonyi were Mayor Drapeau, Roger Provost, of the Canadian Labor Congress, G. A. Gagnon, of the Catholic Workers Syndicate, representatives of the University of Montreal and McGill and others.

Mayor Drapeau, speaking in English, French and Hungarian, said Hungary's fate may be a prescient of the ultimate destiny of the whole of Europe.

"Who knows but that a pretext of security may not be invoked by the Soviet regime to blast



(Gazette Photo Service) ARPAD RAKSONYI... a lost cause

their way even to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean?"

He said it "could not be possible" that Hungary's sacrifice would be in vain.

Provost and Gagnon demanded that the United Nations take effective action to halt Soviet aggression in Hungary.

Raksonyi, an economics professor, now, and who spoke with Cardinal Mindszenty and visited Budapest early this month, said the free world could easily have followed the precedent set by England and France in the Suez Canal area to help Hungary.

But instead, he said, the West was satisfied to accept Hungarian refugees while the flower of our nation is being deported to Siberia.

A resolution protesting the present impotency of the UN in Hungary and pledging help to the embattled country in its fight for independence was adopted with cheers and applause.

Hungary—

The fever in Poland kindled the fires in Hungary.

Thousands of students at three Hungarian universities issued an ultimatum on Sunday that they would start street demonstrations unless steps were taken to give Hungary freedom and better living conditions. Specifically, they demanded the return to power of Imre Nagy, who had been ousted from the Communist party as a "Titoist." He was teaching at Karl Marx University in Budapest.

On Tuesday the students peacefully demonstrated at a public square in Budapest which contained statues of Hungarian war-time heroes in the country's long fight for independence. Workers and others joined the students, and the peaceful quality was lost. "Russies, go home!" the crowd shouted. "Down with Geroe!" This referred to Ernoe Geroe, the Communist party chief.

The crowd started moving. It stormed public buildings, including the radio station, and seized possession of factories and apartment houses. It tried to tear down the twenty-six-foot statue of Stalin, but failed.

Police were helpless, even if they had wanted to stop the rioting. Hungarian troops were called. Apparently some of them were sympathetic, because in the course of the night the rebels came into possession of guns and ammunition.

Rebels Defy Nagy

By Wednesday the rioting had swelled to the proportions of a revolt. The Communist government called for help from the Soviet forces stationed in Hungary, and soon Russian tanks were rolling into Budapest.

The Communists sought to appease the rebels by deposing the Premier and restoring Imre Nagy as Premier. Moreover, they removed the unpopular Ernoe Geroe as the Communist party's First Secretary, and replaced him with Janos Kadar, who had been in jail for three years for "Titoism."

The radio speech made by Nagy on Thursday sounded much like that of Gomulka in Poland. He spoke of the "grave political and economic mistakes of the past," and promised to correct them. He promised "national independence" and "peace with our neighbors."

Pearson Issues
Direct Challenge
To Red Regime

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 4 — Text of the speech by External Affairs Minister L. B. Pearson of Canada before the United Nations General Assembly last night:

Mr. President, notwithstanding the words of the Soviet delegate in the past 24 hours, we have witnessed in Hungary one of the greatest and grimmest betrayals in history. This is a sad and desolate moment for all who have been striving for the extension of freedom and justice throughout the world.

It is, first of all, and above all, the people of Hungary who have been betrayed—the students, the peasants, the workers, whom the Soviet Union so frequently professes to champion. For 10 years all the resources of a great empire were used to weaken and destroy all feeling for national and personal freedom in Hungary and the other countries of Eastern Europe on whom Communist regimes had been imposed, after World War II, by foreign forces. But events in Hungary—and elsewhere—have dramatically revealed the results of these 10 years of suppression and indoctrination to be failure—often concealed behind a smiling facade of propaganda—but failure.

In Hungary the mask of a "people's democracy" was stripped away; the myth of the monolithic unity of the Communist empire was destroyed. With incredible courage the Hungarian people proved once again that man, once free, will never finally accept oppression and slavery, even though he may be forced to submit to it for long periods. Armed at first only with burning patriotism and a dauntless spirit, the plain people of Hungary rose against the oppressor.

Nagy Promises

The world watched their struggle hopefully, as the new head of the government, Mr. (Imre) Nagy, promised free elections, the abolition of the secret police, and negotiations for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Hungary. It seemed only a few days ago that the resolution and the sacrifices of these men and women would yield them freedom at last and bring them a government of their own choice. It was the dawn of a new day—the people had risen and their will would prevail, so it appeared.

Then came the great betrayal. At the very time that we have been told, negotiations were beginning between Soviet and Hungarian military leaders on a withdrawal of Soviet forces from Hungary, the Soviet Union was moving large new forces into position in Hungary where they could stamp out the rising flame of freedom and re-impose a ruthless and savage oppression. As the Soviet representative put it the Nagy government "fell apart." The Soviet Union's shameless disregard of its obligations under the Charter by its armed intervention has done more than kill Hungarians. It has betrayed the principles and ideals of our United Nations.

We have heard a great deal from the representative of the Soviet Union in the past few days about the iniquities of aggression, the unpardonable sin of force exerted by large countries upon small countries in order to bend them to the "imperialist" will, as he put it. There is no need for me to dwell now on the hypocrisy of the Soviet concern for one small nation when its own tanks and bombers are compelling an even smaller nation, which had bravely but bravely raised its head, to bow the chains again. The

Soviet delegate has made the parallel between the situation in Egypt and the situation in Hungary. I would reply first, that the United Nations should judge each situation on its merits; but also, that there is no parallel between the intentions of free democratic nations with a long history of respect for the rights of other nations and those of a dictatorial regime which has not shown the slightest understanding of international col-

laboration or consideration for the rights of others.

Difference Seen

That difference is, I think, very clearly revealed in the present situation. The governments of the United Kingdom and of France have stated firmly and publicly that they are prepared to hand over their police role to a United Nations force; a force which we are now trying to organize. It is quite true that the

main differences between the British and the French on the one hand, and a majority of this Assembly on the other, are on the conditions in which this transfer can take place. Nevertheless, a transfer has been accepted as necessary and desirable and a promise has been given that it will take place.

Will the Soviet Union give us the same promise with respect to the military operations against Hungary? I put

this question directly to the Soviet representative. He has told us that his government has intervened in Hungary for a purpose, and that that purpose is ostensibly to protect the interests of the Hungarian people. He wants to protect the Hungarian people so he says from a reactionary Fascist clique.

No one in this Assembly has any desire whatsoever to see the long-suffering Hungarian people delivered from the tyranny of one clique into that of another. All that was asked in this resolution which is before us is to let them form the kind of free, national government they want.

Surely by an impartial and disinterested international authority which can hold the ring and enable all the Hungarian people, without fear or reprisal, to establish a free and democratic government of their own choice. We have before us a proposal that the Secretary-General investigate the situation. Where else can such an authority come from than the United Nations? Will the Soviet government recognize that? If not, why not?

Egyptian Precedent

Yesterday my government proposed the intervention of a United Nations force for peaceful purposes in the Middle East, and that proposal secured the overwhelming support of this Assembly; no single vote was cast against it. Why should we not now establish a United Nations mission or United Nations supervisory machinery of an appropriate kind for the situation in Hungary? I ask the Soviet Union to accept this chance—perhaps the last chance—in proving its good faith to the world. It is not only the Hungarian people who will be the victims of a refusal. It is a Soviet claim—very often repeated—to be the only true champion of peaceful co-existence; the only real foe of imperialism; the opponent of colonialism. If they refuse this United Nations investigation and examination into conditions in Hungary, never again will they be able to talk about colonial oppression or imperialism except in terms of the most blatant hypocrisy, recognized by everyone as such.

This is also the last chance of the U.S.S.R. to show that their collective security system in Eastern Europe is something more than a collection of master and satellites. In this respect, what a contrast it is to an association of free states banded together on a basis of free co-operation and any one of which may withdraw if it wishes. Their system, if they persist in this aggressive intervention, stands exposed for all the world to see, resting on nothing but brute force and despotic control.

Mr. President, we owe it to the people of Hungary, we owe it to the United Nations, we owe it to freedom to condemn in the strongest terms what we know has happened and to investigate through the United Nations what is happening now.

Surely, Mr. President, no single member of this Assembly will refuse to join in that condemnation, and in the request for this investigation.

Perhaps at this moment we cannot do more than this, but we surely cannot do less.

Red Puppet Kadar
Offers Food in Bid
To Pacify Hungary

VIENNA, Nov. 12 — A general strike that has paralyzed Hungary for 20 days appeared today to be winning concessions from the Soviet-controlled puppet regime where death and bravery had failed.

The ruthless extermination of the freedom fighters by 200,000 Soviet soldiers left only a handful of rebels holding out in isolated posts. But the strike brought famine, chaos and embarrassment to the Reds.

Today the puppet rulers held out a promise of bread to the starving in a new attempt to lure workers back to their jobs, but death by starvation rather than by a Soviet bullet appeared a likely choice by many of the rebels.

Premier Janos Kadar, faced worse chaos than that used by Moscow as an excuse to depose the government of Imre Nagy and throw its armored might into suppression of the rebellion.

Kadar even hinted he might bring Nagy back into the government to try to win support from the Hungarian people who have suffered between 12,000 and 20,000 dead in their fight for freedom.

Strategy Revealed

Budapest radio revealed the new Red strategy aimed at ending the general strike which has paralyzed the nation since the freedom revolt flared last month.

The Communist-controlled radio said there would be meetings in factories today to decide whether work should be resumed. It added that food would be on sale at the factories—an obvious attempt to bait the hungry workers into attending the meetings.

Kadar appealed to the nation yesterday for a return to normalcy. He admitted starvation threatened the shattered nation, and he promised a series of re-

UN Chief Ready
To Visit Hungary

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 12—(AP)—Dag Hammarskjöld, UN Secretary General, today expressed willingness to go to Hungary. He said he was establishing two groups to investigate Soviet interference, and observe the situation at the scene.

forms in an attempt to win support for his shaky regime.

He met with deposed Premier Nagy in the capital in an apparent bid to win his support and thus the backing of Nagy's sizable following.

Nagy 'Absolved'

Kadar absolved Nagy from responsibility in the "counter-revolutionary" uprising in a broadcast over the Red radio. He demanded an immediate end to the general strike and promised:

1. Formation of an "independent" moderate government.
2. "No revenge" against rebels.
3. Resumption of negotiations for withdrawal of Russian troops after order is restored.
4. Restoration of the Kossuth coat of arms on the Hungarian flag, symbol of Hungarian independence.

See HUNGARY—P. 2, Col. 4

THE MONTREAL STAR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1956

HUNGARY

(Concluded from Page One)

5. Abolition of the hated AVH secret police.
 6. Hungarian-style uniforms instead of Soviet tunics for the army.
 7. Restoration of March 15 as a national holiday in honor of the 1848 uprising against the Hapsburg empire which was crushed with the aid of the Russian Czar's troops.
 8. Abolition of compulsory Russian language courses in the schools.
- Kadar blamed the Oct. 23 uprising on the "Rakosi clique." Matyas Rakosi was the Stalinist ruler of Hungary until his ouster last July. He now is believed in Moscow.

Kadar said that Nagy became surrounded by fascist forces who would eventually have deposed Nagy from the premiership.

The only major pocket of resistance left inside ruined Budapest was at industrial Csepel island. Workers barricaded themselves in one of the big Danube island factories and continued to beat off determined attacks by the Soviet armor.

Other insurgent pockets still held out in the Budapest suburb of Ujpest, in Dunapentele (Stalians), south of the Csepel island area, and at Pecs, near the Yugoslav border.

Occasionally shooting also broke out in Győr province, especially along the roads leading to Austria—and in the Vac area north of Budapest.

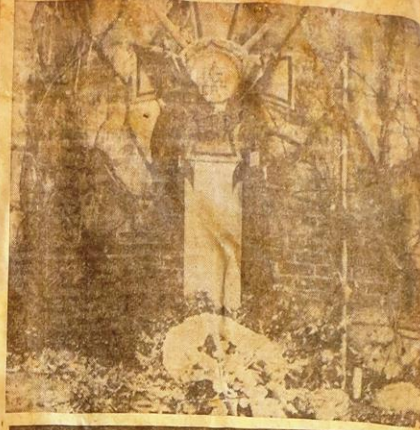
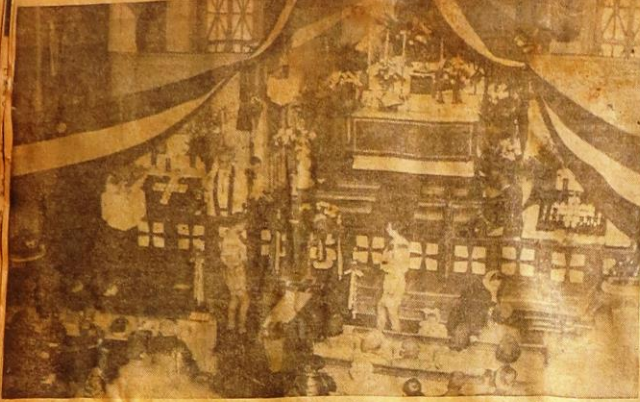
The Russians have gone about liquidation systematically. Rows of workers' houses were shattered, a children's clinic was wiped out, hospitals were set afire. It seemed not a building in the city escaped the furious shower of Soviet bullets and shells. To wipe out a single rifleman, the Rus-

sians would turn a full barrage of fire from tanks, machine-guns and automatic weapons, and destroy an entire building.

By the best available estimates, 20,000—or perhaps more—Hungarians died in the attempt to break the grip of the Soviet Union and Communism on their country. Russian dead were estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000. Western correspondents back from Budapest brought these figures, and said the wounded numbered 50,000 Russians and Hungarians.

Hospitals were so crowded that the litters carrying the wounded were directed to cellars and garrets in the Pecséi hospital, one of Hungary's largest, doctors have been operating for two days without the aid of drugs. The wounded are dying in great numbers because of the lack of antibiotics.

La colonie hongroise de Montréal, solidaire de ses frères persécutés *La Presse*

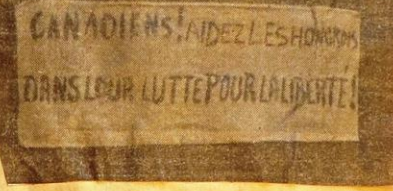


Les Hongrois de Montréal, devant la révolution qui trouble leur pays, ne sont pas indifférents. En haut on aperçoit l'intérieur de l'église de Notre-Dame-de-Hongrie, rue Clarke, où fut célébrée samedi matin une grand'messe pour le repos de l'âme de tous les martyrs de la révolution. On y pria aussi pour demander à Dieu de sauver le pays des anciens Magyars de l'oppression exécrable de la botte russe. En haut à droite, nous voyons le cenotaphe improvisé où des Hongrois sont venus déposer des couronnes de fleurs. Ci-contre une banderole indique qu'il faut aller sauver les Hongrois persécutés. On apprend en dernière heure que des Hongrois de Toronto sont à organiser une armée de volontaires qui sera transportée par avion sur les lieux où se déroule la bataille de la liberté en territoire hongrois.

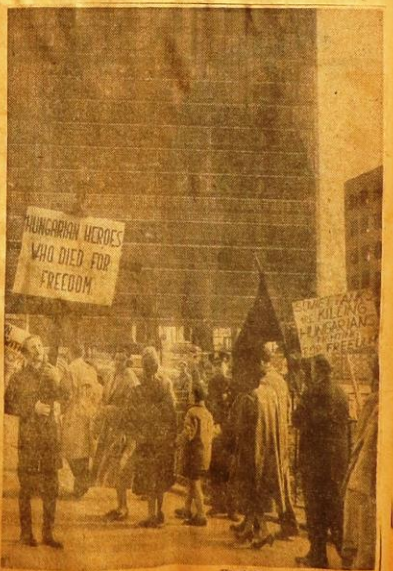
bozette Flight From Hungary NOV 7



Hungarian women and children ride in a wagon across the border into Klingenberg, Austria, as other refugees cross with them. (AP Photo)



Followed woman workers holding. 10,000 entered border.



PROTEST AT U. N. HEADQUARTERS—Hungarian-American pickets in front of the United Nations Secretariat Building yesterday protesting the presence of Russian troops in Hungary.

U
Mos
Union
to exp
the a
Partie
The
Misha
of the
Comm
Comm
ner ci
destini
tis ev
of thi
that r
First C
Suslo
efforts
a bre
world
of the I
their C
opened
its to
sion. E
fort is
Hungar
the un
world
gull.
Suslov
conclis
recent
other
govern
Suslo



(AP Wirephoto)

Followed by her faithful dog, an aged Hungarian woman walks aimlessly among Austrian Red Cross workers at Klingebach after receiving the food she is holding. The Austrian interior ministry estimated that 10,000 refugees, mostly women and children, had entered its country before Russian troops sealed the border.

More Refugees Arrive

Fear of Reprisals Leads Hungarians To Withhold Names

By ROY SHIELDS

Five Hungarian refugees arrived in Montreal by air this morning, bringing to 11 the number who have landed here in the past three days. All five requested that their names be withheld for fear of Russian reprisals against their relatives at home.

The refugees included two married couples from Budapest and a young welder from the city of Ord, 120 miles northeast of Budapest. Expressing the feelings of his compatriots, the latter had this to say:

"Here we are free at last of fear—this is the wonderful thing. We come full of hope, happy that we can make Canada our home and ready to work hard for our living."

With the Hungarians came a Polish woman, Mrs. Apolonia Gulych, who raced down the ramp of a BOAC Strato-cruiser into the arms of her husband, Nicolai, whom she had not seen for 23 years.

Mr. Gulych, of 3853 St. Urbain street, is a restaurant worker who sent two letters to Canadian immigration authorities, four to the Polish government and finally, one to the Polish prime minister, before he was able to get permission to have his wife join him.

Today Mr. Gulych was a very happy man. Now that he has his wife, he hopes to get his two married sons and five grandchildren out of Poland.

Remains Silent

He did not wish his wife to talk about conditions in her homeland because that has been a subject that neither of them have ever touched upon in their letters. Mr. Gulych felt their silence on the matter may have helped to hasten their reunion. He still prefers silence for the sake of his sons.

One of the Hungarian couples asked to be excused from meeting the press. The two young people went to the Immigration Department's headquarters on

St. Antoine street, where they were put in touch with the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society.

The other three Hungarians talked freely of the fighting and terror that swept their homeland, but said that if their names were printed, someone might send a clipping back to Hungarian or Russian authorities.

The wife of a welder from Budapest said that her mother was unable to escape with her and her husband. "I am terribly afraid of what may happen to her," she said through an interpreter.

One of Demonstrators

She and her husband left Budapest Oct. 31, four days after the outbreak of fighting. Her husband had been one of the demonstrators whose protests helped trigger the uprising.

The couple fled from Budapest by train to the city of Gyro. From there they took a taxi headed for the Austrian border, however, they were forced to go by foot in order to bypass Russian troops. Also before reaching the border, they were captured by Hungarian nationalist forces, but were later released.

Both said they were "speech

Upsurge Predicted For Communists

Russia's Suslov Sees Subversion Danger

Moscow, Nov. 6.—The Soviet Union told the world tonight to expect a "new upsurge in the activities of Communist Parties" everywhere.

The warning came from Mikhail A. Suslov, a member of the Presidium of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee and one of the inner circle that guides Soviet destinies. He was speaking on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution that made Russia the world's first Communist state.

Suslov said that recent open efforts of "reaction" to make a break in the Communist world—meaning the uprising of the Hungarian people against their Communist rulers—had opened the eyes of Communists to the danger of subversion. But he said that the effort to unsettle Socialism in Hungary had failed and that the only of the Communist world was stronger as a result.

Suslov's speech was notably conciliatory in comparison with recent strong statements by other Soviet officials and the government-run press. Suslov's tone was bitter when

he discussed recent events in Hungary. He attacked the former Communist government of Matyas Rakosi for committing "many rude errors," not recognizing mistakes and acting too slowly. The temporary regime of another Communist, Imre Nagy, surrendered "one position after another" to "reaction" and finally "practically ceased to exist."

Suslov said that if Hungary had dropped away from the Communist camp it "would have threatened other Socialist countries because it would have brought the capitalist base nearer to their borders."

(New York Times Service)

Suslov said that the Communist Army had "crushed the forces of counter-revolution."

Suslov said that the Communists knew that "as long as the capitalist camp exists, the hostile forces will never stop their efforts to restore capitalism."

But he added with confidence: "Hungary was, is and always will be in the family of Socialist countries as a free, independent and sovereign Socialist state."

An estimated 15,000 people crowded into but did not fill the elaborate new Palace of Sport to hear Suslov describe the advances Communism had scored during the last year.

Suslov spoke from behind a podium at the right of a large stage dominated by a huge bust of Lenin and the Soviet flag. A guard of honor stood at attention at the rear of the stage, who were ranged behind a semicircular table. The centre positions were occupied by Premier Nikolai Bulganin, Com-

munist Chief Nikita S. Khrushchev, President Kliment Y. Voroshilov, and Deputy Premiers V. M. Molotov, G. M. Malenkov and A. I. Mikoyan.

Suslov, a tall thin man wearing glasses, told his listeners that Soviet industry still lagged behind that of the United States but was growing much faster. "Victory in this competition," he said, "will be unconditional, full and on the side of Socialism."

He said Soviet machinery production had increased 12 per cent this year over last and that in 1956 the Soviet Union would produce 49,000,000 tons of steel, 430,000,000 tons of coal, 84,000,000 tons of oil and 192,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power.

Suslov, 54, has been a member of the Communist Party for 35 years. He is an economist.

Other Soviet gains this year mentioned by Suslov included: One billion more poods (a pood equals about 35 pounds)

of grain in storage than in 1955. Five million more tons of sugar, beet, 30 per cent more potatoes, cotton and vegetables, and 30 per cent more milk.

A six-hour working day for young people and moves toward a seven-hour day for all workers.

He noted some serious gaps in the economy, especially in housing.

At the conclusion of his report Suslov received vigorous applause when he said the Communists were "on the eve of a new upsurge of activity." He said efforts to split the Socialist camp had and would fail.

Suslov's appearance as speaker at one of the Communists' most important occasions raised some speculation concerning the balance of forces inside the Communist Party's ruling body. Suslov is considered by many to favor, among other things, a harsher policy in dealing with the Soviet's satellites.

His speech tonight did not follow that line, and speculation as to the meaning of his appearance had to be labelled "guesswork" in the absence of more substantial evidence.



Age Is No Barrier While Fighting Common Enemy

A teen-age rifleman, wearing the uniform of a streetcar conductor, stands on Lenin street in Budapest during the rebel uprising. In the background are streetcars overturned during the riots.



Russian Tanks on the Move Against Hungarian Rebels

Russian tanks move through Magyarovar in northwestern Hungary as Soviets stage a drive to end the anti-Russian revolt by Hungarian rebels. Only die-hard pockets of rebels maintain a last-ditch stand.



Fleeing From Blazing Guns

Hungarian refugees, fleeing from their war-torn country, arrive at the Hungarian-Austrian border town of Nickelsdorf in search of a place to live. With the last push by the Soviets the road to freedom is now closed.

REAL STAR. W

nd Berlin

A West B
from behind
More than

Demon.

Hungarian-borr
way in front of
maxed a freed

50 58

REAL STAE WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1956



nd Berlin in Protest to Soviet Attack on Riot-Torn Hungary

A West Berlin policeman swings his club at a demonstrator while another grabs the offender from behind during a wild sympathy demonstration for Hungary which occurred in West Berlin. More than 100,000 were involved in sympathy marches in the city in protest to Soviet attack.



Demonstrators Give Vent to Their Feelings in New York

Hungarian-born actress Ilona Massey is restrained as she tries to pass a policeman barring her way in front of the Soviet Embassy in New York during a demonstration. The demonstration climaxed a freedom rally in which women pickets protested the attack on Hungary.

'Torrents' of Blood

**Mollet
Rebukes
Bulganin**

Associated Press

PARIS, Nov. 7 — French Premier Guy Mollet rebuked Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin yesterday with a statement that the Russian Government is shedding innocent blood "in torrents" in Hungary.

The statement was part of Mollet's reply to the Russian threat to use force in the Middle East crisis.

"I doubt," he told Bulganin, "that the Soviet government has the necessary right to express its pity for 'innocent blood' when as a matter of fact such blood is being shed in Hungary in torrents by the act of that same government."

Mollet told Bulganin that he was as aware as the Russian of the serious risks of using force and just as eager for the world to find peace.

"But I doubt," he added, "that the present situation can be illuminated by the use of threats and the evocation of the possibilities of long-range weapons."

Mollet also accused the Russians of encouraging Egypt to put the Middle East into a "state of permanent insecurity."

**Canadian
Red Cross
Sends Cash**

Toronto, Nov. 6.—The Canadian Red Cross today announced it has cabled \$10,000 to Vienna for aid to Hungarian refugees.

The society said the Canadian currency was sent to the International Red Cross to help provide emergency needs for 10,000 to 15,000 Hungarians who have fled to Austria. The Hungarians have escaped a crushing Soviet attack on Hungarian revolutionaries, who last week attempted to free their country of Russian domination.

The Canadian cash gift is in addition to \$40,000 worth of drugs and medical supplies flown from Toronto to Vienna in a special RCAF North Star last Thursday.

The Austro-Hungarian frontier was sealed before these supplies could be sent to the roads within Hungary and they are reported still at Vienna Airport.

The society said it has learned more than 200 tons of medical and hospital supplies were delivered to International Red Cross representatives in Budapest before the weekend. The international representatives, it said, have remained in Hungary and it is hoped Red Cross aid may be resumed inside the country within the next few days.

The Canadian Red Cross is still accepting donations for Hungarian relief.

Desperate Call for Help Hungarian Rebels Broadcast Appeal

Special Dispatch to The Star and the N.Y. Herald Tribune by Associated Press United Press

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—Embattled Hungarian rebels announced today massed Russian tanks and artillery have launched an all-out attack on their main stronghold. Rebels appealed directly to President Eisenhower for aid.

A station calling itself "Rakoczy radio" broadcast a report that the Russians launched a massive assault at 3 a.m. against Dunapentele, a big industrial city south of Budapest, after Hungarian patriots refused a surrender demand.

It appealed to other freedom fighters to continue resisting. It called on the free world to send arms, food and medical supplies. It said: "This is our message to re-elected President Eisenhower."

"In the name of all decent Hungarians," it said, "we ask the millions of the world: is freedom sacred to you? It is to us. Do you have women and children? We have. Do you have wounded? We have.

"They are bleeding from hundreds of wounds and we have no bandages or medicines. What shall we give our children when the last piece of bread is finished? By everything that is holy—help us."

And in its appeal to Mr. Eisenhower the radio said: "If he supports the party of the oppressed in his new term, may all his steps be blessed."

Rebel radio stations yesterday claimed Dunapentele was completely in insurgent hands and that a Soviet attack was beaten off and four tanks captured.

The tone of this morning's broadcast seemed to indicate organized resistance is flickering. The rebel transmitter was heard on the air for a few minutes after all freedom stations had been silent since late yesterday.

During the day a Soviet-controlled radio station in southeast Hungary broadcast an appeal to the citizens of Pecs, capital of the nation's uranium fields, to help disarm the rebels. It said the hopes of any persons found to be harboring patriots would be razed by Red army guns.

This reversed a claim made Sunday by the Russians that Pecs had fallen even before the assault on Budapest began.

Elsewhere in the country, however, there were no reports of further rebel resistance, though it was possible the Soviets were having equal difficulty in smoothing the revolution in other areas.

Stories of atrocities committed in Budapest were given prominent display in some Vienna newspapers, but it was impossible to confirm them. They quoted Hungarian refugees as saying patriots have been hanged to lamp posts on bridges over the Danube and that others have been lined up against walls and shot to death as an object lesson to those who continued to resist.

The town of Magyarovar, where at least 60 persons were mowed down by secret police in early days of the revolution, was reported to have been shelled yesterday. It lies some eight miles east of the Austrian border near Nickelsdorf and the sound of explosions could be heard in Austrian territory.

Newsmen covering the Hungarian customs post at Hegyshalom, where guards are still rebels although Soviet tanks stand across the road only a mile from them, were told this afternoon that the Russians planned to attack the post unless the guards surrendered their weapons. Late last night, however, nothing had happened at this point.

Red Cross units from many European countries continued to pile up in Vienna and were still denied entry through the sealed border. An international Red Cross committee here was trying to establish contact with the Soviet command to negotiate a safe-conduct corridor from the Austrian border to Budapest.

The American Embassy in Vienna said it was still without communication with the American legation in Budapest but that it had no reason to believe that the building, not far from the Hungarian parliament, had been fired upon or damaged.

Sources here said the British legation in the Hungarian capital had some sort of radio connection with the Foreign Office in London but that it was sending only an automatic signal every three hours to the effect that personnel and others there were all right.

A convoy of 28 Red Cross cars, stalled for the last three days by Russians at Győr on Budapest road about 40 miles inside Hungary, crossed into Austria during the afternoon.

Three Russian-controlled radio stations in Hungary went off the air abruptly today. There was no explanation for sudden discontinuance of broadcasting, but it could mean insurgent fighters had attacked the stations or their power plants.

Red Cross Aid Workers Slain by Soviet Troops

United Press

VIENNA, Austria, Nov. 7.—A doctor just returned from Hungary reported last night that Soviet troops killed "many" Hungarian Red Cross workers in two attacks last Sunday on clearly-marked mercy buildings and vehicles.

The doctor, a 33-year-old surgeon detached from a municipal hospital in Budapest for Red Cross service, asked that his identity be withheld because he will attempt to return to Hungary tomorrow.

The doctor said Soviet gunners killed seven persons in a Red Cross bus and "many" others in a separate attack on the main headquarters of the Hungarian Red Cross in Budapest.

The doctors said two Soviet armored cars fired into the headquarters building at number 15 Baross street shortly before noon Sunday, barely four hours after Soviet troops captured central Budapest.

He said the Russians directed machine gun fire into the building, which was serving as an aid station, and into ambulances and supply trucks parked outside.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—Embattled Hungarian rebels announced today massed Russian tanks and artillery have launched an all-out attack on their main stronghold. Rebels appealed directly to President Eisenhower for aid.

A station calling itself "Rakoczy radio" broadcast a report that the Russians launched a massive assault at 3 a.m. against Dunapentele, a big industrial city south of Budapest, after Hungarian patriots refused a surrender demand.

It appealed to other freedom fighters to continue resisting. It called on the free world to send arms, food and medical supplies. It said: "This is our message to re-elected President Eisenhower."

"In the name of all decent Hungarians," it said, "we ask the millions of the world: is freedom sacred to you? It is to us. Do you have women and children? We have. Do you have wounded? We have.

"They are bleeding from hundreds of wounds and we have no bandages or medicines. What shall we give our children when the last piece of bread is finished? By everything that is holy—help us."

And in its appeal to Mr. Eisenhower the radio said: "If he supports the party of the oppressed in his new term, may all his steps be blessed."

Rebel radio stations yesterday claimed Dunapentele was completely in insurgent hands and that a Soviet attack was beaten off and four tanks captured.

'Everyone Here Afraid' Hungary Letter Reports

A Hungarian who has lived here 30 years last week received the first real news of his family in Hungary since the Russian occupation following World War II.

It came in a letter, written in the midst of the most savage fighting in the anti-communist revolt, that reached Montreal Friday.

"We have received letters very few months," said the man's daughter, a nun, who did not wish her family name used. "But this is the first one to really say anything, to give some news."

"The others would just say so-and-so is sick, or has moved, or some such thing. This one, from my father's cousin, tells us something."

Heartache, Sorrow
Written on a cheap, blue air-mail form and dated Nov. 13, the letter was posted in Csorna, in northwest Hungary.

It reads in part:
My Dear Cousin:

My arm is trembling and tears are falling from my face as I write these lines. Never in my life have I had so much heartache and sorrow. For three weeks now there has been fighting and I have not received any news

from my daughter in Budapest or my two sisters who returned in August from jail. They were in jail for three and a half years as political prisoners. You cannot imagine how I suffered and worked for them so I might alleviate their suffering.

Communications Cut
There is no railway or telephone communication and we have no contact with the outside world or my family. Who knows if they are living or dead?

Several times I started out on the road but was obliged to turn back. Here everyone is afraid of everything and they are fleeing but I am still waiting though I do not know why, or what to expect of the future. Maybe it will be for death, or perhaps another new morning. It is only a miracle of God that has helped us to now. No one else.

If humanity has suffered, Hungary certainly has. Help us, you in the free world, so you will escape such a reign of terror.

Your loving cousin, Erzei.

Hungarian Relief Fund Proposal

Hungarian Relief Organization yesterday appealed to Montrealers to "adopt" children who have become victims of Hungary's revolt against Communism.

Miss Gyorgyi Telbisz, a fund official, said 5,000 Hungarian children are now homeless in Vienna as a result of the rebellion, and there is only food enough to feed them for three days.

"We therefore have decided to try to bring some of the children to Canada, and particularly to Montreal," said Miss Telbisz.

She said the Hungarian community here will ask the Federal Government for a statement regarding possible emigration of the displaced children, "as soon as we know how many Canadian families would be willing to look after a child, or children, for a time."

Montrealers were asked to call fund headquarters, 3835 St. Lawrence boulevard, Avenue 8-6260.

The children now in Vienna were taken there by Hungarian soldiers who broke through Russian lines, then returned to Hungary to continue fighting.

"Efforts are being made in Vienna to set up a temporary Hungarian Red Cross organization to care for the refugees," she said.

Hungarians Denounce Compatriot

Canadian Press

BRANTFORD, Nov. 7.—Hungarian-Canadians last night gathered in an angry crowd in front of the home of Michael Nadas, a Hungarian who returned from his homeland this week and said he saw nothing of revolt or bloodshed.

The crowd paraded in front of Nadas' house carrying placards which read: "Go back to Russia." The group was dispersed by police.

Nadas and his wife rode out of Hungary where they were visiting last weekend on a Red Cross truck returning to Vienna after delivering medical supplies.

Nadas was quoted in an interview today as saying he was in Budapest last Friday and saw little cause for alarm. He said "it was peaceful enough in Budapest when we left on Friday."

Police went to Nadas' house after they were told of threats being made against his safety.

(News reports from Budapest last Friday contained no reports of daytime clashes but an Associated Press story said Premier Imre Nagy charged that Soviet troops, which started to move into the country two days before, had encircled the capital.)

(Later a Reuters story from Vienna reported Budapest Radio as saying that "fierce fighting" had broken out in Budapest Friday night and that the government had ordered Hungarian army tanks to take positions around the Parliament building in Budapest and at the approaches to bridges over the Danube.)

Locked In The Cellar

Russian Envoy Hides

gazette NOV 7

Luxembourg, Nov. 6.—(Reuters)—Police tonight found the Soviet ambassador to Luxembourg in full dress uniform—locked in a cellar after 2,000 students stormed and set fire to the Soviet Embassy.

The students surged on the embassy just as guests were arriving for a vodka and caviar party.

Ambassador Yvan Mielnik took refuge in the cellar as demonstrators fired some embassy rooms and burned furniture, including a portrait of Mr. Nikita Khrushchev.

Students, joined by other demonstrators protesting Soviet action in Hungary, stormed into the grounds of the embassy after ripping down railings and bursting through police cordons. Inside the embassy, two

party guests and some of the embassy staff barricaded themselves in the attic with beds and heavy cupboards.

Demonstrators flung dishes full of cocktail snacks through the windows.

Meanwhile, demonstrations against the Russian action in Hungary were reported from other world capitals.

In Brussels, 8,000 students battled police. Some 40 demonstrators and 20 policemen were injured, four of them seriously.

About 10,000 persons marched through Bonn, Germany. Strong police forces guarded the Russian Embassy as 1,500 youths staged a demonstration.

Traffic throughout West Germany halted for three minutes at noon.

Demonstrations took place in Rome and Milan, Italy.

Thousands of Portuguese students stormed through Lisbon streets shouting anti-Russian slogans.

Scores of Paris police surrounded the office of the Communist newspaper Humanite when several hundred students gathered.

Police and demonstrators fought in Stockholm, Sweden when they were prevented from marching on the Soviet Embassy. Another crowd of 10,000 persons marched to the Foreign Office to present a petition denouncing Soviet aggression in Hungary.

Demonstrators and police clashed outside the Russian embassy in Oslo, Norway.

In Buenos Aires, Argentina, a crowd of 200 students broke the windows of the Soviet Embassy during a demonstration.

'Grave Threat to Peace'

U.S. ST NOV 7

U.S. Issues Warning Against Austria Neutrality Violation

Special to The Star and the N.Y. Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The United States sharply warned yesterday against any violation of Austria's neutrality.

Any such move, a State Department spokesman said, would be regarded here as a "grave threat to the peace."

The warning came when Press Officer Lincoln White was asked to comment on allegations in the United Nations by Soviet Delegate Arkady Sobolev that this country was instrumental in sparking the Hungarian revolution.

Mr. White noted that the Russian envoy "in an attempt to justify his government's indefensible actions in Hungary, has recently in the Security Council attempted to lend credence to allegations by the controlled Communist press that political instigation or support of valiant attempts by the Hungarian people to throw off the Soviet grip was provided by elements sponsored by the United States

Government, operating from the territory of neutral Austria."

Such allegations, Mr. White continued, are "grossly false."

He said this country has respected and will respect Austria's neutrality, adding that "violation of the territorial integrity or internal sovereignty of Austria would of course be a grave threat to the peace."

The warning was regarded here as a move designed to deter the Russians from any attempt to cross Austria's borders to seize refugees fleeing from Hungary.

Mr. White declined to comment when asked if there is any indication the Russians might be

considering violating Austrian territory.

Austria has permitted an estimated 10,000 Hungarian refugees to cross her borders in the past few days. Those who were carrying weapons were disarmed.

Mr. White would not comment when asked if Austria was uneasy about a possible Russian violation of her neutrality, and declined to reply when asked if the Austrian Government had communicated with the United States on the issue.

He said he was "reasonably sure" the United States would cooperate with the Austrian Government in supplying aid to Hungarian refugees.

European Aid Is Offered For Refugees

U.S. ST NOV 7

United Press

GENEVA, Nov. 7.—France has agreed to grant asylum to "all newly arrived refugees from Hungary who express a desire to go to France," the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reported today.

Earlier, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden and The Netherlands agreed to provide food and shelter for a total of 8,000 of 15,000 Hungarian refugees now in Austria.

Other countries offered financial and material aid for persons fleeing the Hungarian fighting. Greece, although it said it could not take in refugees because of the need to help its own homeless people arriving from the Middle East, promised to send a shipload of dried raisins to the Hungarians.

James M. Read, deputy UN High Commissioner for Refugees and Dr. Maria Flister of the World Health Organization flew to Vienna to help the Austrian Government organize refugee aid.

Russians Still Eager

MTST NOV 7

Red Troops Offer Renewed By Zhukov

Associated Press

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Russia's Defence Minister in Moscow called on the United Nations today to crush the Anglo-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt, and said Russian troops are ready to join any force set up for the purpose.

Marshal Georgi Zhukov's statement, broadcast by Moscow Radio, was made several hours after Britain and France had announced conditional acceptance of a UN ceasefire order. He made no reference to the ceasefire in urging the use of force by the UN against the invaders.

Speaking before a mass rally in Moscow's Red Square celebrating the 39th anniversary of the October revolution, the wartime Soviet hero said:

"The Soviet Union calls upon the United Nations resolutely to stop the armed aggression of Britain, France and Israel against Egypt and actively support the Arab peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence.

"As regards the Soviet Union, she is prepared, in accordance with a UN decision, to take a real part with her armed forces in the liquidation of this aggression."

No Action Without UN

Zhukov's speech renewed demands for intervention in Egypt voiced two days ago by Premier Bulganin. It seemed to emphasize, however, that Russia would not step into the fighting without UN backing.

Notes by Bulganin to Britain and France had left some observers in doubt as to the latter point. There had been some fears that Russia would intervene by herself in the fighting or send "volunteers" on an unofficial basis.

In the same speech, Zhukov defended the use of Russian troops to put down the uprising in Hungary.

The patriots of people's

Hungary, together with the Soviet army units summoned to the aid of the revolution workers' and peasants' government, has resolutely put an end to reaction and fascism in Hungary," he said.

Following Zhukov's speech, Russian army, navy and air force units marched through the square for 21 minutes in a mass display of military might.

Diplomats of the United States, Britain, France and all other members of the Atlantic Alliance, except Iceland and Denmark, stayed away in protest against the Soviet intervention in Hungary. Asian and African diplomats were solidly in attendance.

An Indian government spokesman in New Delhi said today that Prime Minister Nehru, a key leader of the powerful Asian-African bloc, was sending Premier Bulganin an appeal not to intervene in the Middle East with force.

Canada Gives Priority To Hungarian Refugees

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—Canada will give priority to applications from refugees from Hungary to enter this country as immigrants, Immigration Minister Pickersgill announced today.

The minister said in a statement that assisted passage loans will be available to Hungarians on the same terms as to other immigrants from Europe.

"With the approval of the Prime Minister (Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent) and in accordance with the general policy of the Government respecting refugees, the Canadian Immigration Office in Vienna has been instructed to give priority to applications from refugees from Hungary," the announcement said.

Under the assisted passage plan, immigrants obtain interest-free loans from the Government to cover ocean and inland passage charges. Normally, they are repayable in monthly instalments over a two-year period but the time is extended where circumstances warrant.

A total of 47,234 immigrants from all countries entered Canada with assisted passage from the start of the plan in 1951 until the end of September, 1956. Loans for the period amounted to \$6,709,107 and \$5,588,816 has been repaid.

Russians Said Taking Youths From Hungary

(New York Times Service)

Vienna, Nov. 13.—The Russians are carrying out the mass deportation of Hungarian boys and young men to the Soviet Union. The action, reported in information reaching here from Budapest, is an old Soviet tactic. It drains a conquered nation of the flower of its youth, swells the ranks of slave laborers and provides Moscow with hostages with which to bargain.

Thus the Russians, having quelled the anti-Soviet rebellion in Hungary and destroyed the liberalized regime of Premier Imre Nagy, are now dealing by Hungarians an even deadlier blow.

Today news arrived from an unimpeachable Budapest source about the forced deportations. Passerby picked up, along the railroad lines leading eastward from Budapest, notes thrown out of train windows by young men asking that their families be notified that they were being taken to Russia. Many families in the capital have already received such messages.

Appeal Gains Momentum Hungarian Drive Forms Unified Headquarters

A campaign to aid Hungarians gathered momentum today with the setting up of a unified Montreal headquarters at 904 St. Catherine street west.

An appeal for funds by the Canadian Hungarian Relief Fund, a newly-formed national organization which has absorbed dozens of independent groups, is expected to begin by the end of the week. The fund's national headquarters is in Toronto.

Prominent Canadian citizens across the country have lent their names in support of the relief fund. Honorary chairman of the Montreal division will be Maj. Gen. E. G. Weeks.

Quebec Patrons

Six patrons from Quebec are John Bassett, chairman of the board, of the Gazette Printing Company; Sen. Hartland de M. Molson, OBE; Sen. Thomas Venn; Sen. A. K. Huggessen, QC; Ray-

mond Dupuis, QC; and Jackson Dodds, CRE.

G. G. Thorvaldson of Winnipeg, has been named national honorary chairman. No objective has been set for the appeal. Campaign officials explained that "there is no limit to what is needed in Hungary and what is needed by those who have escaped and we are therefore simply appealing for all we can get."

Farkas A. Homonnay, organizer of the Montreal division, said today that the Council of Hungarian Churches and Associations here was the driving force behind the relief fund.

The relief fund was set up on a national scale, he explained, in order to co-ordinate the work of many groups working independently. The Montreal division of

See DRIVE—Page 4, Col. 6

Reported

Vienna, Nov. 6.—(Reuters)—Russian forces used aircraft and heavy artillery today against Hungarian insurgent posts still holding out, and there was "intense fighting" in Budapest this morning, according to reports reaching Vienna tonight.

Hundreds of wounded were reported lying in the streets of Budapest. The Russians would not let anyone tend their wounds or bring them to safety, the reports said.

An insurgent radio station—three of these still are transmitting—reported "heavy artillery" fire in the regions of Budapest and Szolnok.

Other reports from insurgent radio stations picked up in Munich indicated rebels were still holding out late this afternoon in parts of western, central and southern Hungary.

Radio Free Europe, a private, American-sponsored anti-Communist radio station at Munich, reported monitoring an appeal at 3:05 p.m. GMT (10:05 a.m. EST) this afternoon from radio Rakoczy.

The appeal asked for guns, ammunition, food and medical supplies to be dropped by parachute in the area of Dunapentele, in central Hungary (the industrial city formerly called Stalinvaros).

Soviet Attack Reported

A later broadcast from Radio Rakoczy reported a Soviet attack on Dunapentele and said that in the first few minutes, four Soviet armored cars had surrendered after the rebels opened up with artillery fire.

The extent of rebel resistance in Hungary was still unclear tonight.

In Moscow, Mikhail Suslov, a Kremlin leader, claimed in a speech that rebel resistance in Hungary had been "totally crushed."

But the three rebel radio stations were still active as he spoke.

Radio PKCS in Southern Hun-

gary, now in the hands of the Russians, broadcast another appeal today for assistance of the populace in disarming the rebels.

The Peca Russian commander said the Russian guns would be turned on any house from which the rebels were shooting. He asked the inhabitants to take guns further damage to housing.

Radio Free Europe reported a broadcast from Rakoczy Radio, a rebel transmitter, in southwest Hungary, which said:

"The Russians demand that we lay down our arms. We won't do it and if it is necessary, we will fight to our last drop of blood."

Trustworthy information reaching Vienna today said Russian troops fired on the Yugoslav Legion in Budapest, killing a young diplomat. Several members of the legion staff were reported wounded. Soviet soldiers also were reported to have fired on a children's clinic over protests from several Western legations. Some babies were said to have been cremated.

A Polish request for permission to land a plane at Budapest to evacuate Polish nationals was turned down. The Soviet Embassy said it could not grant this permission—that it was "too early."

A convoy of 28 automobiles brought 36 persons to the Austrian border at Nickelsdorf late today. They had left Budapest at 8:30 a.m. Sunday.

Nurses Reach Austria

The party included mostly Red Cross nurses and welfare workers. One Austrian newspaper correspondent, Peter Eder, and two German radio reporters of the Sueddeutsche Rundfunk, Peter Schier-Griebowski and Kurt Geissen, were in the party.

Eder said he heard that deposed Premier Imre Nagy already had been in jail for two hours when his appeal for help was broadcast to the United Nations and the world.

As the convoy moved westward from Budapest during the day, Russian tanks were stationed at every bridge. There was no fighting along the main highway, Eder said.

He said he had heard the first artillery fire in Budapest at 4:45 a.m. Sunday. The Russians, he said, established checkpoints at every corner in downtown Budapest Sunday morning.

The Russians behaved "wildly," he said, and their tanks blocked off the Parliament Building where the Nagy Government, which demanded independence and neutrality for Hungary, was installed.

Eder said the Russians searched all members of the party and confiscated all films. The Russian soldiers called the Austrians "swine," Eder said, and accused him of going to Budapest to write about "alleged Communist bloodshed."

Confiscation Of Film

Eder said that when the convoy arrived at Komarom near the Czech border, on a detour from the main highway to Vienna, Russian troops fired over their heads. Later they were permitted to proceed to Gyoez, but there the Russians held them 36 hours without food or heat, Eder said. Gyoez is a border town northwest of Budapest which was a sort of rebel headquarters at the outbreak of the revolt.

Eder reported that two persons were killed by the Russians on the streets of Magyarovar, another Hungarian town near the Austrian border, because they were out Monday night after curfew imposed by the Soviet forces.

H R I S

An was v bound the A with victim gary.

Mea Cross, flight, of a H Fund, yer G. sociate garian fillate

Pur send Hunga basis.

Also lief is the I mtee Robert Hunga here.

Mon nounce chase necess intere spokes

The World escape if assi flee fr

Zolt chairm the H contrib to hlr Monkla

Addi announ Associ has an Canadi newly-c gary.

More especia said.

The scheduled a.m. E has be nationa Cross a craft t pest, b been re

The Special Nfd, a ing a valued were p Toronto

The e less tha depots i onto.

In the p Red Cre "gift of Other desperat clude 500,000 and thou shell dre

Red C once Priu permiss given Su operation supplies.

The th by the H In Ott Minister

Star wou the U.S. evacuato the strife the Red livered.

Mr. Pea no legal Canadian ting to Ht insurgent enquires Affairs, of Hunga and Tor

Hungarian Relief Fund Is Opened

An RCAF North Star transport was winging across the Atlantic bound for Bristol, England, via the Azores today, heavily laden with medical assistance for the victims of the rebellion in Hungary.

Meantime, the Canadian Red Cross, sponsors of the mercy flight, announced here formation of a Hungarian Relief Fund. The Fund, headed by Toronto lawyer G. G. Temesvary, will be associated with the Canadian-Hungarian Federation which has affiliates from coast to coast.

Purpose is to raise cash to send supplies to embattled Hungary on a "butter-not guns" basis.

Also active in Hungarian relief is the Canadian Division of the International Rescue Committee, whose local president, Robert Hill, met last night with Hungarian Relief Fund leaders here.

Money collected, it was announced, would be used for purchase of medical and other necessities. "We're definitely not interested in buying guns," a spokesman declared.

The IRC was organized during World War II to help Europeans escape the Nazis. Subsequently it assisted many Europeans to flee from Communism.

Zoltan Tanto has been named chairman for the local branch of the Hungarian Relief Fund, and contributions should be directed to him or to the IRC at 5801, Monkland avenue.

Additional assistance has been announced by the Czechoslovak Association of Montreal, which has appealed to all Czech new Canadians to contribute to its newly-organized Fund for Hungary.

Money and blood donations are especially needed, the association said.

The North Star mercy flight is scheduled to reach Vienna at 10 a.m. EST tomorrow. Authority has been sought through international and Hungarian Red Cross societies to allow the aircraft to fly directly into Budapest, but thus far no reply has been received.

The North Star—designated as Special Flight 463—left Gandar, Nfld., at 1:50 a.m. today, carrying a load of medical supplies valued at \$40,000. The supplies were put aboard here and at Toronto.

The cargo was collected within less than 48 hours from supply depots here, in Ottawa and Toronto. Every crate and package in the packed plane bears a large Red Cross label with the words "gift of the Canadian Red Cross."

Other markings show that the desperately needed supplies include: 40,000 penicillin vials, 500,000 sulfa-compound tablets and thousands upon thousands of shell dressings.

Red Cross officials said that once Prime Minister St. Laurent's permission to use the plane was given Sunday, a round-the-clock operation began to collect the supplies.

The things sent were specified by the Hungarian Red Cross.

In Ottawa, External Affairs Minister Pearson said the North Star would be made available to the U.S. Air Force to help with evacuation of westerners from the strife-torn Middle East once the Red Cross supplies are delivered.

Mr. Pearson also said there was no legal prohibition preventing Canadian citizens from proceeding to Hungary to fight with the insurgent forces. He said many enquiries had come to External Affairs, mostly from Canadians of Hungarian origin in Montreal and Toronto.

Russian Soldiers Paying High Price

By ELIE ABEL
(New York Times Service)

Vienna, Wednesday, Nov. 7.—The Russian reconquest of Hungary is not yet complete.

Diehard revolutionary forces are making the Soviet Army pay high price for every foot of ground in Budapest, according to diplomatic reports reaching Vienna last night.

Gellert Hill that rises steeply above the Danube has become a battle ground. This is the site of the Russian War Memorial which the revolutionaries attempted to dynamite last week.

In the narrow streets of Budapest's old quarter women and children are reported fighting from house to house alongside their men against the overwhelming power of the Russian Army. It seemed a hopeless struggle but the revolutionaries would not submit, at least in this quarter of the capital and at scattered points in southern and western Hungary.

Fears of a bloody purge by the new masters of the country may have re-inforced the determination of the patriots to go down fighting. It is reported that more than 3,700 Hungarians were arrested in Budapest since the Soviet tanks recaptured the city Sunday morning.

But the insurgents are believed to be running short of the ammunition turned over to them by the Hungarian Army at the start of the uprising.

The Kremlin-installed regime of Janos Kadar made one symbolic concession to the bitter anti-Soviet mood of the Hungarian people. It cancelled celebration of the official holiday to mark the Bolshevik revolution in Russia 35 years ago.

At the Austrian border crossing point of Hegyeshalom, Hungarian soldiers defied a Soviet ultimatum to give up their arms. Between 10 and 50 Hungarians are holding the customs house at Hegyeshalom. They have six machine guns and a number of machine pistols.

Refusing to budge when the Soviet commander telephoned them at noon yesterday to warn that his troops would open fire unless they surrendered their guns, the Hungarians were still standing firm at nightfall.

The Hungarian Communist Party which used to call themselves the Working People's Party, now are the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. A broadcast manifesto signed by the party's provisional Central Committee said its "fundamental principles" were unchanged.

The manifesto was almost despairing in tone. It presented nothing in the way of a program, except to "put behind us the mistakes of the past, to overthrow the counter-revolution and to insure the well-being of our people."

Wollet Hits At Bulgannin For Hungary

Paris, Nov. 6. — (AP) — French premier Guy Mollet rebuked Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin today with a statement that the Russian Government is shedding innocent blood "in torrents" in Hungary.

The statement was part of Mollet's reply to the Russian threat to use force in the Mid-East crisis. "I doubt," he told Bulganin, "that the Soviet Government has the necessary right to express its pity for 'innocent blood' when as a matter of fact such blood is being shed in Hungary in torrents by the act of that same government."

The statement came after Britain and France had ordered a cease-fire in Egypt.

Mollet said Bulganin did not appear to understand the limited nature of the Allied operation, "which," he said, "are not war operations against Egypt."

Mollet told Bulganin that he was as aware as the Russian of the serious risks of using force and just as eager for the world to find peace.

"But I doubt," he added, "that the present situation can be illuminated by the use of threats and the evocation of the possibilities of long-range weapons."

Adenauer, Mollet Opp Repression of Hungarians

Paris, Nov. 6. — (Reuters) — France and West Germany tonight formally announced their indignation at the brutal repression of the people of Hungary and expressed "grave concern" that Western co-operation has not been affirmed with sufficient force.

Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany and Guy Mollet, the French prime minister, stated their views in a communique issued after talks here on present world problems. They met at the French Premier's official residence. The communique issued afterward said:

The two Government leaders expressed their indignation at the brutal repression of which the Hungarian people is a victim in its struggle for liberty.

Lloyd Suggests UN Police Force Enter Hungary

United Press
NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd today lay that agreement by the Soviet Union to move its troops out of Hungary and permit a United Nations security force to move in "would be a test of their good faith."

Lloyd made the comment after stating that Great Britain is perfectly willing to comply with such a solution in the Middle East.

Lloyd arrived by plane from London to lead his country's delegation to the United Nations General Assembly.

Asked if he could estimate how long it would take for the evacuation of British troops from Egypt, Lloyd said:

"No. From our point of view, just as soon as the United Nations force is constituted, we will be very glad to hand over our responsibility to it. It would be a very good thing if the Soviet Union would be prepared to do the same thing in Hungary. It would be a test of their good faith."

When the Foreign Minister was asked if he thought that there was greater support in Britain for the Conservative government's action in Egypt now than there had been during the past two weeks, he laughed and said: "I believe that there is wider measure of support for the government than is apparent from the re-

See LLOYD—Page 2, Col. 1

Viewers Sit By TV Sets Until Dawn

By ED SIMON
Canadian Press

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Saturday night is a night for teenagers, when the normal radio and television fare is dance music, variety shows and western movies.

But last Saturday night, grim-faced adults sat by their sets—some till dawn—while the world's diplomats grappled with a situation that just possibly could whack teenagers off into army barracks before too many Saturday nights have passed.

Station after station dropped its regular programs to focus on the United Nations, where the General Assembly was seeking a way to stop the fighting in the Middle East.

Voices Fade

Then, suddenly shortly before midnight, the voices faded. An announcer cut in with a special bulletin. A Hungarian-Canadian short-wave listener had told the Canadian Press in Toronto that he had heard broadcasts from Premier Imre Nagy saying his country was under attack from the Russians and pleading for aid.

The program cut back to the serene atmosphere of the General Assembly, where they still talked of the Middle East.

At 3 a.m. the Assembly concluded its business. Before 4 a.m. the audience had been switched to the Security Council, where diplomats, some of them no longer dispassionate, were dealing with yet another breach of the peace.

Few teenagers were awake when the list of the grim-faced adults switched off their sets. It was not a pleasant Saturday night, but it was one they would long remember.

Red Troops 'Terrorized' Into Killing Hungarians

Associated Press (AP) Kethly, a member of the Imre Nagy revolutionary cabinet, and had flown with her to the United States Nov. 5.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—(AP)—Fugitive leader of the Hungarian revolt testified yesterday that many Russian soldiers had "refused to fight us," but finally had been "terrorized" into turning their guns against the rebels.

Some of the Russians fired on their comrades, the young witness told the Senate internal security sub-committee at a public hearing.

But he said the Soviet Union had sent in new and tougher troops, including two Mongolian divisions, who had "terrorized" the others.

The testimony was given by a 21-year-old student-refugee. His face was concealed with a white gauze surgical mask and he used the assumed name of Istvan Laszlo to avoid being recognized by the Russians and possibly exposing relatives still in Hungary to Soviet vengeance.

Laszlo said he had seen torture chambers in which the Soviet-led Hungarian secret police had crushed victims to death, tortured others and burned some bodies in a crematory.

He made a bizarre figure in his mask and a hospital orderly's white cotton cap that he wore to hide his "distinctive" hair. He spoke swiftly but calmly in Hungarian.

Laszlo said he and some others had fled Hungary with Mrs. Anna

Wide Strike In Hungary

By RONALD FARQUHAR

Budapest, Nov. 13—(Reuters)—Defiant Hungarians spurned Government appeals to return to work today amid rumors of top-level political bargaining behind the scenes.

The guns were silent in Budapest today, but the island of Csepel, a huge industrial centre not far from the Hungarian capital, was reported still in the hands of the Hungarian nationalists. And messages reaching here said small bands of nation lists were still fighting Soviet troops in various parts of the country.

Many workers went back to their factories this morning—but only to draw their wages and pass resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Russian troops, re-estab-
lishment of deposed Prime Minister Imre Nagy and free elections.

Red A In Hun Uncivi

Rev. Michael F. of the Hungarian of Montreal, said 'could not find Russians' 'uncivilized' jumping mass Hungary's young

"First we learn of their killing, they are deporting the country's youth simply tearing aw of the nation."

As a leader of Hungarian churches in Montreal, M d organize the H d und here. This come part of a tion known as Hungarian Relief I Montreal headqu and have been s fonkland avenue. fice at 904 St. C. est. Maj-Gen. E. onary chairman al division, whil

Adoption Methods Not Settled

Chos. 4, 1956

Hungarian Relief Groups Seek Unified Operation

The various groups seeking aid for Hungary's rebel refugees began efforts yesterday to merge into a single, united organization as countless offices and collection centers emerged.

Contradictory information and disorganized canvassing have dogged the appeal since it began. Misunderstandings regarding the job to be done and where authority lies are reported to have hampered campaign work.

Yesterday, it was announced that there will be one central body responsible to a nation-wide campaign. The Canadian Hungarian Relief Fund headquarters will be in Toronto, with a Montreal division office at 904 St. Catherine St. West.

A spokesman for the fund here reported last night that \$35,000 have been collected already in the Montreal area.

He said that offices of the original Hungarian Relief Fund, on St. Lawrence Blvd., Sherbrooke St. West, and Monkland Ave., were being closed to channel all contributions into the one office, on St. Catherine St.

Situation Confused

Another situation as confused as the organization of the campaign was yet to be resolved.

It centres around the appeal made by the Relief Fund last week to Canadians to "adopt" Hungarian children who have been forced to flee their homeland into Vienna.

Several hundred couples in the Montreal area have offered to care for one or more of the children temporarily or to adopt them permanently. Dozens of applications have come into The Gazette.

Fund officials here have been registering the applications while they negotiate with the Federal Government regarding the possibility of bringing the children into Canada.

Yesterday, Col. Laval Fortier, deputy-minister of immigration told The Gazette in a long-distance telephone interview from Ottawa that children accompanied by their parents could migrate to Canada without major difficulty.

He made it clear, however, that the situation is not as simple for these parents as not unlike one of those children.

Fortier said

contribution to the campaign operation.

Mr. Keglevich said the woman was Mrs. Elizabeth Bradbrook, who had gone to Vienna to be with her daughter, who was imprisoned by the Communists and freed by the Hungarian rebels.

Mr. Brittle said the woman was Mrs. Zolanyi, a nurse, but he had no other information.

It was disclosed last night that 20 sacks of children's clothing collected here had been sent to Vienna, in a joint airtail operation by Lufthansa and KLM. The clothing is to be distributed among the child refugees by the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Mr. Keglevich said "Istvan Tanc" would be chairman of the Montreal drive and Robert Hill general campaign manager.

"The Quebec department of social welfare would have to rule on the matter before we could permit the children to enter Canada."

At A Loss

Charles Keglevich, press officer for the Montreal division of the fund, said his organization is at a loss at present about what to do with the applications.

"Perhaps it was a blunder to start the idea in the first place," he declared.

Lionel E. Brittle, who describes himself as a professional fundraiser, said yesterday he will be "technical director" of the Montreal phase of the nation-wide appeal for funds, scheduled to get under way Friday.

"There were about 16 groups campaigning for Hungarian relief now in Montreal, and we want to bring them all into one group," Mr. Brittle said.

"Everybody is trying to do their best but we had to establish a united group."

The Red Cross is also accepting funds for Hungarian relief and all monies collected will be channelled to Austria through the international body, Mr. Brittle asserted.

Meanwhile, there was also confusion regarding the Montreal men or women—who have gone to Austria to provide the Relief Fund with up-to-date information.

It was understood that the woman—or women—had gone to Vienna at their own expense, and would report to the Fund as their

Shipment of 60 tons of food and medicine by the International Red Cross arrived from Vienna. Budapest hospitals got the medicine and the food was distributed in districts which suffered most during the revolution.

The Hungarian Red Cross sent a message to the international organization saying relief shipments would be accepted on "every border."

Nagy, who is believed to have sought refuge in the Yugoslav Embassy here when the Russians launched their all-out attack on the capital nine days ago, is seen as a key figure in the situation.

Informed sources said here today negotiations are continuing between Kadar and Nagy. Other political leaders, including Social Democrats and chiefs of the Peasant Party and the Smallholders Party, also are being sought out in a bid for a compromise solution.

The aim of these talks, it is believed, is the formation of a government with sufficient popular support to get the country back to work.

Sources close to the Kadar Government, however, described the political manoeuvring as "only feelers" and rejected the widely circulating reports that a number of Soviet leaders have arrived to negotiate with the Hungarians.

The reports were given considerable credence in Western diplomatic circles.

There was lively speculation in diplomatic circles here over the news that the Yugoslav ambassador in Budapest, Dalibor Soldatic, has returned to Belgrade, evidently for consultations.

(A Reuters Belgrade dispatch today said that according to reliable circles the aim of the talks was to get Nagy to join Kadar's government, "with the protection and assistance of Yugoslavia.")

Meantime, Russian tanks and infantry, with armored scout cars, patrolled the crowded, debris-strewn streets of Budapest today. They stood guard over the Parliament Buildings, ministries, public buildings, bridges and other strategic points.

They drove past battered, shrapnel-scarred walls with the words "Strike" and "Russians Go Home" chalked on them.

Some anti-Russian and anti-government demonstrations were reported in the ravaged capital, but there was no eyewitness confirmation of this.

Long lines stood outside food stores all over Budapest today.

Informed sources said that flour seemed to be coming into the city in fairly large quantities and vegetable supplies appeared adequate, but meat was in short supply.

Milk seemed to be more plentiful, but the general food situation was described as "still precarious."

Radio Budapest said that all the bridges over the Danube in Budapest now are open with the exception of the Kossuth Bridge, which has been closed for some time.

The radio reported an appeal by the "defence corps" set up to replace the discredited AVH (Hungarian Security Police) for an independent, sovereign, democratic and Socialist Hungary.

Boycot A Rebe Hunga

By MICHAEL Washington, Bureau). — A called today to economic boycott force that of the troops out of H He said the b set up by the UN to knock under, then be expelled.

Wears

The short, stouter Hungarian gentleman who helped lead the fighting in Budapest posted in an interview before the Security subcom

In his testimony surgical mask an shield his identity have beloved one I fear vengeance, the alias Arpad E

Hazafi told the Voice of Ame Free Europe had with the revolt. "the Hungarians t said in heavily ac "It was quite spon

"Don't War

In the interview, believes "There is Russians would gi gary" if the rest hit them with a o the Soviets "don't war" and most of using the "big bluff

The defiant rebel garians really ex to help—through tions—and now fe reported they nev U. S. to move in w cause we all kne cause World War He said Janu Hungarian premie "Titon" and prob establish a free se would forced th

Red Actions In Hungary Uncivilized

Rev. Michael Feher, minister of the Hungarian United Church of Montreal, said today that he "could not find words" for the "Russians uncivilized" act in attempting mass deportation of Hungary's young freedom fighters.

"First we learned of the horror of their killing," he said, "now they are deporting the cream of the country's youth. They are simply tearing away the flower of the nation."

As a leader of the committee of Hungarian churches and societies in Montreal, Mr. Feher helped organize the Hungarian Relief Fund here. This body has now become part of a national organization known as the Canadian Hungarian Relief Fund.

Montreal headquarters for the fund have been set up at 5301 Monkland avenue, with a branch office at 904 St. Catherine street west. Maj. Gen. E. G. Weeks is honorary chairman of the Montreal division, while Robert Hill

has been named campaign director and Zoltan Tanto, chairman.

Drugs Donated

Among the \$35,000 in contributions that have poured into the fund's offices in the past few days is a donation of \$8,000 worth of antibiotics and vitamin tablets from Pfizer Canada, 5330 Royalmount avenue. Another donation of \$150 has come from a concert given by Francois D'Albert, violinist, and Toldy-Tanner pianist, both of Hungarian descent.

Commenting on recent events in Hungary, Mr. Feher, said: "My congregation and myself are terribly shocked at what has happened. We only hope that this blood bath will awaken the conscience of the world."

"Throughout the world people with leftist views have been greatly disillusioned and there has been a strong movement away from communism."

Mr. Feher said that "just the other day an English woman called me. She was crying on the telephone and said she was ashamed that the Western World has not done anything to help."

"Naturally this would have been difficult," he said, "but for 48 hours Hungary was free. The Russians had withdrawn and the freedom fighters pleaded for help. That it did not come has

been distressing to those people."

Mr. Feher recognized as he said all Hungarians did, that any overt aid by the Western World would be risky, but at the same time he asked if "Soviet Russia can be allowed to terrorize the whole world?"

May Denounce Russia

Hungarian Deportations Are Investigated by U.S.

United Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The United States is investigating Russia's reported deportation to Siberia of thousands of Hungarian freedom fighters, American officials said today.

If the deportation move is

confirmed, the United States may take formal steps to denounce the action and call on Russia to return the uprooted Hungarians. Or it may introduce a resolution in the United Nations condemning the forced removal of Hungarians from their homeland.

The state department said it had a preliminary one-word reaction to news of the deportation: "Revulsion."

Press officer Lincoln White said the matter "is under urgent consideration."

Convention Violated

Officials said the deportation would be a violation of the international convention on genocide which the Soviet Union has signed. That agreement bars removal of populations to accomplish political goals and also outlaw mass extermination of peoples.

Russia previously has been accused before the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of violating the convention.

The United States meanwhile prepared to speed the entry of 5,000 Hungarian refugees to the United States. The White House said late yesterday that the army is readying barracks at Camp Kilmer, N.J., to house the refugees temporarily. Officials hope the first group may start arriving by the end of next week.

Americans Respond

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said Americans from all sections are responding overwhelmingly with offers of employment and housing for the refugees and adoption of children.

President Eisenhower told his news conference yesterday that the United States has opened its heart to the Hungarians "and we have done everything it is possible to in the way of alleviating suffering."

Mr. Eisenhower also deplored Russia's use of force in Hungary as contrary to every concept of "right and justice in the world."

Russia Real Ruler In Hungary Regime

By BARRETT MCGURN
Special to The Star and the N.Y. Herald Tribune

BUDAPEST, Nov. 15.— Hungary is operating now on Moscow time.

When Western newspapermen visited Soviet military headquarters to ask permission to leave the country they noticed that lunch was carried into the officers' mess at 10 a.m.

A grandfather clock in the main room provided the answer: "It marked high noon—Moscow time."

The newspapermen already had been issued "valid exit visas" by the Hungarian government, but that apparently was not enough. Their spokesman told the Russians the newspapermen needed permission to leave the country by 8 o'clock the next morning to give them time to pass through the 10 ch-ck p's is between Budapest and the Austrian border, 120 miles away.

"No, 10 o'clock is the earliest," the Soviet officers answered.

There was no disputing with the Russians, but finally the westerners learned that the Soviets were talking again about 10 o'clock Moscow time (eight o'clock in Budapest).

There is no question but that the orders in Hungary come now from Soviet military headquarters and the Russian Embassy and not from Premier Janos Kadar's puppet government. The Soviets pass the word when Budapest citizens can walk the streets when food stores are to open what rebels are to do with their arms. Soviet troops serve as direct intermediaries, passing out copies of new orders from armored cars.

Truth Hidden

This is all by way of emphasizing the gulf between the truth and what Soviet Communist propaganda states as the facts. Rarely has the lie in the Soviet propaganda been so sharply revealed.

The "Pravda" statement, for internal Russian consumption, that Soviet troops played only an incidental part in the Hungarian fighting is a lie. From beginning to end almost every shell, every bullet fired against the Hungarian insurgents was aimed by a Soviet soldier or by one of the small group of Hungarian Communist police who have worked with Moscow during the decade of Red domination in Budapest.

But the falsehood addressed to Russian opinion was as nothing compared to those aimed at the Hungarians themselves while the fighting was on. Here are examples:

When Soviet troops began shooting their way back into Budapest on Nov. 4 this is what the Soviet command said to the Hungarians:

"We are the soldiers of freedom and friendship among nations. . . Don't believe the slanderists that seek to drive a wedge between the Hungarian people and us, their selfless friends. . . We deeply honor the Hungarian people. . . The Kadar government has asked us to re-establish peace and quiet. The command of the Soviet troops and we the Soviet soldiers and officers are ready to give our Hungarian brethren this help. . . We are convinced that the Hungarian workers will accept it in the same spirit as they did in 1945."

The Same Slogan

The first wild Soviet shots already had taken toll. Part of the statement made sense, however. It was clear that the Soviets were back to restore quiet, the quiet of the cemetery. There was also no doubt that many a Hungarian received the Soviets in the same way in 1945. The slogan then and now was the same:

"The day is dangerous for the

(This is the fourth of a series of articles by Barrett McGurn, who was trapped in Budapest by the Soviet assault a week ago and was not permitted to leave until Sunday. He wrote this report shortly after arriving in Vienna.)

man, the night for the woman." Within hours of the Soviet return, the old stories of deportation and rape were being repeated.

Hours after the Soviet counter-attack in Budapest, the cabinet of Premier Imre Nagy was still calling on the Russians to get out of Hungary. But as Soviet troops captured the government headquarters, the radio station and other key installations a new word was spread.

By then it was Nov. 6, two days after the Soviet onslaught. The communist newspaper announced that a group of Nagy cabinet members had decided six days earlier—four days before the Soviet assault—that a stronger new government "against the counter-revolutionaries" was necessary and had set about forming it. No other legal basis was suggested.

Out Of The Blue

Out of the blue, came the Hungarian "government" which "requested the Soviet command for aid in restoring order and peace."

"There is one important question which must be answered: the issue of the presence of Soviet troops in Hungary. We will not evade the question. The Hungarians called (for them) . . . to put an end to anti-revolution and to avoid bloodshed."

Even as the broadcast went on the air, Budapest shivered under the blows of Soviet cannon.

Mr. Kadar published an appeal to "friendly socialist countries" to send food, fuel and medicine. Within moments Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin replied.

"Without compensation," he said, "the Soviet ministry of health would send such medicines as the public requires." In addition, the Russians would give "50,000 tons of grain flour, 3,000 tons of meat, 2,000 tons of butter and lard, 30,000 square yards of window glass, 1,000 tons of roof covering materials" and odds and ends of other things, including all items on order in the Soviet Union for the "last three months of this year," meaning the remainder of November and December.

Roofs Disintegrate

Even as the message was delivered, thousands more Budapest windows and roofs were disintegrating under Soviet bullets.

Deliveries were being made indeed; tanks to the Austrian border to stop the medicine and food trying to come in from the west, and other tanks from the Soviet Union to crush Hungarian freedom.

The first Soviet military order capped the climax.

The Soviet troops, it began, have set to work "carrying out their duties as allies; rendering brotherly assistance to the Hungarian people in defending socialist achievements."

This, the command said would be done by shooting "without warning" when any "provocative shooting" was encountered and by similar measures.

Boycott Reds, A Rebel From Hungary Asks

By MICHAEL O'NEILL

Washington, Nov. 15 (News Bureau).—A Hungarian rebel called today for a worldwide economic boycott of Russia to force the Kremlin to take its troops out of Hungary.

He said the boycott should be set up by the U.N. If Russia fails to knuckle under, he said it should then be expelled from the U.N.

Wears a Mask

The short, stocky rebel, a former Hungarian government worker who helped lead the bloody uprising in Budapest, made the proposals in an interview after testifying before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

In his testimony, he wore a surgical mask and chef's hat to shield his identity because "I have beloved ones at home and I fear vengeance." He also used the alias Arpad Hazafi.

Hazafi told the subcommittee the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe had nothing to do with the revolt. "It was made by the Hungarians themselves," he said in heavily accented English. "It was quite spontaneous."

"Don't Want War"

In the interview, Hazafi said he believes "There is a chance the Russians would give in in Hungary" if the rest of the world hit them with a boycott. He said the Soviets "don't really want war" and most of the time are using the "big bluff."

The defiant rebel said the Hungarians really expected the U.N. to help—through economic sanctions—and now feel let down. He reported they never expected the U.S. to move in with troops "because we all knew this would cause World War III."

He said Janos Kadar, puppet Hungarian premier, is really a "Titoist" and probably would help establish a free government if he would force the Russians out.

Roots Of Uprising In 11 Years' Terror

By BILL BANTEY

Six refugees from Hungary's Soviet bloodbath, including a baby of 13 months, set foot on Canadian soil here yesterday and knelt in church a few hours later to offer a prayer of thanks.

A few suitcases of clothing donated by a relief organization in Vienna, a shopping bag with personal effects, \$8.47 in cash and a baby carriage that wheeled little Beata Marton into the freedom of Austria made up the group's entire possessions.

But liberty, and not wordy goods, was all that mattered to the young Hungarians who now will live and work in Montreal.

The Department of Citizenship and Immigration and the local Hungarian community greeted the refugees as their BOAC aircraft taxied onto the wind-swept tarmac at Montreal Airport at Dorval.

Within moments the group was cleared by immigration authorities and they came into a crowded room to be welcomed by Claude S. Richardson, MP, representing Prime Minister St. Laurent and Immigration Minister Pickersgill, W. A. McFaul, superintendent of immigration, eastern district and Zoltan Tanclo, chairman of the local Canadian Hungarian Relief Fund.

The group was interviewed for the press, radio and television before they gathered their meagre belongings once more to proceed to the immigration centre, on St. Antoine St., where a six-course breakfast was waiting.

Corn Flakes Puzzler

Corn flakes left the immigrants perplexed until local Hungarians explained how the cereal should be eaten.

As soon as breakfast was over, the refugees asked to be taken to church. They were driven to Our Lady of Hungary Church on St. Lawrence Blvd., where they attended Mass.

The group was the first of some 40 Hungarian refugees who are expected to arrive here this week. Seventeen of the first 22 plan to settle in Montreal.

Arriving here yesterday were: Karoly Marton, 35, a mining engineer, his wife, Beata, 27, and daughter of 13 months; Edgar Pecs, 23, a textile worker and his wife, Veronika, 19; and Andreas Solyom, 32, an auto mechanic. The Martons and Pecs are from Szepson, a mining town, while Solyom is from rebellion-ravaged Budapest.

The women wore slacks, sweaters and brown topcoats, and the men, leather jackets and leather raincoats. The Marton child was in a red knit suit. She was completely at home in the immigration offices, where everyone took turns fondling her.

The older refugees were startled by all the attention they were receiving, but as the crowd thinned, they chose individual local Hungarians with whom to discuss their plans.

Assured Jobs

Mr. McFaul said employment for the three men was assured.

He stressed that the group had been brought to the immigration centre only to provide early accommodation.

Marton said Soviet troops blockaded Hungary a few minutes after he and his wife fled into Austria, carrying their child in the baby carriage.

"There was great confusion all over as we left," Marton said through interpreter Charles Kezlevich. "It was impossible to know what was happening in the next town. Fighting had broken out all over."

He said Hungary's freedom fighters had risen "as one man" against Russian tyranny.

His wife said people had to wait in breadlines three to four hours to get food before the uprising began.

Solyom left Budapest Nov. 2, to drive wounded in Vienna. He met



Canada's first Hungarian refugees, leaving aircraft, left to right, Mrs. Edgar Pecs, 19; Mrs. Karoly Marton, 27; Edgar Pecs; and Karoly Marton, carrying his 13-month old daughter.

Rails Blown Up, Prisoners Freed

Vienna, Nov. 12 — (Reuters) — Workers in Northeastern Hungary blew up a railroad line Monday, stopped a train and freed a load of prisoners being deported to Russia, according to reports from sources reaching here tonight.

The sources said that large-scale deportation of boys and young men of military age from Hungary to Russia was continuing.

Soviet occupation troops along the way, but they didn't stop him.

"I had more trouble with the freedom fighters. They kept asking for identification," Solyom said.

Leaders of the freedom fighters wore red, white and green armbands with a golden V emblazoned on the centre. The bands appeared mysteriously among food and medical supplies sent from Austria. The V stood for Vezetosez, meaning roughly command officers.

Curtain Closes

By the time Solyom had transferred his wounded, the Iron Curtain had slammed down hard on Hungary and he was forced to join thousands of other refugees.

"The uprising was but the logical conclusion to 11 years of terror and oppression," Solyom said. "We did not have the right to open our mouth. We did not know when we would be arrested."

Pecs said Hungarians feel their only hope of freedom and survival lies with the United Nations.

"They cherish the desire that the UN will make the Russians get out of Hungary," he added.

He said Russian storm troops had set a building afire where medical supplies and food were stored, and had pushed relief wagons into the Danube.

The refugees claimed Hungary's Communist puppet regime had set up a trade in baby-buying with the state paying about \$110 for a boy and \$70 for a girl.

In one hospital, Marton said, was a sign: "Giving birth to a child is the duty of a woman, but for an unmarried girl it is a glory."

He said the state's eventual plans for the children was not definitely known, however indoctrination started at an early age. Marton said a large number of the some 20,000 Hungarian refugees in Austria would like to come

to Canada. Many of them hoped to sail for America on a ship leaving Hamburg Dec. 8.



First Canadian meal relished by Edgar and Veronika Pecs

Hu
F
T
U

UN
15—
nno
prese
meet
marr
offer
A
the f
elver
rived
Cairo
The
ing
Sebe
Ha
that
Bud-
up U
The
the
not
sugg
Th
said
tativ
fold
the
gard
by th
Th
Sovie
Hung
They
mit
coun
tion.
requ
Unio
the I
cern

Me
repor
work
front
in B
the d
the 1
Ne
which
was
here
from
capita
The
Sovie
30 ye
to ha
Tel
off at
receiv
day's
A
Ear
repor
sia th
portec
agree
Soviet
Kadar
delega
(Bu
fice s)
been
to Ru
during
Kad
trality
count
tions-
Nagy
the as
sassy
Kad
secret
But
would
order
Kad
top pi
See

Hungary Aid Reds Set To Meet UN Chief

Canadian Press - Reuters
United Press

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 15. — The Hungarian delegation announced today Hungarian representatives would be willing to meet Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld in Rome to discuss aid offered by the UN.

A Hungarian spokesman said the message had already been given to Hammarskjöld, who arrived in Rome today en route to Cairo on the middle east crisis. The message was from the Acting Foreign Minister Silvan Sebes.

Hammarskjöld has suggested that he personally would go to Budapest to see about settling up UN aid in that revolt-torn city. The delegation specifically said the message received today did not contain an answer to this suggestion.

The Budapest message also said that the Hungarian representative would talk with Hammarskjöld about the position taken by the Hungarian government regarding the resolutions approved by the UN Assembly.

These resolutions called for the Soviet Union to withdraw from Hungary and for free elections. They also asked Hungary to permit UN observers to enter the country for a check on the situation. Hungary has turned that request down and the Soviet Union has informed the UN that the Hungarian affair is no concern of the UN.

Deportations Protest

Meanwhile, from Vienna came reports that 10,000 Hungarian workers today demonstrated in front of the parliament building in Budapest in protest against the deportation of Hungarians by the Russians.

News of the demonstration, which took place this afternoon, was given to a reliable source here during a telephone call from Vienna to the Hungarian capital.

The source also was told that Soviet authorities today released 30 young Hungarians who were to have been deported to Russia.

Telephone contact was broken off at this point and the source received no further details of today's demonstration.

Agreement With Russia

Earlier today, Budapest radio reported an agreement with Russia that no one would now be deported from Hungary. The agreement was announced by Soviet-sponsored Premier Janos Kadar, in a speech to a workers' delegation yesterday.

(But in London, a Foreign Office spokesman said there had been deportations of Hungarians to Russia "on a substantial scale" during the last few days.)

Kadar also today rejected neutrality as a future policy for the country and refused any negotiations with former Premier Imre Nagy as long as he remains in the asylum of the Yugoslav embassy in Budapest.

Kadar also promised "free and secret" elections.

But he said Russian troops would remain in Hungary until "order is restored."

Kadar fired 12 Stalinists from top party posts and capitulated

See REDS—Page 12, Col. 5

REDS

(Concluded from Page One)

to a series of worker demands in hopes of ending the nation's paralyzing general strike.

It was the biggest climb down yet by the Soviet-sponsored Kadar regime. It was made in a last-minute panic to prevent workers in gas, electric and other vital utilities from joining the strike.

Kadar also made new overtures to the other sections of the populace.

Concession to Farmers

Budapest Radio announced the abolition of all laws compelling farmers to hand over agricultural products and meat to the state. The broadcast said also the government will buy apartments to house those who lost their homes in the fighting.

Budapest Radio reported Kadar's new moves to appease his anti-communist countrymen, even at the possible cost of his own post and the Hungarian Communist party's domination.

It said he promised to negotiate with ousted Titoist premier Imre Nagy for his return as head of the government. And he conceded the Communist party would be badly beaten in new elections.

But Hungarian workers have demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Russian troops and tanks as the price for calling off the general strike, now more than three weeks old.

Kadar has been reported seeking desperately for a solution to end the revolt. The shooting has stopped, but passive resistance continues.

Kadar Charges Dulles Knew Revolt Coming

(New York Times Service)

Paris, Nov. 15. — Premier Kadar of Hungary, in an interview published here today, said that United States Secretary of State Dulles had advance knowledge of the Hungarian revolt.

The Soviet-installed premier cited this as evidence that, after the first day, the revolution was not a spontaneous uprising of the people but a plot by "imperialists" to overthrow the established regime.

Kadar's remarks were contained in a long statement to Andre Sill, correspondent in Budapest for the French Communist Party newspaper, l'Humanite. His explanation of the events in Hungary appeared here in this morning's edition of the paper.

The statement by Kadar said that most of the students who participated in the manifestations of Oct. 23 had no intention of overthrowing the regime.



Paul Cjagoly, 25-year-old Hungarian engineer with his 21-year-old bride-to-be. They plan to live in Montreal after their marriage Saturday.

Refugee Wedding

Hungarian Couple To Marry Saturday

By WALTER PORONOVICH

A story book romance, which lay at the mercy of Russian tanks for a month, will end in marriage in Montreal Saturday when an engaged Hungarian couple exchange vows in the first such wedding of Hungarians in Canada since the unsuccessful uprising in their native land.

Paul Cjagoly, 25, a civil engineer and his 21-year-old bride-to-be will become man and wife in the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Hungary on St. Lawrence Boulevard — a ceremony, they admitted in an interview last night, "we thought would never be realized."

The happy couple said they had planned to wed in Budapest next summer but "our engagement nearly ended in tragedy when the Russians stormed our country." They became engaged in May, 1955.

Escaped Nov. 19

Paul and his future bride, whose name cannot be disclosed because of possible Communist action against her relatives in Budapest, escaped to Vienna Nov. 19 and arrived in Canada Sunday with 255 other Hungarian refugees.

They said they plan to live in Montreal, where Paul hopes to join an engineering firm. His future wife intends to follow through her temporarily-suspended education in architecture.

"I was employed in a state-owned cement firm and my girl was going to a university at Szegeed, about 25 miles from Budapest, when the revolution started," Paul said.

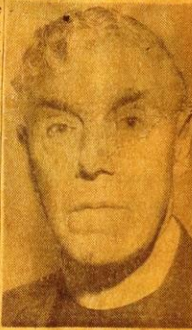
"Actually, it began as a peaceful demonstration by young workers and students. But it turned into a frightful, bloody revolt when Russian troops and tanks poured into Budapest," he said.

The young woman talked about the fighting and their subsequent escape from the devastated country.

Left Everything

"I had to leave behind my parents, my home and everything I have worked for. We travelled by train, truck and about 30 miles

Hospital Chaplain Appointed Canon



Rev. Herbert Victor Fricker, Anglican chaplain at the Royal Victoria and Montreal General Hospitals, who has been appointed a Canon of Christ Church Cathedral by Bishop John Dixon. Canon Fricker was educated at Wycliffe College, Toronto, and made a deacon in 1914. He was curate of Christ Church Cathedral from 1918 to 1926 and rector of Bedford 1926-45 when he was appointed hospital chaplain.

on foot before reaching freedom. I never thought it possible that Paul and I would ever marry," she said.

Paul said he had not taken part in any fighting but attended all demonstrations and anti-Communist meetings. "My job was to spread the word about our meetings by printing and handing out leaflets. We tried to draw the Russians away from their posts around the city and bring them out in the open," he said.

Partisans Holding Against Red Hordes

(New York Times and AP)
Budapest, Nov. 13.—Hungarian workers defiantly continued their struggle against Soviet oppression today with their last but most powerful weapon—the refusal to work. They began ending their general walkout, but only in favor of a sitdown on the job.

The workers held out despite threats of deportation and starvation. Their stand made it plain that in cities and towns, the Soviet hordes and their puppets are still far from crushing Hungarian resistance.

From the countryside, too, came reports of Hungarian defiance. The Russian armies control only what is within range of their guns. Partisans hold wide areas outside the main roads and railways with their Soviet patrols. Fierce clashes often see Russians units routed.

Trouble for the oppressors was also reported growing within their own ranks. It was learned that over the weekend garrison troops who did not want to return to Russia fought against new units while partisans fired into both.

Russian Units Ask Asylum

From the town of Nykanizsa came reports that some Soviet units had moved to the Yugoslav frontier and asked for asylum in Yugoslavia.

In Budapest, between 30 and 50 per cent of the striking factory workers went back to their plants. But they did little except stand around and talk. They were determined to press through their demands that the Russians and the Government of Premier Janos Kadar release hostages and halt deportations to Russia.

Radio Budapest acknowledged the Government had received what amounted to an ultimatum from the Workers Council of Hungarian Railway Workers.

The council said it would summon the workers back, but reserved the right "to call another strike if that is necessary to end once and for all the disadvantages under which railwaymen work and if, after restoring of order, Soviet troops do not retire to their bases and then leave our country." It also demanded shorter work hours.

Factory workers who returned to plants in Budapest said they did so to draw wages, one explaining "we realize that winter is here, with its misery of cold and hunger."

Steel Centre Paralyzed

Csepel Island, the huge iron and steel centre in the Danube south of Budapest, remained paralyzed. The men who showed up there said they came to prevent a lock-out and wanted to stand together in the factories, rather than take the chance of being picked off individually at home.

Russian army officers appeared at the Budapest Ganz electrical works to ask what help they could give to the workers. A labor leader interviewed by the correspondents said he told the Russians: "The only help we need from you is that you leave us alone."

The manager at the MAVAG state machinery factory told reporters:

"The workers are so closely united after the events of recent weeks that they will never split again," he said. "The Government must realize that it would be useless to use force against them."

Some public transport resumed in Budapest today and the food situation there continued to improve gradually.

Unspeakable Brutality' Mindszenty Reveals Tortures by Reds

Cardinal Joseph Mindszenty granted this interview to a longtime friend, the Hungarian-speaking veteran correspondent, Leslie Balogh Bain. Written in Budapest, it was filed in Vienna yesterday when Bain escaped from the beleaguered Hungarian capital. Mr. Bain also carried with him a message from the Cardinal to be delivered to President Eisenhower.

By LESLIE BALOGH BAIN
North American Newspaper Alliance
BUDAPEST, Nov. 8 (Delayed)

Cardinal Joseph Mindszenty, now under the protection of the American legation here, is preparing a report that will tell of the "unspeakable brutality" he was subjected to by Hungarian Communists.

In an interview, the Cardinal said he would detail the tortures and the "devilish devices" used by the Reds, the "evil physical and psychological devices" intended to force him to do the Communists' will.

"I have been tortured body and soul," the gaunt Hungarian primate revealed. "They broke off only when they saw I was near death. It is only by the grace of God and I am here today and have the strength with which to fight."

"I will present to the world my own record of the unspeakable brutality practised on me which is beyond the imagination of a normal human being," he promised. "He is now at work on the report."

Full Of Determination

The cardinal's careworn face was full of determination as he declared that he would never leave his people. But he added that should he be forced into exile or again be jailed, he would still be with his people in spirit.

"No one can separate me from my people, not even the entire armed might of the Soviet empire," the Cardinal said, and his thin frame shuddered with emotion as he spoke. "No matter where I am and under what circumstances I will always be here. I am Hungarian and I have never been away from my country even when surrounded by prison walls."

The Cardinal refused to give details of his arrest Dec. 26, 1948, and his subsequent trial and imprisonment as a "traitor."

"The cardinal was freed by rebels from Felsocapatny castle where he had been held under guard by secret police. He was brought to his archbishop's residence in Budapest."

mit to Washington by any possible means.

The text of the message follows:

To President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the White House, Washington:

As a shipwreck of Hungarian liberty, I have been taken aboard by your generosity in a refuge of my own country and as a guest of your legation. Your hospitality surely saved me from immediate death. With deep gratitude I am sending my heartfelt congratulations to your excellency on the occasion of your re-election to the Presidency of the United States, an exalted office whose glory is that it serves the highest ambitions of mankind: God, charity, wisdom and human happiness.

Let your abundance in these endeavors reflect a ray of hope on our long suffering people, who at this moment are undergoing the fifth day of bombardment, gunfire and flaming death in testimony before God and the world of their will to be free; whose sons are even now being dragged into slavery, whose children with their dying breath are crying out for help from their destroyed homes, shelters and hospitals; whose daughters are being looted stores and certain starvation.

God bless you, Mr. President, and the people of the United States. I am ardently praying to Our Heavenly Father to save and lead you and your people toward your common aims of bringing peace and happiness to this sorely tried world. May the Lord grant you and your nation greater strength and richer life. On the threshold of an even greater future I beg of you, do not forget this small honest nation who is enduring torture and death in the service of humanity.

Signed:
Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty.

Pearson Blasts Soviets

United Nations, N.Y., Nov. 13.—External Affairs Minister Pearson of Canada said today that Russia's denial of mass deportation of Hungarians to the Soviet Union is "hollow and false." He accused the Russians of returning to the "frightful device" of the Stalin era.

Pearson spoke in strong tones to the UN General Assembly shortly after United States Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. said the U.S. Government has official information that Russia has deported 16,000 Hungarians from Budapest.

Pearson urged the adoption of a UN resolution asking Russia to halt such deportations. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko earlier accused the United States and the non-Communist world of instigating the Hungarian troubles.

Shepilov, Horvath Charge 'Lies'

Shepilov and Hungary's foreign minister, Imre Horvath, said reports of mass deportations are "lies" and "fabrications."

"To this, Pearson said: 'Far from complying with the UN resolution to end their intervention in Hungary and allow UN observers into the country, Soviet authorities had once again resorted to one of the "most horrible devices of frightening dictatorial regimes"—mass deportation.'

"We had hoped that at least this evil aspect of Stalinism would never again be practised by the Soviet Government, but these hopes have been smashed. The reports of deportation . . . may be denied but the denial is hollow and false."

If the Soviet Union does not heed the new call for the cessation of the deportations, "his reactionary colonial purpose will once again be exposed for all the world to see."

Lodge said of American official reports on the deportations: "Information available to the United States Government indicates as of Nov. 14 that the deportations from Budapest alone run to a minimum of 16,000 people. On Nov. 13, for example, at least three trains of 60 boxcars each, with 50 to 60 persons crowded into a car, were reported moving east over the Moson-Szolnok-Debrecen route."

Reports Indicate Continuance

"Our reports indicate that this movement is continuing . . . I understand that the weather in Hungary is mild at this time of the year, but that it is already cold in Russia and Siberia. It is inevitable that many of the men in those boxcars will die from cold and exposure."

Pearson, in urging Soviet compliance with Assembly resolutions calling for the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Hungary and for the dispatch of observers by Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, said the Soviet Government must bear the full and final responsibility for frustrating the proposed UN investigation.

Pearson spoke of Soviet negotiations with the deposed Hungarian government of Imre Nagy "even while the means for its destruction were in the process of being prepared and deployed."

The sponsor of the Cuban resolution, Emilio Nunez-Porto, demanded action after debate opened with a protest from Hungary against discussion of the deportation question.

Free H R

BUDA today the military o In a o can, H they do r permanen garian ter

Industry still in H near-anarc tration as in the icy vancing w

Between third of th factories w ing—about yesterday strike bega

But they and stood factory stri Western situation strike.

The posi plicated by tentials and power.

"We have coal in stock said.

"If the n

HUNGAR

(Concluded from Pa slavia for "interme Yugoslav officials decl ment.)

Nep Szabadag is th mouthpiece of the S ored government of Premier Janos Kadar. torial was broadcast by rment-controlled rad pest.

Heretofore, the Kad had replied to workers'

Red Hun

TORI The C nounce lected i garian will lat

The \$10,000 shipped and me timated success.

Chun homes have ta ance, R



from you is that you leave us alone." The manager at the MAVAG state machinery factory told reporters: "The workers are so closely united after the events of recent weeks that they will never split again," he said. "The Government must realize that it would be useless to use force against them." Some public transport returned in Budapest today and the food situation there continued to improve gradually.

my people, not even the entire armed might of the Soviet empire," the Cardinal said, and his lips as he spoke "No matter where I am and under what circumstances I will always be here. I am Hungarian and I have never been away from my country even when surrounded by prison walls."

The Cardinal refused to give details of his arrest Dec. 26, 1948, and his subsequent trial and imprisonment as a "traitor." (The cardinal was freed by rebels from Felsocpeteny castle where he had been held under guard by secret police and was brought to his archiepiscopal palace in Budapest Oct. 31. The government of "Titoist" Imre Nagy declared the charges against him "illegal" and "null and void." The prelate had been convicted of espionage and treason in February, 1948, after "confessing" in a communist show trial.)

Nearly Caught

The Cardinal was very nearly caught in a Communist trap the day he took refuge in the American legation here.

He said that the moment the Russians arrived Sunday, Nov. 4, he received a telephone call asking him to come immediately to the parliament building where the Cabinet was said to be in session.

Trying to make his way through a Russian tank cordon in Parliament Square, the Cardinal was stopped by a Soviet officer who said, "We are masters here now."

Alarmed, the Cardinal's secretary scouted the situation and discovered that the government of Premier Nagy had fallen and many of its members were under arrest. The phone call, apparently had come from the Communist-loyal security police, in an attempt to trap the prelate.

Cardinal Mindszenty said he then fled to the house across the street from the American legation and sent a request that he be granted asylum.

When the request was granted, the Cardinal recalled, a group of faithful formed a phalanx around him and rushed him across the street to safety.

Before he sought refuge in the legation, the Cardinal sold the story of his imprisonment to an American magazine for \$250,000.

Another Prison

In his interview the Cardinal shrugged away all concern for his personal safety.

"After eight years alone in prison I find myself in another prison together with all my countrymen."

"A dead primate can serve his people just as well as a live Cardinal—often better," he said seriously, as the detonation of cannon and stutter of machine guns broke out again in the nearby streets.

At one point, discussing the atrocities committed by Soviet troops the Cardinal was overcome by emotion. He broke off and for several minutes read silently from his breviary.

Then, recovering his composure, he went on to give a somewhat pessimistic view of what is to come now in Hungary.

"Heretofore the Soviets tried to influence and direct our church through the backdoor. Now they have dropped their masks and are applying brutal force to break our nation and church. The most urgent task is to meet this threat, for what is to come will be worse than what went on before," he predicted.

The Cardinal said he thought the United Nations should at once arrange for a ceasefire and the acceptance of a delegation of observers to see to its enforcement.

"We need such arrangements here much more than do the countries of the Middle East," he said, "and we have much more right to ask for such help."

The Cardinal handed over a message to President Eisenhower for this correspondent to trans-

lead you and your people toward your common aims of bringing peace and happiness to this sorely tried world. May the Lord grant you and your nation greater strength and richer life. On the threshold of an even greater future I beg of you, do not forget this small honest nation who is enduring torture and death in the service of humanity. Signed: Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty.

Pearson spoke of Soviet negotiations with the deposed Hungarian government of Imre Nagy "even while the means for its destruction were in the process of being prepared and deployed." The sponsor of the Cuban revolution, Emilio Nunez-Portuondo, demanded action after debate opened with a protest from Hungary against discussion of the deportation question.

Champlain

Freedom Fight Continues ^{NT ST} Hungarians Reject ^{Nov 20} Russian Garrisons

BUDAPEST, Nov. 20 — Hungary's communists warned Russia today that unlike Poland they will not accept permanent Soviet military occupation.

In a sharp editorial published in the official communist party organ, Hungarian communists served notice on the Kremlin that they do not want Soviet troops permanently stationed on Hungarian territory.

Industries Near Standstill

Industry was almost at a standstill in Hungary and there was near-anarchy in factory administration as the country shivered in the icy grip of an early advancing winter.

Between one-quarter and one-third of the workers in Budapest factories went to work this morning—about the same number as yesterday when the general strike began to break.

But they did little or nothing and stood chattering in groups in factory yards.

Western observers said the situation resembled a sitdown strike.

The position was further complicated by shortages of raw materials and coal and of electric power.

"We have only about a week's coal in stock," one factory official said.

"If the mines and the railroads

Freedom Fighters Honored in City

For pictures and story on last night's demonstration honoring Hungarian freedom fighters please see Page 29.

do not start full-scale working, then it will be impossible for us to do anything. And it is the same for most of the factories around here."

The editorial in *Nep Szabadsag* appeared as a reported 20 new Soviet army infantry divisions—an estimated 200,000 troops—poured in on the revolt-shattered nation.

(There was no confirmation in Vienna of reports by the London Daily Telegraph that armed clashes had broken out between the new Soviet troops and the old Red army garrison forces.)

(The Telegraph also said "several hundred" Russian troops deserted and crossed into Yugoslavia.)

See HUNGARY—Page 2, Col. 6

HUNGARY

(Concluded from Page One)

avia for "internment," but Yugoslav officials declined comment.)

Nep Szabadsag is the official mouthpiece of the Soviet-sponsored government of puppet Premier Janos Kadar. The editorial was broadcast by the government-controlled radio Budapest.

Heretofore, the Kadar regime had replied to workers' demands

by stating that it would negotiate for the withdrawal of Soviet forces after order is restored in Hungary. The editorials made no mention of this.

The newspaper drew attention to the agreement negotiated in Moscow by Polish communist leader Wladyslaw Gomułka and the Kremlin leadership which

provided for the permanent stationing of Soviet troops in Poland.

Nep Szabadsag described this as "disquieting."

Red Cross Plans ^{NT ST} Hungarian Fund ^{NOV}

TORONTO, Nov. 7—(BUP)—The Canadian Red Cross announced last night it has collected \$15,000 for relief for Hungarian refugees in Austria and will launch a fund campaign.

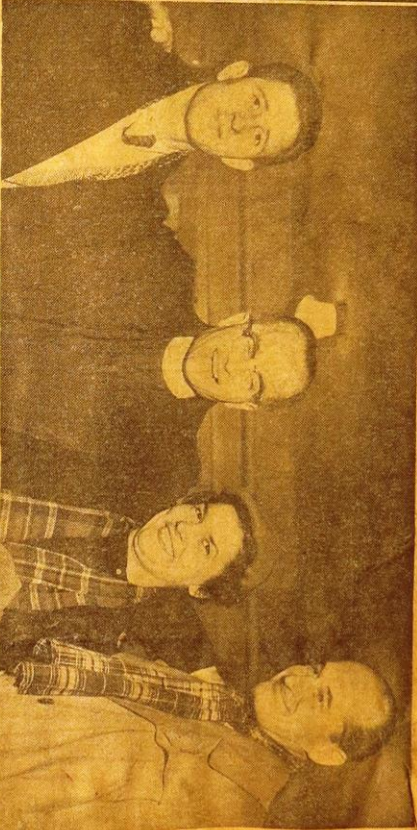
The society yesterday cabled \$10,000 to Vienna and last week shipped \$40,000 worth of drugs and medical supplies for an estimated 15,000 Hungarian refugees.

Church groups, clubs and homes and school organizations have telephoned offers of assistance, Red Cross officials said.

Nicolai Gul'yeh, a local restaurant worker, greets his wife, from Poland after a separation of 23 years. The depression, war and communism kept them apart.



Rev. Michael Fehér, of the Hungarian United Church, greets three Hungarian refugees on their arrival at



Montreal Airport at Dorval. Two others landed here on a second flight.

Bring them to 245 St. James St. W. to Branch Office at 1414 Stanley St. Saturday 8:30 a.m. to 12 noon

Monday 11
Nights, 5
Circulate
Night 1

MONTEAL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1956

Monday 11
Nights, 5
Circulate
Night 1

Drizzle Into Flood

First Refugees Lead Way for Up to 12,000

IT IS moving and admirable that some of the Hungarian refugees arrive able to find things to laugh at among their memories of the past nightmarish month. George Graf, one of the first party to reach Vancouver, can appreciate the irony of an outline on revolutionary strategy furnished Hungarian leaders by a Russian Communist. One would expect him and others of the same fibre to take in stride what relatively minor turns of fortune await them here. No doubt commoner at first will be such marks of grim experience as troubled reaction to the restraints kept on the newcomers in Montreal while the admission formalities are completed. Such misgivings will soon be forgotten if the first outpouring of welcome continues as it should.

Certainly so far the response to the appeal for individual help with the problems that begin when government authorities have done what they can has been all that could be desired. Homes are being thrown open, work offered, clothing depots organized to equip the newcomers with proper wardrobes for a Canadian winter.

No Hollow Pledge

The problems will be sizeable. It was no hollow assurance Mr. Pickersgill held out when he said that all among the fugitives from oppression in Hungary who wished to come to Canada would be welcomed. Nearly 6,000 will be here by the end of this month and from 10,000 to 12,000 by the end of January.

Winter conditions will present some difficulty in finding the several thousand work opportunities needed and language will be a passing problem as well, but in the main it appears there will be little trouble in finding among the newcomers those with the qualifications to fill good posts. Skilled craftsmen and professional men are well represented, but whatever their background, the immigrants have determination and in many cases comparative youth on their side.

Adjustments will be eased somewhat by the fortunate circumstance that there is a fair-sized Hungarian element already well-established to give help and advice.

Athletes' Dilemma

Around the world in Australia, as the Olympic Games draw to a close, Hungary's ordeal torments her delegation of athletes as they decide whether to go home or to apply for asylum somewhere outside — and harries officials as well. Good manners, if not genuine good fellowship, apparently reigned through most of the program but antipathy has now broken through to the surface, perhaps partly because of awareness of the decision the Hungarians must make so soon. To go home might be to find that families had escaped, or been marked out for family-wide reprisal for conspicuous rebel activity. Not to go might bring reprisal down on families still in Hungary.

In Hungary itself, one may infer from the Hungarian Government's decision to agree to some degree of UN intervention that the restoration of outward order is well under way. Reports have indicated progressive abandonment of the general strike. But feeling against the Russians and their government puppets remains implacably bitter and flight is a common recourse.

Escape is riskier and harder than it was, but in spite of everything some 3,000 Hungarians still manage daily to make their way into Austria to freedom. So far the number exceeds 115,000. Barring the erection of a barbed wire barricade along the entire frontier, one would expect it to continue in considerable volume. Should it continue, the open door may admit even more than the 10,000 to 12,000 already fore-

Loaded In Freight Cars 1956. X. 17. december.

Red Troops Kidnap Hungarian Children

VIENNA, Austria, Dec. 8 — One of the grimmest stories yet reached here last night—a story of Russian soldiers seizing schoolchildren and loading them on trucks and freight cars.

Reports from Budapest said that on Wednesday, large numbers of young persons were seized from schools and colleges throughout the Hungarian capital. They were taken to Kelenfold station and loaded into railroad freight cars.

Railroad workers downed tools and rushed out of the station to tell what was happening. And the stationmaster went to the Russian military headquarters to protest, the reports added.

The reports also described how Russian soldiers went the same day to a boys' school near Luther House, the Protestant church building in Budapest, and loaded boys on three trucks.

Workers at the nearby Standard electrical works rushed to try to stop them. The Russians opened fire. In

the fracas, the schoolboys in one truck escaped.

There have been reports before of Russian soldiers kidnaping young persons in Hungary, but this is the first time a detailed story has been told of such an operation.

96 Leaders Freed

Meanwhile, the release of 96 arrested labor leaders relieved the threat of a new uprising in Budapest.

The 96 workers' councils heads were freed last night and the word spread quickly among workers who had warned the Janos Kadar regime that new tragedy faced the country unless the arrests were halted and the leaders freed. An 8 p.m. Friday Kadar's reply to their demands had passed with no word from the puppet regime.

In Paris it was learned that Yugoslavia has recalled her ambassador to Budapest to protest the kidnaping of ex-Hungarian

See KIDNAP—PAGE 5, Col 1

KIDNAP

(Concluded from Page One)

Premier Imre Nagy. The paper Paris Presse, said the envoy had been ordered back to Belgrade last night. His recall, the paper said, followed a sharp attack on the current Hungarian government by Yugoslavia's number two Communist, Edouard Kardelj.

'Underground Railway'

Austrian border police said an organized "underground railway" now seems to be helping Hungarians flee. In at least some cases, money oils the wheels.

The flow of refugees into Burgenland province rose by several hundred last night, putting the total for the last 24 hours well over the 2,500-mark. Police said they appear to be following a pattern of previous nights.

A young Hungarian woman who made it last night said definite word had been given her in Budapest of how and where she could cross. Another traveller, not Hungarian, reported: "People who want to get out can get a list in Budapest of others who will help them along the way."

Refugees who have crossed the last month have told of being helped by all kinds of Hungarians from shepherds to border police.

In a new ruse to stem the flow of refugees, Russian border guards have set up fake frontiers inside Hungary.

Refugees arriving at the Austrian frontier town of Andau said today the fake frontiers are illuminated at night and baited with Austrian flags. Russian guards shout in German "This is Austria."

The reports said that those apprehended were herded into trucks and taken to imprisonment in the Hungarian interior.

The Russians had resorted to this ruse because they were unable to completely seal the frontier by night when most refugees make their dash for freedom. The trick has met with some success because many of the present refugees are from eastern parts of Hungary and do not know the frontier area.

Authoritative circles in Vienna pointed out that an increase in the number of refugees in the past two days was apparently due to the wave of arrests in Hungary. Many workers who had accepted leading posts in the workers councils were now threatened with arrest by the Kadar regime.

Many of the 2,500 refugees who arrived in the past 24 hours were completely exhausted and wet through as they had to walk through mud for several miles. As soon as they arrived in the refugee camps they fell asleep almost immediately.

Today's arrivals brought the total number of refugees to 121,429.

1,500 Still Hold Out

Inside Hungary, bands of rebel guerrillas were reported still waging hit-run warfare on Russian troops from mountain hide-outs in the south.

An unimpeachable Hungarian source disclosed that at least 1,500 rebels are harassing the Soviet occupation forces from the Mecsek mountains, not far from the Yugoslav frontier.

But the informant said he believed the Mecsek rebel forces are the last still holding out. This indicated that the Russians have succeeded in wiping out some 2,000 college students who had been waging guerrilla raids from the Satoraljahaly region, north of Miskolc, until at least 10 days ago.

Hungary Police, Militia Support Russian Tanks

BUDAPEST, Dec. 6—Russian tanks and Hungarian police mowed down scores of anti-government demonstrators today in clashes between rival groups in the heart of Budapest.

It was not certain whether any of the demonstrators were killed, but scores were injured in two separate clashes on Lenin Ring boulevard and in front of Budapest West railroad station.

Hungarian army militia supporting the massive force of Russian tanks and armored cars arrested scores of men and women. The new bloodshed followed two days of demonstrations by women of Budapest. Leaflets scattered in the streets had called for a new uprising.

After a morning of uneasy calm, riotous demonstrations became white-hot angry reports that 50 members of workers councils in Budapest factories were arrested last night. At Danubia textile factory this morning, 3,000 workers were ringed off by Hungarian police, backed up by latest-model Russian tanks.

As reports spread through Budapest, the city began to steam with anger. By noon, scowling crowds of men were gathering in the streets. Scores of Russian tanks and armored cars rushed out from their barracks and took up strategic posts at street corners and in the squares.

The first showdown came at 9:30 a.m. on Lenin boulevard. A group of anti-government demonstrators carrying the Hungarian red-white-green tricolor met head on with a pro-government group carrying the Red flag of Communism.

The pro-government group had evidently been organized in an attempt to make it appear the people of Budapest were split in their opposition to the government. It was strongly backed up by Russian tanks and Hungarian police.

Massive Turnout
It was the most massive turnout of Soviet arms since the slaughter that started Nov. 4. The pro-government group yelled "We want peace."



Zador leaves pool for clinic

Hungary Aid Funds Raised

OTTAWA, Dec. 7—The Federal Government has decided to make an immediate allocation of \$500,000 to Hungarian relief, the External Affairs department announced today.

The amount will be made up of grants of \$250,000 each to the Canadian Red Cross society and the United Nations high commissioner for refugees. Both sums will be charged against the vote of \$1,000,000 for Hungarian relief approved at the special session of Parliament last month.

Duplessis Plans Hungarian Help

QUEBEC, Dec. 7—The Quebec government intends to do everything possible to help Hungarian refugees arriving in Canada, Premier Maurice Duplessis said yesterday. He spoke in the Legislative Assembly in reply to a question by Emilien Lafrenche (L.—Richmond).

The Premier told the House he had received a telegram from Prime Minister St. Laurent asking if the Quebec government would help the refugees.

"I discussed this telegram at the last Cabinet meeting and I answered the Prime Minister that the Quebec government would do everything possible to bring assistance to these people who are victims of Communist terror," Mr. Duplessis said.

Seek U.S., Europe Asylum

Hungarian Athletes Avoid Return Home

MELBOURNE, Dec. 7—Eighty-two fearstricken Hungarian athletes boarded a chartered French airplane bound for their homeland tonight, but many planned to disembark somewhere in Europe to avoid returning to Budapest.

Customs officials said the airliner, carrying nearly half the 176-member Hungarian Olympic delegation, left Melbourne for Budapest by way of the Middle East and Italy.

There were many scenes of emotion as the weeping, arm-waving Hungarians bid farewell to their Australian friends and their teammates who elected to seek sanctuary in Australia unashamed tears flowed down their cheeks as the athletes walked resolutely to the waiting plane.

As many as 40 or more of those aboard the plane were expected to seek asylum in Western Europe, Canada or the United States when their craft was at the U.S. consulate in Milan, Italy. Those who decide to return to their homeland will continue to Budapest from Milan by train.

Empty seats in the plane bore silent witness to the Hungarian tragedy.

Originally the passenger list called for 91 members. A second plane with a scheduled passenger list of 60 flew out Saturday. Then the full extent of the defections from Hungary will become clearer.

Left behind tonight were such noted Hungarian sports figures as running coach Mihaly Igloi and Laszlo Tabori, four-minute miler.

Attila Keresztes, who announced his refusal to return to Budapest after his team won a gold medal in the sabre fencing event earlier this week, talked to his wife Lici in Vienna by telephone last night. The couple made plans to meet in Philadelphia at the home of former Hungarian fencing champion Lajos Csizsar.

Other great figures in the Hungarian sports world are expected to leave the group at Milan.

sales on relatives and friends still in Hungary. Many of the arrivals fought in the revolution. Fifteen will remain in Montreal. The others are destined for points in Ontario and the West.

Drizzle Into Flood

First Refugees Lead Way for Up to 12,000

IT IS moving and admirable that some of the Hungarian refugees arrive able to find things to laugh at among their memories of the past nightmarish month. George Graf, one of the first party to reach Vancouver, can appreciate the irony of an outline on revolutionary strategy furnished Hungarian leaders by a Russian Communist. One would expect him and others of the same fibre to take in stride what relatively minor turns of fortune await them here. No doubt commoner at first will be such marks of grim experience as troubled reaction to the restraints kept on the newcomers in Montreal while the admission formalities are completed. Such misgivings will soon be forgotten if the first outpouring of welcome continues as it should.

Certainly so far the response to the appeal for individual help with the problems that begin when government authorities have done what they can has been all that could be desired. Homes are being thrown open, work offered, clothing depots organized to equip the newcomers with proper wardrobes for a Canadian winter.

No Hollow Pledge

The problems will be sizeable. It was no hollow assurance Mr. Pickersgill held out when he said that all among the fugitives from oppression in Hungary who wished to come to Canada would be welcomed. Nearly 6,000 will be here by the end of this month and from 10,000 to 12,000 by the end of January.

Winter conditions will present some difficulty in finding the several thousand work opportunities needed and language will be a passing problem as well, but in the main it appears there will be little trouble in finding among the newcomers those with the qualifications to fill good posts. Skilled craftsmen and professional men are well represented, but whatever their background, the immigrants have determination and in many cases comparative youth on their side.

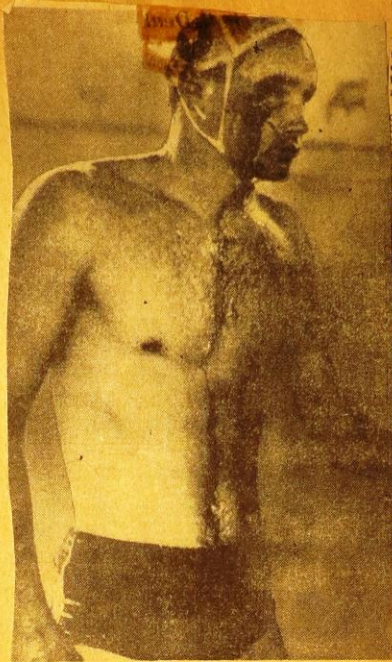
Adjustments will be eased somewhat by the fortunate circumstance that there is a fair-sized Hungarian element already well-established to give help and advice.

Athletes' Dilemma

Around the world in Australia, as the Olympic Games draw to a close, Hungary's ordeal torments her delegation of athletes as they decide whether to go home or to apply for asylum somewhere outside — and harries officials as well. Good manners, if not genuine good fellowship, apparently reigned through most of the program but antipathy has now broken through to the surface, perhaps partly because of awareness of the decision the Hungarians must make so soon. To no home might be to find that families had escaped, or been marked out for family-wide reprisal for conspicuous rebel activity. Not to go might bring reprisal down on families still in Hungary.

In Hungary itself, one may infer from the Hungarian Government's decision to agree to some degree of UN supervision that the Federation of athletes, with their way reports have indicated progressive abandonment of the general strike. But feeling against the Russians and their government puppets remains implacably bitter and flight is a common recourse.

Escape is riskier and harder than it was, but in spite of everything some 3,000 Hungarians still manage daily to make their way into Austria to freedom. So far the number exceeds 115,000. Barring the erection of a barbed wire barricade along the entire frontier, one would expect it to continue in considerable volume. Should it continue, our open door may admit even more than the 10,000 to 12,000 already foreseen.



Zador leaves pool for clinic

Hungary Aid Funds Raised

Canadian Press

OTTAWA, Dec. 7 — The Federal Government has decided to make an immediate allocation of \$500,000 to Hungarian relief, the External Affairs department announced today.

The amount will be made up of grants of \$250,000 each to the Canadian Red Cross society and the United Nations high commissioner for refugees. Both sums will be charged against the rate of \$1,000,000 for Hungarian relief approved at the special session of Parliament last month. The announcement means grants to the Red Cross and the UN high commissioner for refugees have been increased by \$50,000. Prime Minister St. Laurent originally announced on 7 the two organizations could receive grants of \$100,000.

Duplessis Plans Hungarian Help

The Star's Quebec Bureau

QUEBEC, Dec. 7 — The Quebec government intends to do everything possible to help Hungarian refugees arriving in Canada, Premier Maurice Duplessis said yesterday. He spoke in the Legislative Assembly in reply to a question by Emilien Lafrance (L—Richmond).

The Premier told the House he had received a telegram from Prime Minister St. Laurent asking if the Quebec government would help the refugees.

"I discussed this telegram at the last Cabinet meeting and answered the Prime Minister that the Quebec government would do everything possible to bring assistance to these people who are victims of Communist terror," Mr. Duplessis said.

Seek U.S., Europe Asylum

Hungarian Athletes Avoid Return Home

United Press-Associated Press

MELBOURNE, Dec. 7 — Eighty-two tear-streaked Hungarian athletes boarded a chartered French airplane bound for their homeland tonight, but many planned to disembark somewhere in Europe to avoid returning to Budapest.

Customs officials said the airliner, carrying nearly half the 176-member Hungarian Olympic delegation, left Melbourne for Budapest by way of the Middle East and Italy.

There were many scenes of emotion as the wet-eyed, arm-waving Hungarians bid farewell to their Australian friends and their teammates who elected to seek sanctuary in Australia unashamed tears flowed down their cheeks as the athletes walked resolutely to the waiting plane.

As many as 40 or more of those aboard the plane were expected to seek asylum in Western Europe, Canada or the United States when their craft reached Milan, Italy. Those who decide to return to their homeland will continue to Budapest from Milan by train.

Empty seats in the plane bore silent witness to the Hungarian tragedy.

Originally the passenger list called for 91 members.

A second plane with a scheduled passenger list of 60 flies out Saturday. Then the full extent of the defections from Hungary will become clearer.

Left behind tonight were such noted Hungarian sports figures as running coach Mihaly Igloi and Laszlo Tabori, four-minute miler.

Attila Keresztes, who announced his refusal to return to Budapest after his team won a gold medal in the sabre fencing event earlier this week, talked to his wife Leci in Vienna by telephone last night. The couple made plans to meet in Philadelphia at the home of former Hungarian fencing champion Lajos Csizsar.

Keresztes told his wife he plans to leave Melbourne for Philadelphia Dec. 15 and advised her to apply for an American visa at the U.S. consulate in Vienna.

Other great figures in the Hungarian sports world are expected to leave the group at Milan.

M. ST.

Newest Arrests Hit In Hungary

All of Budapest Laughed At Reds, Says Refugee

Canadian Press
VANCOUVER, Dec. 6 — An assistant professor of chemistry who took an active part in the Hungarian revolt, then escaped to Austria with two of his students, says:
 "All of Budapest laughed at the Russians, then fought them tooth and nail."
 George Graf, 36, interviewed in Germany through an interpreter, is one of 68 refugees who arrived here on the first of five flights of the "Freedom Express," chartered from Canadian Pacific Airlines by the Federal Government.
 A teacher by profession, the chemical engineer was ousted from several educational institutions because "I did not conform to Communist dictates." He finally was put to work in a brewery, that's where he was when the revolt began.
 "Yes, it was a bitter revolution," he said. But he smiled. "It was not only a fight for life or death, it was an ideological warfare instigated by the intelligentsia."
 "And one of the most prominent figures in the revolt was a Russian Communist."
 "That's why Budapest laughed."
 Graf said a leading educator, a professor of economics in the University of Budapest, helped touch off the revolt with a widely-publicized lecture. Graf said the professor, Marcus George, was ousted from the Paris University in 1953 because he was a Russian Communist.
 George, he said, discussed in his lecture the brief Hungarian uprising in 1946—quelled almost immediately by the Russians—and explained how an economic revolution would have been more successful.
 The economist then was approached by members of what he termed an "intelligentsia club" and influenced to help plot the revolt.
 "We felt that if we could split the Communist Party, and democratize one faction, then we could achieve the first step towards some kind of independence," said Graf.
 "The plot was to organize a general strike of the workers to create an economic upheaval. "It worked for a while but when we started to use arms—and I was, among them—the Russians swarmed over us without their troops and we were crushed."

Vienna, Nov. 22 — (AP) — Hungarian workers protested against a new wave of arrests today. This came as Premier Janos Kadar's Government backed by Russian troops fought back against paralyzing strikes, scattered and almost complete distrust.
 The Government-controlled Budapest Radio, broadcasting from within the tank-encircled Parliament building, indicated that the general strike called in Budapest was effective.
 The flow of refugees from Hungary continued despite action by the Hungarians and Soviet troops to cut it off.

Embassy Refuge Left By Nagy

Belgrade, Nov. 22 — (AP) — Yugoslavians said tonight that Imre Nagy, former Hungarian premier, left the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest today after the Hungarian Government gave guarantees that he will not be persecuted.
 Belgrade Radio said Yugoslavia and Hungary had reached an agreement regarding Hungarian citizens who found refuge in the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest Nov. 4 when Russian troops re-entered the Hungarian capital.

Workers' Council Called Strike

The Budapest strike was called by the General Council of Workers and police, supported by Russian tanks, prevented gates from attending a meeting.
 Budapest Radio said that while some workers had been appearing at factories earlier in the week, work had stopped in Budapest.
 The workers seek the return of power of Imre Nagy, the moderate Hungarian Communist whose deposition from Moscow, free elections, withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact and neutrality at the height of the rebellion three weeks ago.
 There was no indication from radio Budapest what action Kadar Government had taken on the demand of the council that it recognize by today the National Workers Council as a negotiating agent.
 Radio reports said that there was no gas in Csepel and that pressure was very low in other industrial centres. The reason for this, it was reported, was damage inflicted on gas plants and pipes during the rebellion.
 Hungarians also are suffering a severe coal shortage due to a refusal of apparently a vast majority of miners to dig coal until their demands are met. Production has been reported at between 10 and 15 per cent of normal.
 The Government announced it was appointing state commissioners to all major plants to help setting workers back to their benches and maintaining production. It will be their job to settle grievances of workers.
 There were unconfirmed reports that Russian troops were slowly going into position to seal off the border and a zone 12 miles wide around it.
 Austrian security officials pleaded with correspondents not to reveal the names of border points where Hungarians could still flee to Austria.

Previous flights terminated in Montreal and Vancouver.
 The latest flights brought the total of refugees sent to Canada to 1,600. Canadian immigration officials said the total next week should pass the half-way mark of the 6,000 set for the year's end. Some 1,500 are scheduled to leave Europe on four ships in the next 10 days.
 The refugees last night were given an official send-off at the airport by the Ontario Agent-General to London, J. S. P. Armstrong, of London, Ont., and John Yaremko, Progressive Conservative member of the Ontario Legislature for Toronto Bellwoods. They arrived in Vienna Wednesday to make a survey of the refugee situation for the Ontario government.
 The refugees boarded the planes without the slightest sign of trepidation about their momentous decision to begin their lives again 6,000 miles from their homeland.
 Typical of the group was Antony Mihok, 38, a Budapest electrical engineer who boarded the plane with his wife and child and without a penny in his pocket. Asked if he was worried about his future, Mihok said through an interpreter, "In Canada, never."
 The TCA Super-Constellation carried a load of 67-49 of them children.

Deportations Again Denied

BUDAPEST, Dec. 6 — Istvan Szirmai, Hungarian government spokesman, has denied he told Western correspondents Monday that there had been some cases of deportation of Hungarians by the Soviet authorities.
 He made the denial in an interview with representatives of the East European Communist press and said his remarks of the previous day had been "tendenciously distorted."
 He had expressly said that rumors of deportation of Hungarian citizens to the Soviet Union were fabricated, Szirmai insisted.
 The Western correspondents reaffirmed the accuracy of their reports.
 In Paris Lajos Boros, Hungarian orchestra leader who escaped from his country and took refuge in France, said Hungarians still are being deported to Russia despite official denials.
 Boros, who escaped with seven musicians, was in one of the Hungarian refugee centres in Paris when questioned by reporters.
 "If only misery and unemployment had threatened us we would perhaps have stayed—but deportations to Russia, despite the official denials, are continuing."

Nagy Cabinet Woman Flies Here

A woman official of the revolutionary Hungarian government, which was crushed by the Russians over the weekend, yesterday rejected all proposals of military aid for her country.

Interviewed on her arrival at International Airport, Anna Kethly, a cabinet member in the deposed Imre Nagy government, declared:

"I don't want military assistance. I want no more bloodshed. I have seen so much during the last 10 days."

Fled Into Austria

The gray-haired, tired Miss Kethly, who escaped across the Austrian border Sunday, said she had come to New York to "attend the UN session to defend the cause of my people." Asked what she hoped the UN could accomplish, Miss Kethly replied: "I don't know."

The revolt in Hungary was sparked by the nation's youth, Miss Kethly said—"the young workers and the young students... these are the true heroes of these days."

Accompanied by a sister, Magda, Imre Szelig, London representative of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party, and Alpar Bujdos, a student, Miss Kethly went from the airport to Gracie Mansion, where she party breakfasted as the guests of Mayor and Mrs. Wagner.

After, the Mayor said he supported the plan for a UN truce team to go to Hungary,



(NEWS photo by John Duprey) Anna Kethly, Cabinet member in deposed Hungarian government, speaks with Mayor and Mrs. Wagner over a cup of coffee.

and added that he would help Miss Kethly get an appointment with Dag Hammarskjold, secretary general of the UN.

Miss Kethly said she thought "my presence in Hungary is urgently required" and that she intended to return in three or four days.

Later, she and her group visited and lunched with Gov. Harriman in his town house at 16 E. 81st St. The governor describe the visit as "a purely personal call," but added that he told Miss Kethly "the hearts of Americans were with her and her people in this crisis."

Hungarian Rebels Face New Terror

United Press

VIENNA, Jan. 8 — Hundreds of Hungarian patriots facing arrest and possibly death under the new red reign of terror are fleeing into the trackless forests, swamps and mountains to join die-hard freedom-fighter bands, refugees said today.

Hungarians who risked their lives to cross the Austrian frontier to escape the return to the "proletarian dictatorship" in their homeland also reported renewed fighting between partisan bands and Russian troops.

Clashes between Hungarian patriots and Red Army troops have increased in the past 24 hours, according to the newly-arrived refugees. They said the heaviest fighting took place in the rugged country centered around Pecs. Pecs on the Yugoslav frontier was a rebel stronghold in the revolution crushed by Soviet steel.

Janos Kadar announced yesterday a new purge of opponents. The cleanup was expected to hit members of the Hungarian parliament as well as die-hard patriots.

The Hungarian refugees said it was estimated some 10,000 Hungarian patriots are holding out against Soviet and Communist Hungarian forces in the outlying provinces.

1 of Budapest Laughed at Reds, Says Refugee

Canadian Press

COUVER, Dec. 6 — An it professor of chemistry took an active part in the Jan revolt, then escaped Austria with two of his students.

of Budapest laughed at the plans, then fought them off nail."

Graf, 36, interviewed through an interpreter, of 88 refugees who arrived the first of five flights Freedom Express" chart in Canadian Pacific Air-

the Federal Government, cher by profession, the l engineer was ousted.

several educational institutions. "I did not conform Communist dictates." He was put to work in a

That's where he was a revolt began. it was a bitter revolution," said. But he smiled.

s not only a fight for life, it was an ideological instigated by the intelligence of the most prom-

inent figures in the revolt with Russian Communist.

"That's why Budapest laughed."

Graf said a leading education professor of economics in University of Budapest, helped touch off the revolt with a widely-publicized lecture.

Graf said the professor, Marcus George, was ousted from the Paris University in 1953 because he was a Russian Communist.

George, he said, discussed in his lecture the brief Hungarian uprising in 1946—quelled almost immediately by the Russians — and explained how an economic revolution would have been more successful.

The economist then was preached by members of what he termed an "intelligentsia club" and influenced to help plot the revolt.

"We felt that if we could split the Communist Party, and democratic one faction, then we could achieve the first step towards some kind of independence," said Graf.

"The plot was to organize a

— NO GET,



M.St. Jan. 8-1957

Refugee Dances With Joy

—Staff Photo By Lagace

Overjoyed at being in Canada, Eva Muhl, 11, performs a dance for her parents and friends at Central Station following arrival of nearly 400 Hungarian refugees. Few of the adults would give their names, fearing that the Russians would take reprisals on relatives and friends still in Hungary. Many of the arrivals fought in the revolution. Fifteen will remain in Montreal. The others are destined for points in Ontario and the West.

Nagy Cabinet Woman Flies Here

Anna Kethly, cabinet member of the revolutionary Hungarian government, was crushed by the Russian tanks over the weekend, yesterday, she is expected to be rescued for her country.



Anna Kethly, Cabinet member in deposed Hungarian government, speaks with Mayor and Mrs. Wagner over a cup of coffee.

...want military assistance want no more bloodshed. ...so much during the ...

...into Austria ... Miss ... escaped across the ... Sunday, said she ... New York to "attend ... to defend the ... people." Asked ... the UN could ac ... Kethly replied: "I ... Hungary was ... the nation's youth, ... the young ... young students ... true heroes of ...

... and added that he would help ... Later, she and her group ... Miss Kethly get an appointment ... with Dag Hammarskjold, secre ... tary general of the UN. ... Miss Kethly said she thought ... "my presence in Hungary is ur ... gently required" and that she in ... tended to return in three or four ... days.

Hungarian Rebels Face New Terror

United Press

VIENNA, Jan. 8 — Hundreds of Hungarian patriots facing arrest and possibly death under the new red reign of terror are fleeing into the trackless forests, swamps and mountains to join die-hard freedom-fighter bands, refugees said today.

Hungarians who risked their lives to cross the Austrian frontier to escape the return to the "proletarian dictatorship" in their homeland also reported renewed fighting between partisan bands and Russian troops.

Clashes between Hungarian patriots and Red Army troops have increased in the past 24 hours, according to the newly-arrived refugees. They said the heaviest fighting took place in the rugged country centered around Pecs. Pecs on the Yugoslav frontier was a rebel stronghold in the revolution crushed by Soviet steel.

The pro-Russian regime of

Janos Kadar announced yesterday a new purge of opportunity. The cleanup was expected to include members of the Hungarian Parliament as well as die-hard patriots. The Hungarian refugees said was estimated some 10,000 Hungarian patriots are holding out against Soviet and Communist Hungarian forces in the outlying provinces.

HUNGARY

(Concluded from Page One)

arresting their elected leaders. Nevertheless there were no signs of the threatened return to "total strike" in Hungary.

Two plane-loads of Hungarian refugees left Vienna for Toronto last night as Canada's emergency immigration program moved into high gear.

The Trans-Canada and Maritime Central planes, carrying a total of 135 refugees, were scheduled to arrive in Toronto today.

Canada-Hungary Mail Suspended

British United Press

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.—Canadian post offices must not accept mail addressed to Hungary, the Post Office Department announces. The edict covers surface and air mail.

"All mail service . . . from Canada to Hungary is suspended," the Department said. "Therefore, until further notice, mail addressed to Hungary is not to be accepted for onward transmission."

Italian Reds Bar Hungarian Party

Reuters

ROME, Dec. 6.—Representatives of all Communist countries except Hungary will be granted visas to attend the Italian Communist Party congress opening Saturday.

An authoritative source said Hungary was barred because it was felt that representatives of the Soviet-backed government led by Janos Kadar would not be welcome in Italy at the present time.

Delegations from Russia, Communist China, Poland and Yugoslavia are expected to attend the congress of the party—the largest Communist movement in western Europe.



Refugee Dances With Joy

Overjoyed at being in Canada, Eva Muhl, 11, performs a dance for her parents and friends at Central Station following arrival of nearly 400 Hungarian refugees. Few of the adults would give their names, fearing that the Russians would take reprisals on relatives and friends still in Hungary. Many of the arrivals fought in the revolution. Fifteen will remain in Montreal. The others are destined for points in Ontario and the West.

The doctor's daily visits stopped. I was glad, because even though he was a good doctor, he was a man who liked to argue. He always wanted to

THE MONTREAL STAR, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1956

Red Tactics Boomed As Hungary Wins Water Polo

By the Press

MELBOURNE, Dec. 6 — FIGHTING occurred all the way through the final round of the game, Hungary's Ervin announced today as a crowd of 5,500 cheered. The Russian team, undefeated Hungary to a 4-0 win streak. The Russian team in the final round, of water Russia's Valentine Prokopov cut over the eye where shaking their fists at the Rus' the speaker of the Hungarian team was.

Only the Olympic officials, concerned officials plauded the Russians as they were introduced. The Russians, a light spatter of applause greeted the Hungarian team as they entered the pool and the referee's whistle cut off a torrent of boing from roared its acclaim as each player of the Hungarian team was introduced.

It was a pro-Hungarian crowd introduced.



Russia's Valentine Prokopov, whose head butting cut eye of Hungarian opponent Ervin Zador in Olympic water polo final, swims with Hungary won the rough match 4-0.

from the moment the two teams were introduced. The Russians, a light spatter of applause greeted the Hungarian team as they entered the pool and the referee's whistle cut off a torrent of boing from roared its acclaim as each player of the Hungarian team was introduced.

It was a pro-Hungarian crowd introduced.

Only the Olympic officials, concerned officials plauded the Russians as they were introduced. The Russians, a light spatter of applause greeted the Hungarian team as they entered the pool and the referee's whistle cut off a torrent of boing from roared its acclaim as each player of the Hungarian team was introduced.

It was a pro-Hungarian crowd introduced.

Only the Olympic officials, concerned officials plauded the Russians as they were introduced. The Russians, a light spatter of applause greeted the Hungarian team as they entered the pool and the referee's whistle cut off a torrent of boing from roared its acclaim as each player of the Hungarian team was introduced.

It was a pro-Hungarian crowd introduced.

Only the Olympic officials, concerned officials plauded the Russians as they were introduced. The Russians, a light spatter of applause greeted the Hungarian team as they entered the pool and the referee's whistle cut off a torrent of boing from roared its acclaim as each player of the Hungarian team was introduced.

It was a pro-Hungarian crowd introduced.

Only the Olympic officials, concerned officials plauded the Russians as they were introduced. The Russians, a light spatter of applause greeted the Hungarian team as they entered the pool and the referee's whistle cut off a torrent of boing from roared its acclaim as each player of the Hungarian team was introduced.

It was a pro-Hungarian crowd introduced.

Only the Olympic officials, concerned officials plauded the Russians as they were introduced. The Russians, a light spatter of applause greeted the Hungarian team as they entered the pool and the referee's whistle cut off a torrent of boing from roared its acclaim as each player of the Hungarian team was introduced.

It was a pro-Hungarian crowd introduced.

Only the Olympic officials, concerned officials plauded the Russians as they were introduced. The Russians, a light spatter of applause greeted the Hungarian team as they entered the pool and the referee's whistle cut off a torrent of boing from roared its acclaim as each player of the Hungarian team was introduced.

Irish Newsletter

Hungary Overshadows Egypt

Dec. 6 11.57

DUBLIN—History and geography have combined to disinterest the Irish people in the affairs of the world outside the British Isles, and although native shrewdness together with a detachment born of geographical isolation endow many Irish people with a more balanced outlook on international affairs than better informed and more deeply concerned inhabitants of other countries, Ireland feels itself a spectator rather than a participant in the world drama.

This is not "neutralism," on the Afro-Asian model, however. Ireland and the Irish people are deeply committed in the East-West struggle—and were indeed so committed long before most other Western peoples awoke to the dangers of Soviet Communism in the post-war world. It is, perhaps, significant that Ireland's first action in the United Nations has been to support the Italian motion renewing the earlier call for a cease-fire in Hungary—a motion upon which the Afro-Asian group abstained, and in respect of certain parts of which India actually voted with the Soviet bloc.

None to Shoot At

The fate of Hungary has stirred Ireland more deeply, perhaps, than any other post-war event. It has driven from the newspapers and from people's minds domestic preoccupations such as the nation's economic difficulties, the pending by-elections, etc. With a single uncharacteristic exception it has not provoked violent anti-Communist demonstrations simply because violent demonstrations are not a feature of Irish life—and because there are no Communists and no Russian diplomatic mission against which to demonstrate.

But the emotion that has gripped Ireland in the face of events in Hungary has been no less deep for not being loudly expressed. To the horror of the Soviet betrayal, to the pathos of a resurgent nation struck down in its hour of apparent triumph, to the agony of a superlatively brave people seeking death rather than continued slavery, is added the deep bond of instinctive sympathy between two Catholic nations. Since the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty seven years ago Hungary has been for Irish people the symbol of Catholic resistance to Communist persecution. However deep the ignorance of individual Irish people concerning international affairs, there was no one in

Ireland to whom Hungary and its captive Cardinal were not already familiar before the revolt began three weeks ago, and so to the Irish people Hungary's bid for freedom held an immediate and personal significance that a similar movement in, say, Rumania or Bulgaria could never have had.

Nothing For Egypt

At any other time the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt would have been the occasion for an outbreak of anti-British sentiment. But at such a time as this even the most diehard Anglophobe has lacked the heart to raise his voice in customary condemnation of British policy in the Middle East, and it was most significant that the students' protest march through Dublin to express sympathy with Hungary confined itself solely to the Hungarian issue, and, unlike similar demonstrations in many other European cities, avoided any reference to the Egyptian situation. Even the many African and Asian students who took part in this procession abided by this self-denying ordinance.

But this single-minded concentration on the Hungarian issue does not reflect either a lack of interest in the Middle East crisis, or the absence of strong views on the subject. On the contrary the possibility of a world-wide war, stemming from the Egyptian situation, has been on everyone's lips and in everyone's mind—and these fears were momentarily crystallised into a near-panic when the Irish radio service misinterpreted Marshal Bulganin's veiled threats to Britain and France as an ultimatum. The fact that a hasty check with British radio stations revealed no reference whatever to the Bulganin note that evening merely convinced many listeners that Radio Eireann's interpretation must have been correct—for why otherwise would the BBC fail to mention the matter at all? Next day when the BBC finally published the text of the Bulganin note, and when Radio Eireann corrected its mistake, calm returned—but not before many had started to plan an evacuation to the west of the island, presumed to be outside the "fall-out area" of H-bombs dropped on Britain.

Old Loyalties

The relative silence of professional Anglophobes in the face of their finest opportunity in many decades is not to be attributed to any sudden sym-

pathy with Britain's Middle Eastern policy; on the contrary all that has happened is that they have now been joined—temporarily perhaps—by the great majority of the very large and influential group who generally find themselves in sympathy with British policy. It is true that many of the old aristocracy and gentry, former officers in the British Army and Navy, continue to see the issues in what may be called nineteenth century terms, and are, as ever, unshaken in their loyalties to the sister-island.

But the same cannot be said of the new upper-middle-class that has emerged since the social and political revolution of a generation ago. The great majority of this new social group has been instinctively sympathetic towards post-war British policy both because of this policy's enlightened liberalism and firm opposition to Soviet Communism, and also because this group recognizes the identity of the material interests of Ireland and Britain.

The Situation

In supporting Britain they have run counter to the prevalent nationalist feeling in Ireland. It would, however, be difficult to find any member of this group today who would defend the Anglo-French action in the Middle East. The idealists condemn it as wrong, the realists as having been unsuccessful. All unite in condemning it as a betrayal of the Hungarians. Perhaps this is a short-sighted view—perhaps in time it will be reconsidered by some. But for the moment at any rate Britain has lost nearly all its friends in Ireland—and left its enemies temporarily speechless!

67

Eyewitness to Rebellion M.S.T

Canadian Diplomat Describes Terror Of Hungary Strife

Special to The Star

OTTAWA, Dec. 7 — A Canadian diplomat gives a clear and moving eyewitness account of Hungary's struggle for freedom in the article which follows,

reprinted from the External Affairs Monthly Bulletin for November, just published.

The author, A. F. Hart, is Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim at the Canadian Embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia; that is, he is in charge of the Embassy until newly-appointed Ambassador George Ignatieff takes up his post. As the story relates, he and his wife arrived in Budapest just as the fight for freedom erupted.

Mr. Hart is a 37-year-old RCAF veteran who served during the war in the United Kingdom, Africa and Ceylon. He joined the External Affairs Department as a foreign service officer in 1949 after graduating with a BA degree from the University of Toronto.



A. F. HART

He went to the Canadian Embassy in Warsaw in 1951 as second secretary. He was posted to Belgrade in October of 1953 after a brief tour of duty in Ottawa. Mr. Hart was born in Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Here is his story:

On Tuesday, Oct. 23, my wife and I, in our car, crossed the Hungarian border just beyond Subotica. It was an afternoon of bright, warm sunshine and the golden brown tints of autumn gave the countryside a peaceful, tranquil appearance. All appeared to be well in this part of the world. A comment to this effect to the Hungarian Customs officer drew, however, only a short pessimistic reply.

Fifteen minutes after completing the frontier formalities, we passed through Szeged, one of the larger industrial towns on the road to Budapest. Here on the streets there was nothing to excite our curiosity, and good-natured students, wandering aimlessly on the streets, cheerfully directed us on to the Budapest road.

GLOOM AND DEPRESSION FIRST IMPRESSION

By the time we entered Budapest, or rather the Pest section of the town, darkness had descended. The initial impression of the city, which the poor lighting accentuated, was one of gloominess and depression. As we got closer to the heart of Pest, traffic became thicker and dense crowds spilled over on to the road itself. Finally in the centre we ran into complete confusion: large bodies of students were marching in chaotic fashion here, there and everywhere. We attempted to cross over into Buda only to meet other marching groups on the bridges all converging upon Pest.

As each succeeding group of students surrounded our car, our licence plates instantly became the focus of attention. The red star on the plates drew prompt criticism, but our "YU" plate on the back of the car softened the blow. Yugoslavia, after all, was synonymous with anti-Stalinism and we were allowed to turn round and escape further inspection. As they marched the students shouted slogans which were impossible for us to understand. Motorcyclists were distributing mimeographed student manifestos

was expected. Since we had now spent several hours trying to find our hotel on Margaret Island, we gladly accepted an offer from a member of the Legation to guide us to the hotel. Once installed there weariness induced us to leave further sightseeing of Budapest to the morning.

FULL-SCALE BATTLE IN PEST AREA

Next morning we awoke to the noise of full-scale battle from the direction of Pest. A state of martial law had already been declared, a curfew was in force and we were told that we could not venture out on the streets. We were thus more or less isolated on the island which lies in the river between Buda and Pest and extends from the Margaret Bridge near the centre of the city to the Stalin Bridge further along the river. From the island we could hear and see something of the general turmoil but not distinguish clearly what was going on. Part of the Margaret Bridge was under fire occasionally because it lay close to AVO, the political police headquarters. Over the nearby Stalin Bridge traffic consisted only of military vehicles and urgent screaming caravans of Red Cross ambulances.

From various sources we gathered that the developments of late Tuesday night and Wednesday morning had unfolded as follows: the students marched first to the Polish Embassy to demonstrate their solidarity with the trend of events in Poland. They then went to pay their respects at the foot of the statue of General Bem, the Polish hero whose struggle in Poland had made the Kossuth rising possible in Hungary in 1848. From there they went on to the Parliament Buildings, where they presented their demands to the Government. Gero, the First Secretary of the Hungarian Workers' Party, who had just returned from Yugoslavia, chose somewhat arrogantly to



October 22, 1956
Mr. Hart was born in Belarus.

Here is his story:
On Tuesday, Oct. 23, my wife and I, in our car, crossed the Hungarian border just beyond Subotica. It was an afternoon of bright, warm sunshine and of the golden brown tints of autumn gave the countryside a peaceful, tranquil appearance. All appeared to be well in this part of the world. A comment to this effect to the Hungarian Customs officer drew, however, only a short pessimistic reply. Fifteen minutes after completing the frontier formalities, we passed through Szeged, one of the larger industrial towns on the road to Budapest. Here on the streets there was nothing to excite our curiosity, and good-natured students, wandering aimlessly on the streets, cheerfully directed us on to the Budapest road.

**GLOOM AND DEPRESSION
FIRST IMPRESSION**

By the time we entered Budapest, or rather the Pest section of the town, darkness had descended. The initial impression of the city, which the poor lighting accentuated, was one of gloominess and depression. As we got closer to the heart of Pest, traffic became thicker and dense crowds spilled over on to the road itself. Finally in the centre we ran into complete confusion: large bodies of students were marching in chaotic fashion here, there and everywhere. We attempted to cross over into Buda only to meet other marching groups on the bridges all converging upon Pest.

As each succeeding group of students surrounded our car, our licence plates instantly became the focus of attention. The red star on the plates drew prompt criticism, but our "YU" plate on the back of the car softened the blow. Yugoslavia, after all, was synonymous with anti-Stalinism and we were allowed to turn round and escape further inspection. As they marched the students, shouted slogans which were impossible for us to understand. Motorcyclists were distributing mimeographed student manifestos. These remained unintelligible to us until we obtained a translation the next day. They embodied demands for the reorganization of the government and party; the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary; freedom of opinion, press and radio; a multiparty parliamentary system based on free elections; recognition of the rights of workers to go on strike; rehabilitation of all political prisoners wrongfully condemned and the repatriation of all Hungarians deported to the Soviet Union.

**FIRST STAGES
OF REBELLION**

Towards eight o'clock in the evening, we were passed by one group of very determined-looking young men who were shouting words which sounded like "radio hoz." A passerby informed us that this meant "on to the radio station!" At this point we found ourselves outside the British Legation and went inside to make enquiries. There was still apparently no feeling that any unusual developments were in store. Hungarian soldiers, we were informed, had associated themselves with the student demonstrations in the demands which they were presenting to the Government and nothing more unusual than the present manifestations of ebullience

was expected. Since we had now spent several hours trying to find our hotel on Margaret Island, we gladly accepted an offer from a member of the Legation to guide us to the hotel. Once installed there, weariness induced us to leave further sightseeing of Budapest to the morning.

**FULL-SCALE BATTLE
IN PEST AREA**

Next morning we awoke to the noise of full-scale battle from the direction of Pest. A state of martial law had already been declared, a curfew was in force and we were told that we could not venture out on the streets. We were thus more or less isolated on the island which lies in the river between Buda and Pest and extends from the Margaret Bridge near the centre of the city to the Stalin Bridge further along the river. From the island we could hear and see something of the general turmoil but no distinction clearly what was going on. Part of the Margaret Bridge was under fire occasionally because it lay close to AVO, the political police headquarters. Over the nearby Stalin Bridge traffic consisted only of military vehicles and urgent screaming caravans of Red Cross ambulances.

From various sources we gathered that the developments of late Tuesday night and Wednesday morning had unfolded as follows: the students marched first to the Polish Embassy to demonstrate their solidarity with the trend of events in Poland. They then went to pay their respects at the foot of the statue of General Bem, the Polish hero whose struggle in Poland had made the Kossuth rising possible in Hungary in 1848. From there they went on to the Parliament Buildings, where they presented their demands to the Government. Gero the First Secretary of the Hungarian Workers' Party, who had just returned from Yugoslavia, chose somewhat arrogantly to ignore these demands.

**PARTY SECRETARY
DEFENDS KREMLIN**

In an evening broadcast he attacked the demonstrators and defended Hungary's ties with the Soviet Union. These rejoinders served only to inflame the demonstrators and they headed off in the direction of Szallasi's statue which, through the efforts of a number of trucks and great masses of students, was toppled over and dragged a couple of blocks to one of the main squares. There it reposed in crumpled ignominy in the following days undergoing repeated acts of desecration on the part of the irate inhabitants of Budapest. A group of students next broke into military barracks and with the soldiers looking on helped themselves to arms and ammunition. This established hostilities to begin in earnest with an attack first on the radio station which lies near Rakoczi street. This area in which the newspaper offices and National Museum are also located was to be the scene of the most bitter fighting throughout succeeding days.

In the early hours of Wednesday morning, the brunt of the opposition to the insurgents was borne by the political police. A little later, Hungarian troops were brought in.

See TERROR—Page 2, Col. 1

3,000 Hungarians still manage daily to make their way into Austria to freedom. So far the number exceeds 135,000. Barring the erection of a barbed wire barricade along the entire frontier, I would expect it to continue in considerable volume. Should it continue, an open door may admit even more than the 10,000 to 12,000 already forced

Champlain

Canadian Diplomat Recalls Terror of Hungary Revolt

(Concluded from Page One)

followed by Soviet tank components. These forces, we learned, had been stationed just on the outskirts of Budapest the evening before in preparation for any trouble. A Dutch traveller at our hotel, a Mr. de Lange, who had attempted to reach Budapest from Vienna on Tuesday evening, had been turned back by troops and told to return to Vienna. Instead, he took a detour along the Danube and entered the city from that direction.

LITTLE INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON BATTLE

During the course of Wednesday, the noise of battle in Pest continued without much interruption. On the island we were dependent for precise information on events on telephone calls to the various embassies in town and to the news being broadcast every few minutes over Budapest radio. On two occasions small groups of Red Cross workers and youths armed with revolvers, who were passing by, gave us their version of the campaign.

Radio transmissions, telephone and power facilities continued to operate fairly continuously but all other phases of the normal life of the city were suspended while we were there. Radio Budapest transmissions remained under government control but the studio building itself was largely demolished in the course of the fighting. Broadcasts were made, we were informed, from the cellar of the Parliament Building and were transmitted from technical facilities in government hands outside the city.

Throughout the night the government and the Central Committee of the Hungarian Workers' Party sat in emergency session in the Parliamentary Building. With the deterioration in the situation they remained indefinitely in session, assuring inviolability for their deliberations by posting a cordon of Soviet tanks around the building.

NAGY'S ACCESSION ANNOUNCED BY RADIO

Among Wednesday's early morning announcements over Radio Budapest was the news of the admission of Nagy to the government as Prime Minister. This was the only change made at this stage and Gero was still First Secretary. Since announcements about martial law and the request to the Soviet Union for military help were made about the same time it looked as though Nagy had assumed responsibility for these unpleasant and drastic measures. In fact, Soviet tanks had already started fighting within the city several hours before the request was announced.

A telephone conversation with the U.S. Embassy reported that fighting was going on outside the Embassy and one badly-wounded Soviet tank crew member had been brought inside the Embassy. From eye-witness accounts, it appeared that the Soviet tanks were being used against the strongholds of armed groups of insurgents and for protecting the main Government buildings such as AVO, the large political police building near the Margaret Bridge. One report indicated that some Soviet tanks had abandoned their

positions just beyond the Margaret Bridge. Abandoning their cars, they temporarily sought shelter in a nearby doorway and, when the tanks had passed by, they got back quickly into their automobile which fortunately had escaped undamaged.

MASS DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE THROUGH DAY

Mass demonstrations, we learned through our telephone contacts, continued throughout the day in the town. Members of the American Embassy brought us reports of large crowds appearing outside their Embassy to appeal for military assistance against their Soviet masters.

Towards noon on Thursday only sporadic outbursts of machine gun fire could be heard and it appeared that the uprising was almost over. Various events immediately conspired, however, to render this conclusion premature. Mr. [redacted] presented us with an alarming picture of the situation at that point. He said in effect that the uprising was just in its early stage and would probably soon assume wider proportions. Hungarian Army units and even some Soviet tank crews had abandoned voluntarily their equipment to the insurgents; the city was now ringed by Soviet forces and, as the Hungarian Army was extremely restive, it was possible that pitched battles might take place between the two armies. It was expected that the Soviet Air Force would bombard Budapest in the afternoon. (A squadron of jet fighters did fly over according to schedule but nothing happened.)

This information was conveyed to us in a way which left no doubt as to the sympathies of the young man himself. It was [redacted]'s impression, after some weeks in Hungary, that the presence of Soviet forces was bitterly resented and the Communist regime itself heartily and generally disliked.

JOURNALIST RELATES STORY OF BATTLE

After Mr. [redacted]'s stimulating remarks, we went outside to salute the arrival of a young French journalist from Pest. She brought a story of bloody fighting around the railway station and also the lamentable news that the political police had just fired into a massed crowd of demonstrators causing casualties which were later set officially at 300 dead. She also seemed to think that the battle was far from over. Indeed her remarks were punctuated by an outburst of firing for the first time in the Buda section nearby.

In the early afternoon Radio Budapest gave the significant news of Gero's replacement by Kadar as First Secretary of the Party. A further concession to the insurgents was contained in the announcement that the Government intended to open negotiations with the Soviet Union on a basis of equality and to have Soviet forces withdrawn once order was restored. The impact of these statements was weakened, however, by complimentary references to the fraternal Soviet Army units, and in a disappointing inaugural address which followed, Kadar chose to dwell largely on the need to restore order.

ninth region, an industrial sector lying just beyond the area in which are found the Parliament Building, main squares and radio and newspaper offices.

INCREASED INTENSITY MARKS FIGHTING

The increased intensity of the fighting induced a number of foreigners in the hotel to think about getting out in spite of the curfew and a total of 15 cars were quickly enrolled for a convoy. There were fortunately enough vacant seats for those without their own cars. In our car we were able to accommodate an Indian engineer, an Israeli diplomat and a Canadian of Hungarian origin. Petrol coupons, however, were required and here our Dutch friend volunteered to make another attempt to reach the auto club. This time he was successful. On his return he described the centre of the town as a scene of complete shambles and desolation with overturned carts, buses and trams lying on the streets, buildings on fire—the National Museum was gutted—and bonfires which people were stacking with the contents of Communist literature from the bookshops.

HUNGARIAN CROWDS EYE SOVIET TANKS

At noon our convoy headed slowly out towards Buda by way of the Stalin Bridge. This bridge was now fully occupied by Soviet tanks but no attempt was made to stop us, as we passed, each tank seemed to be the scene of a curious crowd of Hungarian people.

The paralysis of all normal activity which was noticeable in Budapest also characterized the areas through which we passed en route to Vienna. People seemed to be out en masse on the streets aimlessly wondering around or queued up before closed food shops. Some were avid for news of the progress of the fighting in Budapest; others begged us to get help to them from the West in their struggle for freedom. Flags were much in evidence.

The Hungarian tricolor alternating at times with a solid black flag. In their lapels, people were wearing ribbons of the Hungarian colors, surmounted by a black patch. Nowhere did we see any of the symbols of Sovietization and Communism. All had been torn down, including the Communist centrepiece from the Hungarian tricolor. The Hungarian Army barracks which we passed flew only the unadorned Hungarian tricolor with the telltale off color patch in the centre where the Communist centrepiece had formerly reposed.

TANKS BLOCK VIENNA ROAD

As we had heard that the main Vienna road for some distance from Budapest was clogged with tank components, we took a detour for the first 100 kilometres along the Danube River. We passed innumerable truckloads of men headed in the direction of Budapest obviously with the intention of joining the struggle. All along the road it was clear that the normal organs of authority had abandoned their functions. There were no police officers to be seen at any point. Occasionally we had to stop to identify ourselves to groups of insurgents who were obviously conducting themselves without

proceed. Before we approached the next town, however, I took the precaution of covering over the red stars with sticking plaster.

ARMY DRAWN UP IN BATTLE ARRAY

The most sensitive area we had to pass through before reaching the border was the large industrial town of Győr. About a kilometre before reaching the town, units of the Hungarian Army including artillery, tanks, and infantry were drawn up in full battle array on a small ridge commanding the approaches to the town. Artillery and tanks were both deployed in the direction of Budapest. This deployment might have been devised for fleeing groups of insurgents from Budapest but, on the other hand, since Győr was clearly in the hands of anti-Government groups which were not being molested by the troops, another explanation offered was that these were anti-government army units drawn up to protect the town against possible intervention from Soviet forces.

As I look back on our Budapest sojourn, the predominant emotions which remain apart from well-remembered feelings of anxiety and concern, are astonishment and admiration—astonishment that an uprising of such proportions could take place in a Communist-controlled state occupied by Soviet forces, and admiration at the remarkable heroism of the people who participated in the insurrection. A full explanation of the failure of the Communist regime in Hungary to cope with the situation must await the efforts of people who are better-informed on Hungarian politics than I am. On the surface, it appeared that the government badly misjudged the temper of the people on that fateful Tuesday evening. The early arrival of Soviet forces which had been conveniently stationed in readiness nearby suggests, however, that Hungarian leaders were not too sure of themselves. Perhaps what they did not expect was the remarkable unity and courage of the people in the crisis. In the face of such staunch opposition, the government clearly lost its nerve and continued in the following days to fumble its way towards some kind of solution which would enable the Stalinists to maintain their power.

CONCLUSIONS REACHED AFTER ANALYSIS

In Budapest and in the countryside generally, the rising was both anti-Communist and anti-Soviet. People obviously did not differentiate between the two evils. The predominant theme was "Liberty and Independence" and these words were inscribed on the flags which covered the bodies of those who had fallen in one of the main squares. The manifestos which the insurgents issued also laid the stress heavily on objectives which were basically nationalist: equality in relations with the Soviet Union, the withdrawal of Soviet troops, the use of the Kossuth symbols and the restoration of traditional Hungarian Army uniforms. They brought out clearly that, in the eyes of the Hungarian people, the leadership of the Communist party was completely

discredited. Demands for a multi-party parliamentary system and socialism based on real democratic foundations were put forward as avenues of escape from the all-embracing monolithism of Communism.

REGARD LEADERS AS STOP GAPS

My impression, however, was that the insurgents were realistic enough to appreciate that they could not eradicate Communism immediately. Acceptance of Nagy and Karad, in the absence of other less offensive Communist leaders, was put forward in their manifestos, providing of course that they were not merely stooges of the Stalinists and that other demands were conceded. But these two men, I am sure, are merely regarded as stopgaps. They will undoubtedly in the future have to answer to the Hungarian people for their share of responsibility in the use of Soviet forces against the people of Budapest.

It was impossible to say when we left Budapest on Friday what the outcome of the struggle would be. All that we could take away definitely with us from this tragic event was the conviction that if the Hungarian people could be freed of Soviet forces and the hated political police they would probably then seek to go further and discard all traces of Communism.

69

tinuously but all other phases of the normal life of the city were suspended while we were there. Radio Budapest transmissions remained under government control but the studio building itself was largely demolished in the course of the fighting. Broadcasts were made, we were informed, from the cellar of the Parliament Building and were transmitted from technical facilities in government hands outside the city.

Throughout the night the government and the Central Committee of the Hungarian Workers' Party sat in emergency session in the Parliamentary Building. With the deterioration in the situation they remained indefinitely in session, assuring inviolability for their deliberations by posting a cordon of Soviet tanks around the building.

NAGY'S ACCESSION ANNOUNCED BY RADIO

Among Wednesday's early morning announcements over Radio Budapest was the news of the admission of Nagy to the government as Prime Minister. This was the only change made at this stage and Gero was still First Secretary. Since announcements about martial law and the request to the Soviet Union for military help were made about the same time it looked as though Nagy had assumed responsibility for these unpleasant and drastic measures. In fact, Soviet tanks had already started fighting within the city several hours before the request was announced.

A telephone conversation with the U.S. Embassy reported that fighting was going on outside the Embassy and one badly-wounded Soviet tank crew member had been brought inside the Embassy. From eye-witness accounts, it appeared that the Soviet tanks were being used against the strongholds of armed groups of insurgents and for protecting the main Government buildings such as AVO, the large political police building near the Margaret Bridge. One report indicated that some Soviet crews had abandoned their tanks and were fraternizing with the civilians. Eye-witness accounts have subsequently become available to indicate that on one occasion on Wednesday Soviet tanks fired into an unarmed crowd of demonstrators outside the Parliament Building. The number of dead resulting from this incident was estimated officially at about 200 persons.

RADIO BROADCASTS ARMS ULTIMATUM

During the day Radio Budapest kept broadcasting appeals to the insurgents to lay down their arms. An ultimatum set two o'clock in the afternoon as the deadline for compliance and also as the end of the curfew. The government's hopes, however, proved unavailing and in both cases new deadlines had to be set as control over the situation continued to elude the government's grasp. From these broadcasts in the afternoon, it was clear that large numbers of workers had joined the students and were holding out in factories in one industrial section of the town.

THURSDAY OPENED FAIRLY QUIETLY

Thursday opened fairly quietly in the morning and, although the curfew was still in effect, deLange, our Dutch friend accompanied by an American decided to drive into the town to obtain petrol coupons from the auto club in preparation for the drive to Vienna. Shortly afterwards some others of us were about to set off on foot into town. But these intentions were dissipated by the early return of deLange and his passenger, both looking visibly pale and shaken. Two automobiles in front of them, they said, had been shot up and their occupants killed in a tank

their equipment to the insurgents; the city was now ringed by Soviet forces and, as the Hungarian Army was extremely restive, it was possible that pitched battles might take place between the two armies. It was expected that the Soviet Air Force would bombard Budapest in the afternoon. (A squadron of jet fighters did fly over according to schedule but nothing happened.)

This information was conveyed to us in a way which left no doubt as to the sympathies of the young man himself. It was a strong impression, after some weeks in Hungary, that the presence of Soviet forces was bitterly resented and the Communist regime itself heartily and generally disliked.

JOURNALIST RELATES STORY OF BATTLE

After Mr. ———'s stimulating remarks, we went outside to salute the arrival of a young French journalist from Pest. She brought a story of bloody fighting around the railway station and also the lamentable news that the political police had just fired into a massed crowd of demonstrators causing casualties which were later set officially at 300 dead. She also seemed to think that the battle was far from over. Indeed her remarks were punctuated by an outburst of firing for the first time in the Buda section nearby.

In the early afternoon Radio Budapest gave the significant news of Gero's replacement by Kadar as First Secretary of the Party. A further concession to the insurgents was contained in the announcement that the Government intended to open negotiations with the Soviet Union on a basis of equality and to have Soviet forces withdrawn once order was restored. The impact of these statements was weakened, however, by complimentary references to the fraternal Soviet Army units, and, in a disappointing inaugural address which followed, Kadar chose to dwell largely on the need to restore order.

INSURGENTS STIFFEN DEMANDS ON GOVERNMENT

These evidences of the Government's weakness and vacillation encouraged the insurgents to stiffen their demands. A new manifesto was distributed on Thursday evening which confirmed both that a prolongation of the struggle was anticipated and that the insurgents were developing an organization. The manifesto, a translation of which has already been sent on from Vienna, repeated previous demands and went on to call for the formation of a new temporary revolutionary national government.

The insurgents were prepared to accept Nagy and Kadar in this new government. They demanded also the ending of martial law, the cancellation of the Warsaw Pact, a general amnesty, the disarming of the AVO (political police) and the establishment of Hungarian socialism on real democratic foundations. On Friday morning, early heavy fighting broke out. The Margaret Bridge was under fire again and over the Stalin Bridge more tanks were pouring in from out of town to take part in the battle. For the next few hours there was a full complement of sound effects from machine guns, cannons and mortars. Although this all seemed to be going on very close at hand, we learned subsequently that the major battle was taking place in the

EYE SOVIET TANKS

At noon our convoy headed slowly out towards Buda by way of the Stalin Bridge. This bridge was now fully occupied by Soviet tanks but no attempt was made to stop us and, as we passed, each tank seemed to be the scene of a curious crowd of Hungarian people.

The paralysis of all normal activity which was noticeable in Budapest also characterized the areas through which we passed en route to Vienna. People seemed to be out en masse on the streets aimlessly wondering around or queuing up before closed food shops. Some were avid for news of the progress of the fighting in Budapest; others begged us to get help to them from the West in their struggle for freedom. Flags were much in evidence. The Hungarian tri-color alternating at times with a solid black flag. In their lapels, people were wearing ribbons of the Hungarian colors surmounted by a black patch. Nowhere did we see any of the symbols of Sovietization and Communism. All had been torn down, including the Communist centrepiece from the Hungarian barracks which we passed flew only the unadorned Hungarian tricolor in the centre where the Communist centrepiece had formerly reposed.

TANKS BLOCK VIENNA ROAD

As we had heard that the main Vienna road for some distance from Budapest was clogged with tank components, we took a detour for the first 100 kilometres along the Danube River. We passed innumerable truckloads of men headed in the direction of Budapest obviously with the intention of joining the struggle. All along the road it was clear that the normal organs of authority had abandoned their functions. There were no police officers to be seen at any point. Occasionally we had to stop to identify ourselves to groups of insurgents who were obviously conducting themselves without interference from the normal authorities, if indeed these still existed.

At one of these points just 15 kilometres outside of Budapest we were stopped by insurgents who were exercising their supervisory powers on traffic in front of military barracks from which the soldiers, apparently Hungarians, looked on either with apathy or approval. The red star on the license plates of my car was promptly noticed and in the next few uneasy moments we faced the distinct prospect of being heaved into the ditch by irate Hungarians. Fortunately our fellow refugees were able to intercede successfully on our behalf and we were allowed to

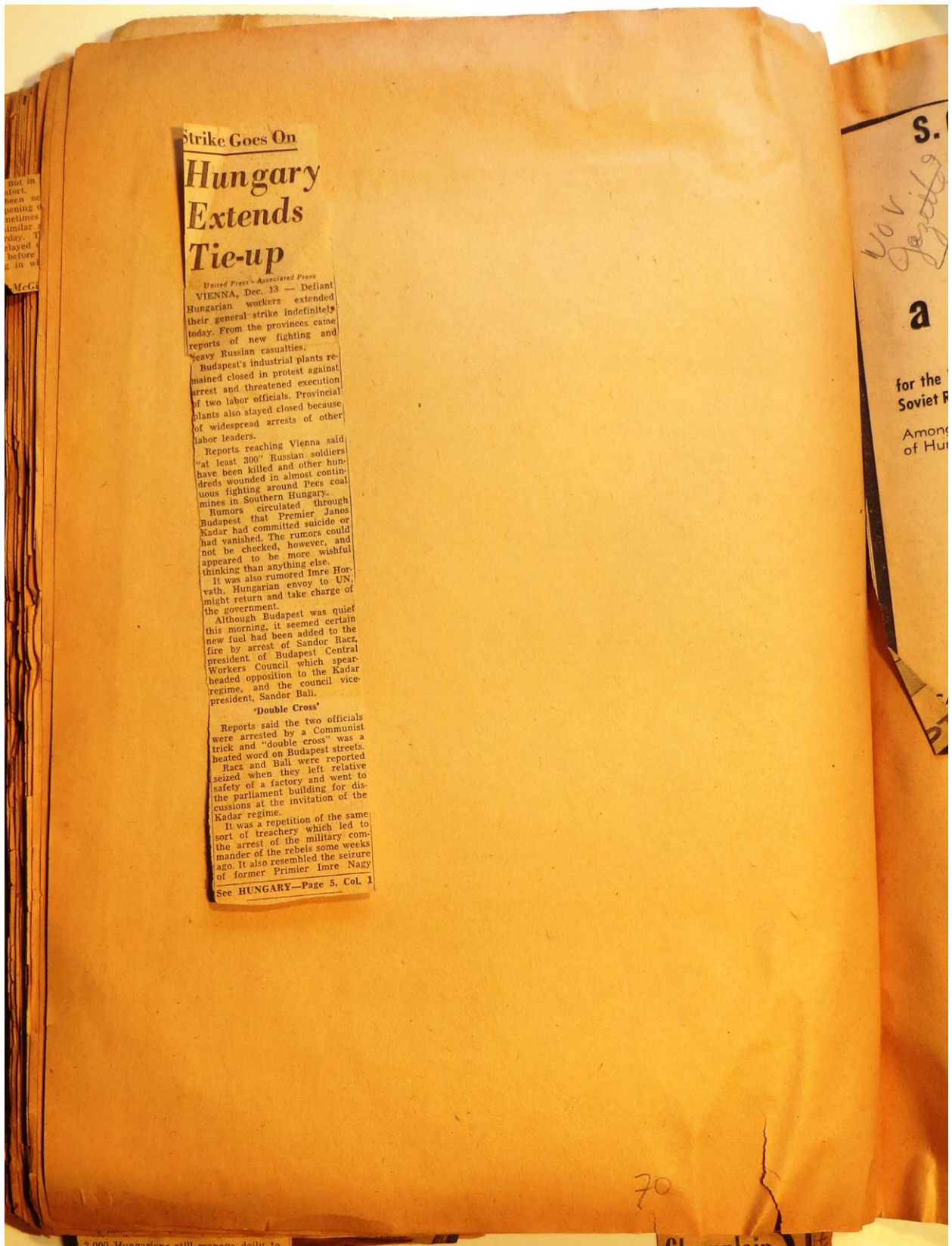
of the failure of the Communist regime in Hungary to cope with the situation must await the efforts of people who are better-informed on Hungarian politics than I am. The early arrival of Soviet forces which had been conveniently stationed in readiness nearby suggests, however, that Hungarian leaders were not too sure of themselves. Perhaps what they did not expect was the remarkable unity and courage of the people in the crisis. In the face of such staunch opposition, the government clearly lost its nerve and continued in the following days to fumble its way towards some kind of solution which would enable the Stalinists in its midst to retain power.

CONCLUSIONS REACHED AFTER ANALYSIS

In Budapest and in the countryside generally, the rising was both anti-Communist and anti-Soviet. People obviously did not differentiate between the two evils. The predominant theme was "Liberty and Independence" and these words were inscribed on the flags which had fallen in one of the main squares. The manifestos which the insurgents issued also laid the stress heavily on objectives which were basically nationalist: equality in relations with the Soviet Union, the withdrawal of Soviet troops, the use of the Kossuth symbols and the restoration of traditional Hungarian Army uniforms. They brought out clearly that in the eyes of the Hungarian people, the leadership of the Communist party was completely

... Perhaps it was only five months later that he was better and no longer needed his constant supervision. The doctor's daily visits were glad, because even though he was a good doctor, he was a man who liked to be. He always wanted to

69



**Strike Goes On
Hungary
Extends
Tie-up**

United Press - Associated Press
VIENNA, Dec. 13 — Defiant Hungarian workers extended their general strike indefinitely today. From the provinces came reports of new fighting and heavy Russian casualties.

Budapest's industrial plants remained closed in protest against arrest and threatened execution of two labor officials. Provincial plants also stayed closed because of widespread arrests of other labor leaders.

Reports reaching Vienna said "at least 300" Russian soldiers have been killed and other hundreds wounded in almost continuous fighting around Pecs coal mines in Southern Hungary.

Rumors circulated through Budapest that Premier Janos Kadar had committed suicide or had vanished. The rumors could not be checked, however, and appeared to be more wishful thinking than anything else.

It was also rumored Imre Horvath, Hungarian envoy to UN, might return and take charge of the government.

Although Budapest was quiet this morning, it seemed certain new fuel had been added to the fire by arrest of Sandor Racz, president of Budapest Central Workers Council which spearheaded opposition to the Kadar regime, and the council vice-president, Sandor Bali.

'Double Cross'

Reports said the two officials were arrested by a Communist trick and "double cross" was a heated word on Budapest streets. Racz and Bali were reported seized when they left relative safety of a factory and went to the parliament building for discussions at the invitation of the Kadar regime.

It was a repetition of the same sort of treachery which led to the arrest of the military commander of the rebels some weeks ago. It also resembled the seizure of former Premier Imre Nagy

See HUNGARY—Page 5, Col. 1

S.
War Journal
a
for the
Soviet R
Among
of Hu

70

S.O.S.

S.O.S.

S.O.S.

*Nov
Gosztonyi*

The Special Emissary of

JOSEPH CARDINAL MINDSZENTY

in Montreal

The Canadian Hungarian Federation organizes

a MASS RALLY at the FORUM

Monday, November 19, 1956 at 8 p.m.

for the honor of the Hungarian martyrs and for the freedom of the Hungarian Nation suffering under Soviet Russian subjugation.

Among the speakers will be the special emissary of his eminency Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty of Hungary, Professor Arpad RAKSANYI, an eyewitness of the Hungarian events.

- Speakers:
- Mr. Jean DRAPEAU, Mayor of the City of Montreal,
 - Mr. Roger PROVOST, Delegate of the Canadian Labour Congress,
 - Mr. G. A. GAGNON, Delegate of the Catholic Workers' Confederation,
 - Mr. A. NANTEL, Delegate of the Students' Association of the University of Montreal,
 - Mr. M. SHOHET, Delegate of the Students' Association of McGill University,
 - Mr. Alexander GUILLET, Radio Commentator and Vice-President of the National Information Center.

**FREE ADMITTANCE — YOU MUST COME!
BRING ALL YOUR FRIENDS WITH YOU!**

CANADIAN HUNGARIAN FEDERATION
5150 Queen Mary Road, Montreal

PRESIDENT: Dr. G. LENGVARY
Telephone: HUnter 8-4626

liament building. He
dramatic session of
et and it was clear
thing was lost. He
th Nagy and others
ould be done. The
were approaching the
ust flee," said Nagy.
asked the Cardi-
e nearest diplomatic
the American Lega-
Nagy's answer.
ardinal rolled up his
he would not be rec-
ind put on his over-
en three young Hun-
who had been in the
lead the way. Three
talked behind him,
elided him from the
he Russians who were
around the building,
ck thinking probably
(life.)
el Mindszenty told
cesey the story in sev-
e conversations. For
ion the context of
versations has been
y arranged in chrono-
rder. The paragraphs
eta are connective, ex-
y or descriptive pro-
ided by Falter Vec-
Cardinal's "Confession
al" will be dealt with
day's installment.

71

Series Starts Saturday in The Star

Abt. St. p. 6.

Mindszenty Tells His Own Story

Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, Primate of Hungary and symbol throughout the world of the communist oppression of religion and independent thought, will tell his story in a series of six articles starting Saturday, December 8, in The MONTREAL STAR.

The words of the story will be the Cardinal's own as they were put down on paper by the Rev. Josef Vecsey, a Hungarian priest, who as an orphan was taken into the Cardinal's home by the Primate's mother, and who, as a religious adviser to Radio Free Europe in Munich, dropped everything he was doing to return to his homeland when the revolution started.

Once back in Hungary Father Vecsey went straight to the Cardinal's residence in Budapest and for the next two and one-half days, except to sleep, never left the Cardinal's side. Then came the Russian tanks and soldiers.

Told to Leave

The city fought but was doomed. Father Vecsey was told by the Cardinal to leave the country, to return to the free world. He gave Father Vecsey full authorization to tell his story.

Meanwhile, Look Magazine is publishing an interview they say was obtained with the Cardinal by Leslie Balogh Bain, an American correspondent. According to publicity material released by the magazine, Cardinal Mindszenty told Mr. Bain he "was tor-

tured by Red secret police for 29 days and nights before his trial on treason charges in 1949."

News Release

The "Look" news release quotes the Cardinal as stating he was stripped nude, beaten for hours on end with a rubber hose, kept in a cold, damp cell to irritate his weak lung, forced to watch obscene orgies and questioned without sleep throughout the entire period.

These reports of beatings and other torture are NOT confirmed by the Cardinal's own story which will be published in The STAR.

In the Cardinal's own words and under his by-line the six articles in The STAR will detail the defection of the Cardinal's own guards at the start of the revolution; his triumphant return to Budapest with a captured Soviet tank leading the way; and what is left in his memory of his darkest 40 days—the days from his arrest to his trial.

The STAR has obtained this historic and authentic series through the New York Herald Tribune. Because of the vital importance of the story the Herald Tribune checked Father Vecsey thor-

oughly at the Vatican, the Catholic Chancery in Vienna, and with the U.S. Government and Francis Cardinal Spellman. A large part of the checking was done by Barrett McGurn, Rome correspondent for the Herald Tribune, who

See CARDINAL—P. 2, Col. 3



CARDINAL MINDSZENTY



REV. JOSEF VECSEY

THE MONTREAL STAR, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1956

men often visited each other—the older man became bishop and then cardinal.

Visited Prison

When the Cardinal was jailed in 1948 it was Father Vecsey who cared for his mother, Mrs. Pehny. He gave her financial help and visited her often. He also begged the government for permission for the mother to visit her son. When that permission was finally granted, he accompanied the mother on many of her trips to the prison.

Then the theological seminary where he was teaching was disbanded by the Communists. Because of his association with the Cardinal he found that he was marked for arrest. In 1952 he fled Hungary.

For two years then he studied in Rome. In 1954 he went to Munich, where he became religious adviser to the Hungarian desk of Radio Free Europe. In February, 1956, he left RFE to return to Vienna. Here he began a compilation of the sermons and writings of Cardinal Mindszenty.

He was engaged in this task when the revolution broke out. He immediately went home to Hungary. "My feeling was that the exile had ended," he said. In Budapest he went straight to the Cardinal's residence, and stayed there till the revolt appeared doomed.

On November 4, Cardinal Mindszenty sought asylum in the

American Legation, and is still there as the guest of U.S. Minister Edward T. Wales. He has two rooms on the second floor of the Legation where he carries on his religious duties.

Watch for the Cardinal's first article in Saturday's Montreal Star.

CARDINAL

(Concluded from Page One)

temporarily shared asylum privileges with the Cardinal in the U.S. Legation in Budapest.

Father Vecsey was born in the small Hungarian village of Nemeseset less than five miles from the Cardinal's home in Cschmindszent. The families were close friends. From the age of 10, Father Vecsey was a frequent visitor at the Cardinal's home.

Now 43, Father Vecsey says it was largely the Cardinal's influence which decided him to become a priest. This influence was especially strong after Father Vecsey's own parents died. He visited frequently at the Cardinal's home. During this time, the Cardinal, then a young priest, would often visit his home and act as spiritual adviser to the younger man.

Entered High School

Father Vecsey entered the Catholic high school in the town of Szombathely where the Cardinal had also studied. In 1933, he entered the seminary at Budapest. Here he was ordained in 1938. He remained in Budapest another year to take his doctorate in theology. Then, as the Cardinal's protégé, he was assigned as curate to the parish of Zalaegerszeg where the Cardinal was pastor.

After three years with Cardinal Mindszenty he was transferred to the High School at Szombathely. Here he began to research papers written by the Cardinal while a student. Father Vecsey also spoke with older priests who had known Cardinal Mindszenty. The two

3,000 Hungarians still manage daily to make their way into Austria to freedom. So far the number exceeds 115,000. Barring the erection of a barbed wire

The By J
Saturday
dec 8

There was a tank leading the way a behind us. The w front of a troop car where along the wa had heard we were had run to kneel the roadside and w me that I should Several times we I shook hands w had not seen for and blessed them The Hungarian were driving me and enlisted me full of hope an In the early m down when we journey from 1 at Betsag I smiling at them a little "Well, I had asked them tee can you gi will take me to we will reach At this the grew very se but our lives answered me. lives"

Rescued These were ers who hac the Castle where I was Bolsheviks brought me their barrac We had barracks in of Oct. 30

Champlain

The Mindszenty Story

By Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty

as told to

Father Josef Vecsey

Saturday
Dec 8

There was a tank in front of us leading the way and another behind us. The weather was fair and I rode in the open front of a troop carrier. Everywhere along the way the people had heard we were coming and had run to kneel or stand by the roadside and wave flags at me that I should bless them. Several times we stopped and I shook hands with people I had not seen for eight years and blessed them all.

The Hungarian soldiers who were driving me, the officers and enlisted men alike, were full of hope and enthusiasm. In the early morning, before dawn when we started our journey from their barracks at Retseg I couldn't help smiling at them, teasing them a little. "Well, my children," I had asked them, "what guarantee can you give me that you will take me to Budapest, that we will reach Buda safely?"

At this the young soldiers grew very serious. "Nothing but our lives sir," they had answered me. "Nothing but our lives."

Rescued From Castle

These were the same soldiers who had taken me from the Castle at Felsopeteny where I was a prisoner of the Bolsheviks and who had brought me the night before to their barracks in Retseg.

We had arrived at the barracks in the late afternoon of Oct. 30 and decided then to



CARDINAL MINDSZENTY

wait until morning before driving about 60 kilometers to Budapest. The tanks could not go very fast and the soldiers believed for safety that I should have their escort all the way into the city because there was still much shooting in the country. I paid a short visit to the pastor of the town and then went back to the barracks where the soldiers were fixing dinner and were waiting to talk with me. They were all jubilant and felt sure that at last Hungary was going to be free again.

The soldiers asked me if it was true that I had been sick and had been cared for in a convalescent home. I told them that Rakosi had started these

rumors and, for the first time in connection with me, he had told even a half truth. It was true that I had been very sick but not one word was true about the convalescent home.

News Spread

As we talked the news of my liberation reached the neighboring villages and hundreds of people came to the barracks to see me and make sure that what they had heard was true. I showed myself to them and they all knelt on the ground which was hard with the cold. Many cried. Some cheered. I gave them all my blessing.

With them came the auxiliary Bishop of Vac Vincent Kovacs. He invited me to spend the night at the residence of the Bishop of Vac whom I knew was interested by the Communists. I asked, "Is my brother bishop at home?"

"No," said the auxiliary bishop.

"In that case," I answered, "I cannot go to a home where the head of the family is missing. After he returns I am going to visit him."

Then at 9 a.m. on Oct. 31 we were at my home on Uri Street in Budapest. It looked exactly the same as when I had left it in 1948. The front of the house on the second floor was still burned out and unrepaired.

That floor had been ruined by the Russians when they shelled and bombed the city in 1945. Inside, the walls were very dirty and there was rubble in the courtyard. In the room there was only a few pieces of furniture and scarcely a rug. Many windows were broken.

Housekeeper, Valet Wait

Among the throng which had gathered in front of my house to greet me I could see my old housekeeper Mrs. Bodor and Mr. Bodor, my valet, who had lived all the time I was in prison and who were waiting for me. I went to the small chapel in my home to celebrate the Mass. The chapel was full of old friends and so was the courtyard of my residence. After Mass I called my auxiliary

See STORY—Page 2, Col 4

THE MONTREAL STAR, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1956

The Mindszenty Story

(Concluded from Page One)

bishop, Imre Szabo, and gave instructions that all priests who had collaborated with the Communists be immediately suspended.

I knew the names of most of the peace priests because the Bolshevik radio and newspapers had always been full of their activities. Before I was arrested I have given warning that while there could be some easing of the consciences of lay people who were forced to work with the Bolsheviks that this could not hold for priests. My rooms were full of people waiting to see me and it was suggested that I prepare a radio broadcast to the people. This time they would hear my voice as it came directly from me and not a tape recording that could be changed to make it say whatever the Bolsheviks wanted.

Hases No One

I do not hate anyone. I have no enemies and want only to live in peace with the world. I was interested by the Communists only to get rid of Communism because it is wrong and denies God.

There was talk about the United Nations and I say this because I have respect for the United Nations and its Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld even though I have only been able to hear about them through the Communist press and radio.

Now, Hungary is free and this is the moment for the Secretary General of the United Nations to come to Budapest with a group of observers to see the success of the freedom fight. This would prevent the Russians from coming back and would insure our freedom. One should not trust the Bolsheviks.

Later, and in line with this same belief, the Cardinal spoke to some newsmen when this new freedom was about to be destroyed by the Russian re-entry into the city on Nov. 4th and told them, "You do not throw words to a man who is drowning."

After Mass that morning the Cardinal's housekeeper had prepared breakfast for him but he refused it and told her it was the Vigil of All Saints and a day of fasting. But after he had worked a long time the housekeeper went ahead and killed a chicken which she had kept in the residence for its eggs and fixed lunch for the Cardinal. When he heard about it he looked at the housekeeper. He was uncertain. Then he said, "Well at least it is not a Friday and it is not a rigorous fast and I can eat meat" and then sat down to his meal with

searched a desk and finally came back with a box of cigars the Cardinal had left behind eight years before.

"The Cardinal opened the box and took out a cigar. Then very seriously he picked up a knife, cut the cigar in half and shared it with the old man. "A whole cigar is too much," he said. "It might be too heavy for me."

After my lunch there were still more people to receive. Some of them were priests and nuns. They all wore their religious clothing which they had not been allowed to wear for several years by the Communists. In most cases the clothing was torn, in bad repair and ill-fitting, but carried with pride. As I moved among them I saw that the Hungarian soldiers were still in front of my house and I thought we should send them away unless someone should think we were afraid.

Unity Revealed

Among those who came in delegations during the next two days were the leaders of several other religions in Hungary and the Cardinal was glad there was such unity among them. Each one made a public statement speaking of his group's pride in the freedom fighters and its desire to live at peace with the world. Among these callers were Bishop Lajos Ordas of the Hungarian Lutheran Church, Bishop Lázlo Ravasz of the Hungarian Reformed or Calvinist Church and representatives of the Hungarian Israelites.

(He also kept busy organizing the distribution of food and other help throughout the city. Often truckloads of things came directly to the residence and he would order his housekeeper and others to see that it was distributed until there was none left.)

(The Cardinal stayed at his residence until the early morning of Nov. 4 after the Russians had already started their movement into the city. At that time he was asked by Premier Nagy to come to the Parliament building about one mile away across the river.

(As he left his residence to cross the Chain Bridge in the car which the soldiers had left for him there was already shooting near the Fortress. This is what the bill is called on which there are several government buildings and his residence.)

Russians Delayed

(As the Russians approached a group of young Hungarian soldiers dashed to the Museum of Military History on the Fortress. There they looted the cannons which had been used in the revolution of 1948 and ran the guns out through

in the Parliament building. He attended a dramatic session of the Cabinet and it was clear that everything was lost. He talked with Nagy and others of what should be done. The Russians were approaching the building.

"You must flee," said Nagy. "Where?" asked the Cardinal.

"To the nearest diplomatic mission—the American Legation," was Nagy's answer.

(The Cardinal rolled up his cassock so he would not be recognized and put on his overcoat. Then three young Hungarians who had been in the building lead the way. Three others walked behind him. They shielded him from the eyes of the Russians who were milling around the building. Their quick thinking probably saved his life.)

Cardinal Mindszenty told Father Vecsey the story in several long conversations. For serialization, the content of these conversations has been generally arranged in chronological order. The paragraphs in brackets are connective, explanatory or descriptive passages, added by Father Vecsey.)

The Cardinal's "Confession and Trial" will be dealt with in Monday's installment.

72

73

four or five months later that I was better and no longer required his constant supervision. The doctor's duties were

The Mindszenty Story

By Josef Cardinal Mindszenty

as told to

Father Josef Vecsey

When the trial was done on February 8, 1949, I was taken to the huge Collecting Prison in Budapest where I waited to learn my final sentence. After several days they gave me a typewritten sheet on which was written that I was to spend the rest of my life in prison.

I remained in this prison until mid-October, 1949. My mother visited me here four times. I was extremely happy when I saw her for the first time since my arrest. It was on February 23, 1949, a Wednesday, and she brought me some apples and home-made foods. My mother is like this, she always brought me something. At this time and during her visits in June and July, 1949 I was still in relatively good health.

During this time Msgr. Bela Witz, my Vicar General in Budapest, was also allowed to see me and he heard my confession. That these two people were allowed to visit seemed unusual behavior for Communists and I felt it was done because there was indignation in the world over my imprisonment. I was allowed to make my confession at other times, too, and besides Msgr. Witz, Msgr. Nicholas Dundas, the Bishop of Hajdudorog, was also allowed to come.

But when my mother came in September, 1949, I was already a very sick man. It was my old disease, my thyroid disturbance, and I was suffering acutely from it. My mother was deeply worried. She turned to the AVO guard who sat in the room with us during the visit and asked him with a mother's indignation, "Why don't you give my son medical treatment." She told him she would provide medical care for me at her own expense and would send Dr. Erno Peto, Chief Surgeon of the hospital at Szombathely, our old family doctor. He knew intimately the nature of my disease.

(After this visit, the Cardinal's mother intervened with letters to the authorities and I alerted the Hungarian episcopate about the situation. As a result of our efforts the Cardinal was transferred to the hospital building on the prison grounds and was given some medical treatment.)

Taken to New Prison

Then on October 19, without any warning or hint of what was to happen, they came to me one day and ushered me downstairs into the prison

This is the third of six articles in which Father Josef Vecsey, a lifelong friend of Cardinal Mindszenty, recounts the Cardinal's experiences in Communist captivity. This material was given by Father Vecsey to the Cardinal in a series of conversations. The Cardinal gave Father Vecsey full authorization to tell his story to the world.



CARDINAL MINDSZENTY

courtyard where I was ordered into a waiting limousine. The curtains were drawn. I was put into the back seat between two guards. Two more were in the front. But none of them spoke to me or told me where we were going. The car drove out on prison grounds and we began our journey which

centre cell of a row of six emptying into the same corridor. The first cell was occupied by a former pre-World War II government official, former chief of Hungarian prisons, named George Tury. The second cell was empty, then Mindszenty's then an empty cell. The occupant of the fifth cell was a 23-year-old student named Zoltan Bilek-Papp whose death sentence, after three years of waiting, had been commuted to life imprisonment. The sixth cell was empty. The reason for alternating empty cells was to prevent prisoners from communicating by the usual knocking on the walls.

(One day, when the AVO guard opened Tury's door, he forgot to lock it again, because he was called to one of the windows of the corridor by a fellow guard. They were talking about a girl. He slipped back of the policeman to cell number three. The face of the prisoner was familiar, but he couldn't place him. He whispered "My name is George Tury. Who are you?" The pale prisoner whispered back "I am Joseph Mindszenty...")

The News Spreads

(Tury, of course, knew he was at Conti Prison. When, in 1954, he became sick, he was taken to the hospital Collecting Prison. There he died, he told me later that he had been in his cell for 10 years.)

CARDINAL

(Concluded from Page One)

finement four years at this prison. The prison schedule never varied. Once a day and never for more than twenty minutes, I was taken under guard, but otherwise always alone, to the prison courtyard for a walk. That courtyard was narrow, unfriendly and dark.

I received no mail, read no newspapers and no books except my breviary and my Bible. These had been given back to me. Each day I said my rosary six times. Much of the time I prayed for strength.

My cell where I spent those years of torture was small and crumbling. There was a straw mat to sleep on, a table, a stool, a small bucket for one's needs and another for water which we got only once a day. Once I was beaten.

In June, 1953, when the news reached Hungary that atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg had been executed in the United States, all three prisoners in the cell block were herded into the corridors, where the guards kicked, hit and spat at them. One of the guards yelled as he struck with you get all this for the Rosen-

THE MONTREAL STAR, TUESDAY

bergs." I learned this from Father Ispanky who was told this by Tury.)

During my entire imprisonment, I was allowed to see my mother an average of twice a year. And these visits were the only pleasure of my existence, my only contact with the outer world.

But each time I would be taken out of the prison by guards and driven in a closed car to another prison at Vac, about 50 Kilometers north of Budapest, where she was taken to meet me. Each time she would bring food, sometimes it would even be a roasted chicken, and I would make these gifts last a long time.

Nine months passed between one of her visits. When we met it was a memorable occasion for I was allowed to stay with her about half an hour. My mother was now overjoyed because during the nine months past she had not had any news of me and even had been forbidden to send packages.

(These trips to Vac Prison for the visit with his mother were made so that no one would know where he was being kept. Even I did not know during this period that he was at the Conti Street Prison and I had made it my business to find out everything that I could.)

(I accompanied the Cardinal's mother on five of her trips to Vac, waiting for her while she visited her son. When I was forced to leave Hungary in 1952, she continued the visits accompanied by one of her granddaughters.)

(We were always watched and followed on our way to and from the prison, but this brave woman, already in her late seventies, lived almost completely on faith and continued with her peasant indomitable strength to plague officials with requests that the Cardinal's health be looked after and that she be permitted more visits. By this she helped save the Cardinal's life.)

74

The Mindszenty Story

By Josef Cardinal Mindszenty

as told to ^{DEC 12} ¹⁹⁵⁷ ^{MT ST.} Father Josef Vecsey

During the time I was in solitary confinement I was sick and became worse every day. There was constantly a fever. In all those years I did not get adequate medical treatment. I felt the regime was gambling on my death. I say they were gambling on my death, but really it was more than that. They were hoping for it and I knew this.

It happened one day when I was taken from solitary confinement to see the doctor. I was left alone in an office for just an instant, but it was enough time to see a document on the desk which said that I was very sick and not expected to live and I understood from the letter that they were pleased with the prospect of my

This is the fourth of six articles in which Father Josef Vecsey, a lifelong friend of Cardinal Mindszenty, recounts the Cardinal's experiences in Communist captivity. This material was given Father Vecsey by the Cardinal in a series of conversations. The Cardinal gave Father Vecsey full authorization to tell his story to the world.

death. In the face of this I decided that I would not give myself up and I drew on my remaining strength and offered Him that He should not give them the satisfaction of having me die on their hands.

Then again and without warning, I was suddenly transferred from the isolation prison back to my old room in the hospital at the Collecting Prison. But still, so I would not know where I had been those years, they took me to the hospital in a closed car and on a long journey. (Editor's Note: Actually the Conti Street Prison and the Collecting Prison are only three miles apart.)

Photographs On Page 35

On page 35 today there are three photographs of Cardinal Mindszenty. The first was taken in 1947 when he visited Ottawa. The second at the time of his arrest and the third when he was freed by Hungarian rebels.

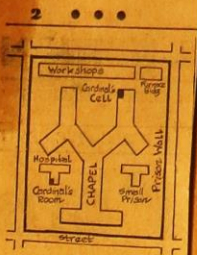
When I arrived I could hardly walk, I was so weak. My weight had dropped from 187 pounds to only slightly more than 97. The food became much better. Once in a while there came a bottle of wine and a celebratory Mass.

Father Ispanky was also at the Collecting Prison and sometimes he would manage to send me pieces of paper on which he had written news of the church, my fellow prisoners and the state of the world.

After I was in the hospital for a short time I was told that my disease was tuberculosis and that it was raging quickly through my body.

The room where they had put me, my old room, had a long window and outside the window there was a terrace and a large courtyard on which some windows were looked. On sunny days they opened the window and put a folding chair in front of it where I could sit. But to prevent that I might be seen by others, a screen was always put on the terrace. It

See CARDINAL—Page 2, Col. 1



This is a drawing of the Conti prison where Cardinal Mindszenty was held in solitary confinement from October 1949 to March 1954.

CARDINAL

(Concluded from Page One)

closed the view but allowed the sun.

I doubted very much that this treatment would help my health. I felt the Bolsheviks wanted me to die despite the fact that I got this medical treatment.

Doctor Feared for Self

The physician, Dr. Szabo, was a kind, intelligent man who treated me well. He did everything he could to get me on my feet. He was a religious man, a good Protestant who did his best. His efforts at first were successful, then later I became worse. I know he was convinced there was no remedy for me, that I was going to die. And he was afraid of the responsibility. I do not blame him for his fear, for the Bolsheviks would certainly have used him as a scapegoat should I die. That is their way.

I was ready to die; I had lost even more weight but I decided again that I would pull all my strength together because I did not want to please them by dying. My condition improved somewhat, but not enough. A relapse could be expected any day. The good doctor was worried. His only alternative to save himself, should I die, was to have me taken off his hands. He had me moved, not out of malice, but out of fear. Actually I thank him for my recovery, because it was this fear which made him insist that I be taken to a place which had plenty of good air and sun.

Regains Health

On July 16, 1953, the day before the Geneva Conference started, a limousine came to the Collecting Prison with AVO guards. I was put in it and driven to the south of Hungary, to the summer residence of the Bishop of Pecs, a castle which is named Puspokszentlaszlo. The building itself is very old and its walls breathe dampness, but the good air of the Mecsek Mountains and a new doctor re-established my health.

The castle is set in a park, surrounded by the Mecsek forests and the slopes of the mountains. There was a wide lawn lined with flowers and beyond that a wood of spruce trees. After so many years in darkness the sight of those flowers and trees was also medicine to me.

My new doctor stayed with me much of the time. He came every day and was fully responsible for my treatment. He was not a believer. Not as kind as my doctor at the Collecting Prison. Actually he was an atheist and a Communist, but he was very able. He gave me lots of injections.

Doctor's Visits End

Under his care and in my new surroundings it did not take long for me to recover my health. Perhaps it was only four or five months later that I was better and no longer required his constant supervision. The doctor's daily visits stopped.

I was glad, because even though he was a good doctor, he was a man who liked to argue. He always wanted to

75

The Mindszenty Story

By Josef Cardinal Mindszenty

*Thursday
Dec. 13.*

as told to

Father Josef Vecsey

I began to suspect soon after I was transferred from the Collecting Prison to the country that my health was not their prime concern. The life or death of a prisoner does not occupy them unless they can use it to their own ends.

They still guarded me closely at Puspokszentlaszlo. In this castle they locked me into a single room on the second floor. Downstairs were twelve AVO policemen and four AVO policewomen. The men guarded me and the women ran the house.

Their purpose was to use me as an example of their new policy of peaceful co-existence. They wanted to show the world how kind and generous they were, so that a feeling of well-being between Bolshevism and the church could be created. I would not co-operate with them in this any more than I would co-operate with them in anything else. For instance, I had been offered clemency at the

This is the fifth of six articles in which Father Josef Vecsey, a lifelong friend of Cardinal Mindszenty, recounts the Cardinal's experiences in Communist captivity. This material was given Father Vecsey by the Cardinal in a series of conversations. The Cardinal gave Father Vecsey full authorization to tell his story to the world.

Collecting Prison if I had asked for it in a letter. I had refused.

One day at the beginning of my stay at Puspokszentlaszlo, an AVO officer came to my room and told me that I could use the balcony of my room or take a walk at any time in the park. "We will give you permission," said the guard, "if you ask for it."

"Then I won't go," I answered. "I am a prisoner, you

should guard me, but I will not ask for my permission." The door of the balcony and the door of the room remained locked.

Budapest Visitor

My food was sufficient and good. I was able to sleep quietly and without being disturbed. But then started visits of a man from Budapest. He was from a special section of the AVO which I knew was called the Mindszenty Branch. His assignment was to argue me into co-operation. One time he came to my room and said, "Aren't you glad that now you get all this special treatment? Aren't we kind to our prisoners?"

"Do you really think you treat me well?" was my answer. "You think you are fine people and I guess you believe it. I do not think so. Perhaps you have never heard of Bishop

See CARDINAL—Page 5, Col. 4

Mrs. A. K. Hirschman, support-

Hungary Re
Draft to Re
Shattered A

United Pr
BUDAPEST, Fe
gary yesterday
military draft to
Communist Army
the October rebel
Posters in
structed men be
23 to report.
Hungarians w
would happen v
ees get into un
from precisely
that most of the
ers sprang on
joined by elem
Resumption
which was su
the revolt, al
nouncement th
to flee to the
jailed, indicat
government f
to assert itself
Western of
that the poj
mier Imre
brought bac
Romania an
An interv
ist party se
which Kiss
trial on
"great dam
as a trial

THE MONTREAL STAR, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1956

CARDINAL

(Concluded from Page One)

Telekesi of Eger, who was arrested by the old Hapsburg regime in the early eighteenth century. They, whom you hate so much, never left Bishop Telekesi alone, but allowed him a secretary."

Within three days a Father John Toth, former pastor of the Regnum Marianum Church in Budapest, which was torn down to make room for an enormous statue of Stalin, was sent to live with me as a secretary. (That statue was toppled over by freedom fighters on the first day of the revolution.)

Father Toth was a likeable man, quiet, and his presence added much to the re-establishment of my health. A few days after he came I discovered that my door was no longer locked. The balcony door was also open. I could walk wherever I wanted, but had not asked for this.

Still the man from Budapest came to see me. He argued that both I and the whole Catholic church could have it much better if I would co-operate with him. "Don't be so stubborn," said the man.

Vatican Meeting

His hints were obvious that it was through me that the Bolsheviks wished to mislead Rome and, hiding their bloody hands, seek a meeting with the Vatican, as had been held at Geneva, with the heads of the Communist and free world governments. It would have been extremely important to them to launch reports "We negotiate with the Vatican."

I refused to become his puppet. I would not be used as a

peace feeler. There can be no compromising with Bolshevism. No era of good feeling between the church and atheism. This should be obvious, even to them.

He then asked me to receive visitors. I told him I refused to see people because I was not in a position to deny afterwards anything that was attributed to me. Anyhow I did not trust them.

This man from Budapest also indicated he wanted me to see visitors from abroad, so they could display me to the world as an example of their graciousness. As if to win me over to them a tailor was sent to make a new soutane with red buttons and a red lining. When they gave it to me I refused. I said that I would not wear government issue, and told them to bring back my old soutane, the one which they had ripped from my body the day I was arrested. To my surprise, they did this. But also they put the new one in my closet.

Visit of Mother

On Oct. 12, 1955, my mother visited me again. We thought she could stay a week or so, but the next day she was sent away. The reason for this was that Oct. 14, Archbishop Grosz was brought to the castle. This made a great change in my life and made me happy, later on. (Archbishop Grosz was

the Cardinal's successor as the head of the Hungarian Catholic Church. He too had resisted all Communist pressures of compromise, and had been finally arrested in 1951 and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment.)

Although Archbishop Grosz was locked in his room across the hall from me, I was able to communicate with him. When no one watched I would dash across the hall and through a crack in the door, slip into his hand small sheets of paper. In this way we talked with one another until the end of November, when the AVO guards suddenly unlocked his door and allowed us to see each other whenever we wanted.

At the end of November, 1955, the AVO people began to complain that the dampness on the ground floor of the castle was bad for their health. This had them seriously worried, and within a few days of their telling us, we were all put into cars and driven to the north of Hungary, to the castle at Felsopeteny. There Father Toth, Archbishop Grosz and I spent Christmas together and the Archbishop left Feb. 25, 1956.

76

Religion Assailed By Reds

United Press - Associated Press

WARSAW, Feb. 11—A new attack on religion — particularly in schools—was launched at the weekend in Poland and Hungary, two of Communist Russia's principal East European satellites.

In Poland, the big Union of Socialist Youth declared that children who do not believe in God should have the same freedom of conscience as those who do.

The declaration is the climax of a battle for religion—and for the minds of over 3,000,000 children—which has been going on in Poland's schools.

Last December it was agreed that children whose parents so wished should have full freedom to attend religious classes.

The agreement, between the communist-ruled state and the Roman Catholic Church followed the release from internment of Polish Primate Cardinal Wyzynski.

There should be complete freedom and tolerance for believers and non-believers, the agreement added.

Soon after the agreement newspapers began reporting cases of discrimination against non-believing children by those who attended religious classes.

The department of education in Warsaw organized lay schools without classes in religion.

A lay schools society was set up and there was a call for severe consequences for anyone violating the principles of mutual tolerance.

The ruling Communist party in Hungary assailed teachers of religion yesterday, charging they incite children to hang schoolmates who do not want to take religious instructions.

Hungarian papers have published several stories lately saying children who are taking religious instruction have physically attacked children who refused to take such instruction.

In some communities the papers claim, children actually were hung up by ropes or leather straps in school cloak rooms. In one case the claim was made that teachers intervened just in time to cut down and save children who had been strung up. No fatalities have been recorded.

Hungary Resumes Draft to Restore Shattered Army

United Press

BUDAPEST, Feb. 11—Hungary yesterday resumed its military draft to re-build the Communist Army shattered by the October rebellion.

Posters in Budapest instructed men between 21 and 23 to report.

Hungarians wondered what would happen when the draftees get into uniform. It was from precisely this age group that most of the freedom fighters sprang on Oct. 23, to be joined by elements of the army.

Resumption of the draft which was suspended during the revolt, along with an announcement that persons trying to flee to the west would be hanged, indicated that the Kadar government felt strong enough to assert itself in all fields.

Western observers predicted that the popular former premier Imre Nagy might be brought back from "exile" in Romania and put on trial.

An interview with Communist party secretary Karoly Kiss in a Czech party newspaper in which Kiss called for Nagy's trial on grounds he caused "great damage" was taken here as a trial balloon.

76

77



Education-minded Refugees in Montreal

—Staff Photo By Lunny

Former students at the University of Budapest look over the scholarship application form for Sir George Williams College. Left to right are: George Nemeth; Judit Laky; Ivan Feherdý and Frank Kunz. The men have all applied for scholarships and hope to enter the

college's commerce faculty. Miss Laky, who hopes to resume her studies later, became engaged to Frank Kunz in Budapest last summer. They are planning on a wedding here "possibly within a few months."

Students Halt Education

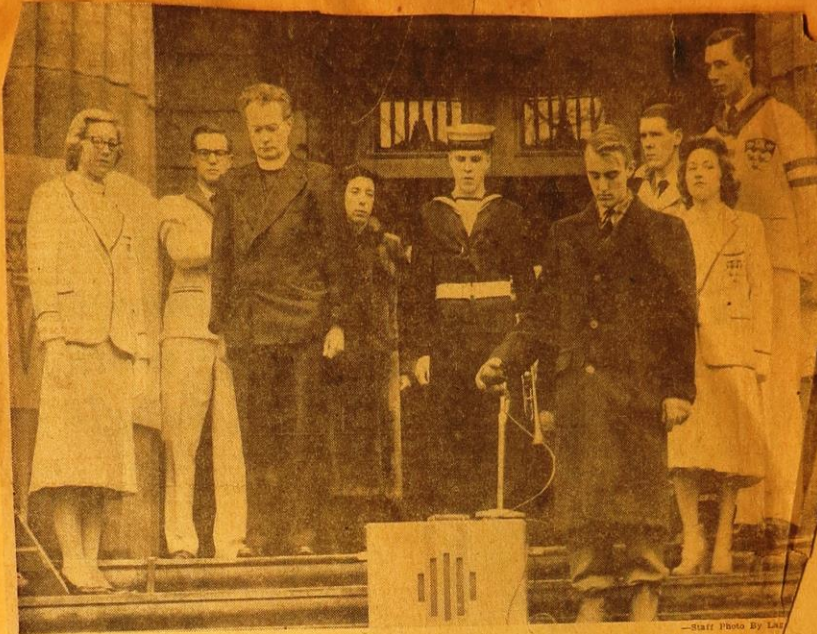
Some Hungarian Students for Scholarships Here

MONOVICH students, as inter-uns last and to re-ere on col-
 24. Frank and Ivar. Feherdý former students of Budapest, d for scholarships George Williams Col- emeth and Kunz said are almost certain to win scholarships and will begin asses in the summer.
 expected to start fall. Meanwhile, starting work ope of raising to "get along in our new ll all enter

the college's commerce faculty, majoring in economics.
 The three students, accom- panied by Kunz's fiancée, 24- year-old Judit Laky, also a stu- dent, fled to Vienna Dec. 17 after participating in Hun- gary's struggle against Soviet oppression. Miss Laky, who studied Greek, said she hopes to resume her studies at a later date.
Plan Wedding
 Kunz and Miss Laky became engaged in Budapest last sum- mer and are planning on a wedding here "possibly within a few months."
 "It's a little difficult to get used to a new country," Kunz observed. "Things happened so fast that we just couldn't keep up with them!"
 The students arrived in

Montreal three weeks ago. After being cleared with immi- gration at St. Paul l'Ermité, just north of here, they set- tled in apartments on Cote St. Antoine road. They're part of a group of 100 students who will study at various colleges and universities throughout the country.
 Nemeth and Kunz said they applied for scholarships on the strength of their knowledge of English and their deep interest in economics. "We have al- ready been unofficially in- formed that we will be awarded the bursaries," Nemeth said. "A gift like that would be Heaven-sent."
Fought Red Tanks
 Feherdý said he did some fighting when Russian tanks rolled into Budapest. "We used anything we got our hands on

for weapons," he said. "I ha- a rifle which I fired at th- tanks. I knew it was hopeless—rifles against tanks—but w- were desperate to get them of- of our country."
Concerned for Parents
 Pretty, dark-haired Mis Laky said her first concern during the October outbreak was for her parents. "I had to stay with them until that ter- rible thing was over. We were frightened to death. None of us was hurt, though. We are thankful for that."
 She said she joined her fiance as he was leaving Budapest with Nemeth and Feherdý. "We walked, rode on carts and in cars to get to Vienna. I didn't want to stay behind to live under Russian tyranny again."
 The students were intro- duced to Sir George Williams College officials by Raymond Rodgers, a fourth year arts stu- dent there. He said he met them through the Boy Scout Association to which the Ho- garians came for aid. "With- out Kunz and Feherdý we wou- ldn't have had our weapons," he said.



—Star Photo By L.A.

Tribute Paid to Students Killed in Hungarian Riots

Refugee students and Rev. E. Clifford Knowles pay tribute to Hungarian students who died during the Hungarian riots as they formally open a campaign for \$4,000 for bursaries for refugee students. Dr. F. Cyril James, principal and vice-chancellor of McGill, said,

"The Hungarian refugee students are among whose names history will remember. Canada welcomed them, has given them refuge. Canada is simply you and me . . . Our welcome help, must be personal."

Envoys Not Seated

UN Declines to Accept Hungarian Credentials

Canadian Press
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 13 — The United Nations credentials committee yesterday declined to approve the credentials of the new Hungarian delegation to the General Assembly.

The committee, by a vote of 8 to 1, adopted a resolution proposed by the United States to "take no decision regarding the credentials submitted on behalf of the representative of Hungary." Russia voted against the resolution.

Hungarian diplomats withdrew from the Assembly last year after the October revolt in protest against what they called its interference in their country's domestic affairs. Now the new government is seeking re-accréditation.

Military Intervention
 "The U.S. told the committee that the present authorities in Budapest were 'constituted as a result of military intervention of the Soviet Union, whose armed forces are still in Hungary in defiance of the repeated calls of this Assembly for their withdrawal.'"

Arkady Sobolev of the Soviet Union said he saw no reason whatever to question validity of the Hungarian credentials. "The government of the Hungarian People's Republic is the only government in Hungary, with which the majority of members of the United Nations entertain diplomatic relations," he said.

After the vote, Sobolev proposed that the committee should also decline to recognize the credentials of the so-called representative of the Republic of

Nationalist China, which, as you know, does not exist." "The Popular (Communist) Republic of China" was the only one entitled to appoint representatives to the UN.

Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand, the committee chairman, declined to accept the motion, holding that the committee was bound by a decision taken early in the Assembly against discussing the issue.

Sobolev demanded a vote. Only Russia and Burma opposed Sir Leslie's ruling.

LIKES COMPANY

WALLACEBURG, Ont. — (CP)

A robin roughing out the northern winter at the rear of Latona lane street is not too lonely. Fred Land said the robin is scratching for food quite close to a couple of squirrels and a quartet of wintering sparrows.

opening of navigation on the...
officials report.
The d'Iberville and Lapointe
reached Montreal East Feb. 6 last
year but were forced to return
downriver to smash jams that had
formed behind them.

Department of Transport officials
described this year's outlook
as "pretty good," but said they
hoped the two ships make good
progress before the spring thaw.

The largest jams on the river are
near Sorel and opposite Pie IX
Blvd., Canadian Vickers Ltd., and
Longueuil, in the Montreal area.
Should there be an early thaw,
operations would be complicated by
ice coming down from above Vic-
toria Bridge.

Level of the river in Montreal
stands at 49 feet, about 14 feet
above normal summer minimum.

**Court Reporters
Fete Colleague**

Robert Cauchon, MP for Beau-
harnois and mayor of Valleyfield,
was feted Friday at a reception
given by his colleagues of the
Montreal Superior Court Report-
ers' Association. He is still a
court stenographer in the Superior
Court.

Mr. Cauchon will leave the
country early next month to at-
tend the International Conference
of Labor in Hamburg as official
representative of the Canadian
Government.



(Gazette Photo Service)
LORD LOTHIAN
... reputation of the UN has
suffered one or two hard knocks.

**SA Vets Seek
Pension Boost**

The South African War Vet-
erans' Association of Montreal
has asked the Federal Govern-
ment to increase war veterans
pensions and allowances.

"We believe," said the South
African veterans, "the govern-
ment of this country has a moral
responsibility to increase rates of
at least one-third of the present
rate. The permissible income
ceiling for married veterans
should be \$2,000 and for single
veterans, \$1,200 per year."

The veterans said conditions
"bordering on inflation" in Can-
ada make it difficult for war
veterans to exist on disability
pensions and allowances.

"If these increases in exist-
ing rates are not granted, the pen-
sioners today will feel they are
being victimized," the resolution
said.

world might...
longer before American public
opinion would have enabled the
President to take the steps he
has taken.

"And even these steps are
limited. They purport to deal sole-
ly with the Soviet threat to the
area. This, of course, is most
welcome. But, by themselves,
they are not the ground work of
a comprehensive solution of the
relations between Israel and the
Arab states."

Lord Lothian said the Eisen-
hower Doctrine in itself will not
bring about a permanent settle-
ment in the Middle East.

"For this purpose," he said,
"the active continuous exertion of
American goodwill, influence and
resources, and of Canadian good-
will, influence and resources, are,
in my view, essential."

At a press conference prior to by the

Jet-Plane Era

**Navigational
Needs Of Air**

Leon Boussard, chief of public in-
formation of the Civil Aviation
Organization, said last night
navigational aids systems tops a list of
"needs" for the industry.

"Much more rapid communications
from jet planes and up-to-date air traffic
control placed in this category."

FEB. 8 Hungarians Talk Of Plans



IMMIGRANTS GREETED: A group of 60
Hungarian students, recent immigrants
to Canada, were welcomed yesterday by
Senator Hartland Molson and his Hun-
garian-born wife, Mrs. Molson, at the
Canadian Immigration Centre, St. An-
ne St. The students each received

packages of cigarettes, and chatted about
their future plans for studying in Can-
adian universities. Nicola Zsolnay, presi-
dent of the Community of Hungarian
Churches and Associations, was also on
hand.

(Gazette Photo Service)

Mr. Club...
to be...
long-h...
with...
an he...
weigh...
The...
ways...
carry...
gers...
The...
deba...
gene...
So...
said...
The...
load...
and...
han...
bul...
ger...
fit...
lan...
mo...
ent...
an...
vie...
to...
bi...
mi...
tv...
vi...
pi...
sr...
ni...
e

3,000 Hungarians still manage daily to
make their way into Austria to freedom.
student. Father vessey and...
with older priests who had known

Champlain

82



Montreal campaign organizer for the Hungarian Relief Fund, Farkas A. Homonnay, shows Zsolnav

Miklos, committee member, and Charles Keglevich, publicity chairman, posters to be used during appeal.

82

83



Many of the Hungarian refugee families in Montreal have settled down to comparatively normal living after the tribulations of last autumn's revolt and freedom flight. Mr. and Mrs. Zoltan "M" have both found jobs, an apartment and a school for daughters, Anna-Marie, five, and Edith, 13.

Future of Children Seen Chief Concern Of Hungary Refugees

By GRANT ROBERTS
 There is a certain sadness in talking to many Hungarian refugee families in Montreal, a feeling that, perhaps, unlike the average new Canadian since World War II, they came not so much to seek a brave new world as simply to find security and some hope for their children.

This is not to imply any lack of gratitude for what this and other free countries have done to assist refugees from Russian and Communist terror in Hungary. If you ask the average refugee what strikes him most about this country, the answer is almost invariably: "The wonderful kindness of Canada and the kindness and generosity of the people here."

But concern for future of the youngsters is obviously uppermost in the minds of most Hungarian refugee parents, a concern that is above the ordinary because of the changes which have occurred as far as the younger generation is concerned in Hungary since advent of a Communist dictatorship.

"The parents of families under an alien Communist regime find themselves in a particularly grave dilemma," one recent refugee explained. "They see their children being ground like grain between two great forces — the home and the state school. What is to become of these children who, desiring knowledge, ask ceaseless questions and receive ceaselessly contradictory answers?"

"At home they are told that God exists; in the classroom that He does not. At home the child will hear that his

A Report On Refugees
 This is the last of a series of articles by staff reporter Grant Roberts on how Hungarian refugees are faring in this part of Canada. A report is given on help extended our new citizens by the Immigration Department, welfare bodies and individual Canadians.

father is in prison because he fought bravely for his country's freedom; in school he learns that his father is a 'traitor to his country'. In one place he can pray; in the other, prayer is forbidden.

"At home a child accepts his mother and his father as his guide and ideal, and his natural goal is love of the family; but in class he is repeatedly told that 'the party always comes first'. Then comes the final and greatest contradiction. On the one hand revolutionaries fight for liberty, homes are destroyed and fathers and brothers are killed by Russian tanks; on the other children listen to teachers praising the soldiers who have crushed 'fascism'."

"What is to become of these children? They do not know what a color is so they ask questions, only to receive two answers—one is 'this is black' and the other is 'this is white'."

In a free, prosperous nation like ours, where the main concern of parents is often nothing more than to wonder why Johnny doesn't like spinach such a dilemma as that just noted is unthinkable. In face of it, it's not hard to understand the desire of so many recent refugee arrivals to find schools and a way of life that, hopefully, may cancel out the carping of a Communist teacher, and that provide both the means of worship and the

free air in which the tenets of religion can be practised in day-to-day life.

Mrs. Zoltan M. attractive and vivacious wife of a former Hungarian railway traffic expert and mother of two girls, exemplifies this attitude.

Here since Dec. 10, her concern today for the future welfare of her children is immediately apparent.

"Most important," she said as she sipped espresso coffee in the small Bishop street apartment where she and her family now live, "is the education of my daughters."

Convent School

"It was wonderful that we could get them into Sacred Heart Convent. I went to the Sacred Heart Convent in Hungary, and I want them to have the same education as I had."

The M's apartment is something less than luxurious but is a heaven-sent luxury after a hectic flight from Hungary and catch-as-catch-can accommodation en route here and during their first days in Canada.

"We found it in the newspapers," Mrs. M. said, "and we've been so fortunate with furniture. Everything here has been given except the beds."

The flat has one bedroom, a living room and a kitchen and bathroom. The furniture is sparse — four single beds (doubling as couches in the daytime), a card table, one easy chair, a few ordinary chairs, including two canvass ones designed for a cottage and which have an unfortunate habit of folding themselves at the wrong moment.

Both parents were university-trained in Hungary before the World War II. Mr. M., who spends four night a week studying English (he's quite fluent in French) and his days working at Ste. Angele hostel run by the Hungarian Refugee Service, has attended a number of international railway conferences on train traffic, when his English improves, he hopes to get a job with one of the Canadian railways.

Mrs. M., who speaks half a dozen languages, including English and French, is now a saleslady at a Montreal department store (Holt-Renfrew)

3,000 Hungarians still manage daily to make their way into Austria to freedom. Interviewed by student, Father Vecsey also spoke with older priests who had known

M. St
 Nov. 2

84

Of Hungary Refugees

By GRANT ROBERTS
 There is a certain sadness in talking to many Hungarian refugee families in Montreal, a feeling that, perhaps, unlike the average new Canadian since World War II, they came not so much to seek a brave new world as simply to find security and some hope for their children.

This is not to imply any lack of gratitude for what this and other free countries have done to assist refugees from Russian and Communist terror in Hungary. If you ask the average refugee what strikes him most about this country, the answer is almost invariably: "The wonderful kindness of Canada and the kindness and generosity of the people here."

But concern for future of the youngsters is obviously uppermost in the minds of most Hungarian refugee parents, a concern that is above the ordinary because of the changes which have occurred as far as the younger generation is concerned in Hungary since advent of a Communist dictatorship.

"The parents of families under an alien Communist regime find themselves in a particularly grave dilemma," one recent refugee explained. "They see their children being ground like grain between two great forces — the home and the state school. What is to become of these children who, desiring knowledge, ask ceaseless questions and receive ceaselessly contradictory answers?"

"At home they are told that God exists; in the classroom that He does not. At the home the child will hear that his

A Report On Refugees
 This is the last of a series of articles by staff reporter Grant Roberts on how Hungarian refugees are faring in this part of Canada. A report is given on help extended our new citizens by the Immigration Department, welfare bodies and individual Canadians.

father is in prison because he fought bravely for his country's freedom; in school he learns that his father is a 'traitor to his country'. In one place he can pray in the other, prayer is forbidden.

"At home a child accepts his mother and his father as his guide and ideal, and his natural goal is love of the family; but in class he is repeatedly told that the party always comes first. Then comes the final and greatest contradiction. On the one hand revolutionaries fight for liberty, homes are destroyed and fathers and brothers are killed by Russian tanks; on the other children listen to teachers praising the soldiers who have crushed 'fascism'."

"What is to become of these children? They do not know what a color is so they ask questions, only to receive two answers—one is 'this is black' and the other is 'this is white.'"

In a free, prosperous nation like ours, where the main concern of parents is often nothing more than to wonder why Johnny doesn't like spinach such a dilemma as that just noted is unthinkable. In face of it it's not hard to understand the desire of so many recent refugee arrivals to find schools and a way of life that, hopefully, may cancel out the crippling of a Communist teacher, and that provide both the means of worship and the

free air in which the tenets of religion can be practised in day-to-day life.

Mrs. Zoltan M. attractive and vivacious wife of a former Hungarian railway traffic expert and mother of two girls, exemplifies this attitude.

Here since Dec. 10, her concern today for the future welfare of her children is immediately apparent.

"Most important," she said as she sipped espresso coffee in the small Bishop street apartment where she and her family now live, "is the education of my daughters."

Convent School
 "It was wonderful that we could get them into Sacred Heart Convent I went to the Sacred Heart Convent in Hungary, and I want them to have the same education as I had."

The M's apartment is something less than luxurious but is a heaven-sent luxury after a hectic flight from Hungary and catch-as-catch-can accommodation en route here and during their first days in Canada.

"We found it in the newspapers," Mrs. M. said, "and we've been so fortunate with furniture. Everything here has been given except the beds."

The flat has one bedroom, a living room and a kitchen and bathroom. The furniture is sparse — four single beds (doubling as couches in the daytime), a card table, one easy chair, a few ordinary chairs, including two canvas ones designed for a cottage and which have an unfortunate habit of folding themselves at the wrong moment.

Both parents were university-trained in Hungary before the World War II. Mr. M., who spends four nights a week studying English (he's quick, fluent in French) and his days working at Ste. Angele hostel run by the Hungarian Refugee Service, has attended a number of international railway conferences on train traffic, when his English improves, he hopes to get a job with one of the Canadian railways.

Mrs. M., who speaks half a dozen languages, including English and French, is now a saleslady at a Montreal department store (Holt-Rentrew).

Both are amazed at how much more can be bought in Canada on their incomes (obviously not large) than was the case in Hungary. But then, there wasn't too much to be bought in Hungary, anyway.

Story of Escape
 The story of their escape is the story of hundreds of Hungarian refugees in Montreal. Their apartment in Budapest was near the scene of some of the heaviest fighting last October and November. Mrs. M. and her daughters spent much of their time in the basement. They witnessed, as they queued for food outside, many atrocities committed in the name of 'people's democracy' by Russian tanks and guns.

Every day it became more apparent that freedom in Hungary was a myth. On Nov. 24, with little more than the clothes on their backs, they jammed into a freight car with 120 other people and set out for a point near the Austrian border.

Two days later they managed to cross into Austria, after walking across fields and ditches for four hours at night.

"We had decided to go to Canada if we could," Mrs. M. recalled. "We made contact with the Canadian immigration in Vienna and on Dec. 9 we were put on a plane for Montreal."

"Now we are lucky. We both have jobs. Our girls are in a good school. Fortunately, we had relatives here and that made everything easier."

"And best of all—we have a future for our children. That is something we could not have in Hungary. We will stay in Canada."

3,000 Hungarians still manage daily to make their way into Austria to freedom. So far the number exceeds 115,000. Barring the erection of a barbed wire barricade along the entire frontier, one would expect it to continue in considerable volume. Should it continue, our open door may admit even more than the 10,000 to 12,000 already fore-

written by the student. Father Vecsey also spoke with older priests who had known Cardinal Mindszenty. The two

...and...
 Families of 5
 officials in Bud
 away from the el
 the Danube. He
 a French corres
 Soviet Embassy
 ed as though it
 war.
 A correspond
 slav newspap
 massive forces
 including heavy
 artillery and b
 were coming in
 meet with the
 government.
 Ferenc Erde
 Hungarian Cap
 pest last night
 Soviet forces
 frontier of the
 pled a large t
 Speaking to
 tulatory gro
 the new Na
 urged Hunga
 back to thei
 the presence
 the country.
 Erdei, wh
 ported by I
 agency MTL
 yesterday of
 "will result
 withdrawal
 we hope."
 As the
 wazy to th
 We being
 long colum
 as troot
 though th
 city-mul
 some 8
 the em
 that gloom
 come.
 Some
 rect leg
 sian ma
 and Fre
 East.
 They
 the R
 fighting
 wider t
 willing
 west E
 out of
 Jose
 sed
 is. c
 The

HUNGARY

(Concluded from Page One)

M-St
Nov. 3

that Russia has decided to retake Budapest.

In Washington, Monsignor Bela Varga, Hungarian refugee leader, said Communist Premier Imre Nagy has resigned. Varga said Vice Premier Zoltan Tildy, chief of the anti-Communist smallholders party, had succeeded Nagy.

Budapest radio announced total mobilization of the Hungarian army and the military revolutionary councils ordered introduction of the black-out.

Reports spoke of bombing attacks by Soviet Air Force units on revolutionary strongholds and "bloody battles" in Eastern Hungary.

Strength of one Soviet drive towards Budapest from the south was estimated at two full armored divisions. Revolutionary forces were believed to have about the equivalent of one armored division in the capital.

Air Troops Landed

Soviet airborne troops were said to have landed at an unidentified airfield.

Some reports said "all Hungarian airfields were in Russian hands." But other reports spoke of Soviet bombing raids on Hungarian-held airfields. Families of Soviet diplomatic officials in Budapest were sent away from the city by ship down the Danube late yesterday and a French correspondent said the Soviet Embassy in Budapest looked as though it is "in a state of war."

A correspondent for the Yugoslav newspaper Politika said massive forces of Russian troops, including heavy tanks, heavy artillery and big infantry units, were coming in without an agreement with the new Hungarian government.

Ferenc Erdel, a member of the Hungarian Cabinet, said in Budapest last night that "considerable Soviet forces crossed the eastern frontier of the country and occupied a large territory."

Speaking at a meeting of revolutionary groups in the name of the new Nagy government, he urged Hungarian workers to go back to their jobs "in spite of the presence of Soviet forces in the country."

Erdel, whose speech was reported by the Hungarian news agency MTI, said the declaration yesterday of Hungary's neutrality "will result in the short-term withdrawal of the Soviet troops—we hope."

As the demand of Premier Nagy to the Soviet ambassador for withdrawal of Russian troops was being broadcast yesterday, long columns of Hungarian tanks and troop carriers rumbled through the streets towards the city's outskirts.

People gathered around radios with grim set faces that showed their fears. Some commented gloomily that Hungary would become "another Korea."

Some Hungarians found a direct link between reported Russian movements and the British and French action in the Middle East.

They said they believed that if the Russians considered Suez fighting likely to flare into a wider conflict they would be less willing than ever to weaken their west flank defenses by pulling out of Hungary.

Appeal to West

Josef Cardinal Mindszenty appealed to the West for help "in this critical situation." The Roman Catholic Primate

of Hungary, released earlier this week after eight years in Communist captivity, told newsmen: "All Hungary demands that the Russians leave the country because the Magyars want to work for themselves and for their own nation."

A U.S. legation source said it had been decided to evacuate wives and children of all American personnel to the west.

Mindszenty, in his first formal news conference since his return to Budapest, called on the West and particularly the big powers to "support us politically and help us in this critical situation."

Rome to see the Pontiff personally. The Cardinal spoke in German to correspondents in a small room in his ancient battered palace in Buda district.

"It was wonderful what was started here on Oct. 23. Our youth, our soldiers, our workers and very many Russian soldiers rose up against the regime," he said.

He said he had received a telegram of congratulations and blessing from Pope Pius XII and added he would like to go to Rome to see the Pontiff personally.

"I have many things to tell the Holy See," he said. "However, unfortunately, that is not possible at present."

The Cardinal hesitated momentarily when asked if he was hopeful about Hungary's future and then replied: "Of course."

Comment Declined

The conference came to an abrupt halt when a Hungarian newsmen asked him to comment on reports that some political groups favored him for premier. "I am the Prince Primate," the Cardinal replied firmly and then left the room.

The blue-white flag of a Cardinal and the Hungarian national colors of red-white-green flew from staffs on the palace. Hungarian tanks were stationed at both ends of narrow streets and soldiers armed with sub-machine guns, rifles and grenades stood guard in court yards and on the roofs.

Deputy Defence Minister Col. Paul Maleter, a hero of the battle of the Kilitan barracks, told the United Press, "We will fight if necessary" to oust Soviet armed forces from Hungary.

"But now we are negotiating," he said. He added that Soviet forces were 12 kilometers (about eight miles) from Budapest.

Nagy's defiance of the Soviet Union unified the Hungarian people behind his government for the first time since start of the revolt. Trade unions called off the general strike and asked all workers to return to work immediately.

All political prisons were opened today and persons jailed by the Communists were freed.

There was no official estimate of the number of political prisoners released, but it was known to be in the thousands.

Buried Prisoners

George Peter Boulwood, son of an AP correspondent, said Hungarian insurgents last night dug desperately to save political prisoners literally buried alive below the streets of Budapest. They are entombed three storeys below the city's Communist party headquarters in a secret prison.

Existence of this underground jail was revealed only yesterday after the Red headquarters was captured by anti-Communist insurgents.

It is believed about 400 people—secret police and their political prisoners—were in the building at the time it was rushed by armed rebels. But only 60 persons were taken out.

Then they discovered the building has an enormous underground section.

All attempts so far to get into it have been fruitless.

States and to departing American newsmen to carry messages back to relatives in America.

U.S. Criticized

Comments on America were not very affectionate—many Hungarians feel the U.S. has let them down—but in talking with Americans, the Hungarians had an opportunity to rally around citizens of an open foe of the Soviets. Anti-Russian and anti-Communist sentiment was strong, but no one seemed to fear Communist spies, now back at work again.

No one can yet estimate how many died as result of Soviet brutality, but guesses by Red Cross workers put the number of dead as high as 25,000. Most of the dead are Hungarians. Many were women and children. But Soviet soldiers died too, with some estimates running into several thousand.

The Soviets were able to win so quickly for two reasons. They saturated Hungary with their armed force.

By the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 3, when an independent-minded Hungarian government was still in office, intelligence reports revealed that 4,600 Soviet tanks were already in Hungary while another 1,000 were preparing to cross the frontier. Fifteen to 20 Russian divisions swarmed through the country, seizing vital roadways, closing escape routes along the borders and ringing Budapest with armor and artillery.

At least 200,000 Soviet troops went into action, 10 times the normal Russian strength in Hungary. Hungary has a total population of some 9,750,000 people.

Ruthless Force

Coupled with the force the Kremlin brought to bear was the ruthlessness with which it was used. The question for the Soviets was how to break the will of a population which to a man was openly against them.

The Soviet decision was, as one observer expressed it with only a slight degree of exaggeration,

8511

Epilogue

This was the last news clipping that was added to the scrapbook. The story of course did not end here for the many Hungarians who left in 1956 as well as those that stayed.