


THE SOVIET UNION *and* HUNGARY

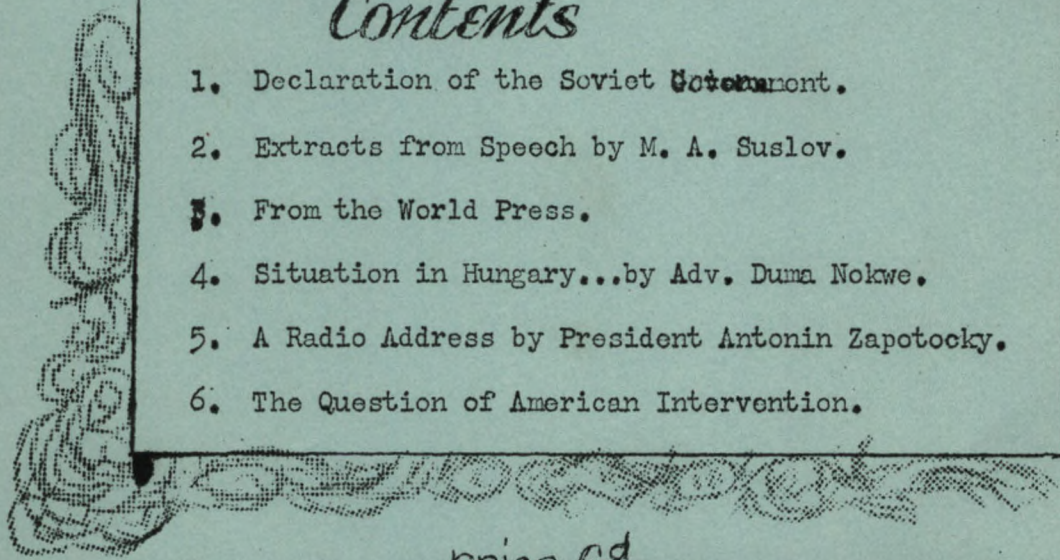


INFORMATION BULLETIN

NOVEMBER 17th 1956

Contents

1. Declaration of the Soviet ~~Government~~.
2. Extracts from Speech by M. A. Suslov.
3. From the World Press.
4. Situation in Hungary...by Adv. Duma Nokwe.
5. A Radio Address by President Antonin Zapotocky.
6. The Question of American Intervention.



price 6^d

DECLARATION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

ON THE BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
FURTHER CONSOLIDATION OF FRIENDSHIP AND
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND
OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

The policy of peaceful coexistence, friendship and co-operation between all states has always been and remains the unshakable foundation of the external relations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

This policy is expressed with especial profundity and consistence in the relations between socialist countries.

United by their common ideals of building a socialist society and by the principles of proletarian internationalism, the countries of the great family of socialist nations can build their relations only on the principles of complete equality, respect for territorial integrity, state independence and sovereignty, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. This does not exclude, but on the contrary presupposes, close fraternal co-operation and mutual assistance among the socialist countries in the economic, political and cultural fields.

It was on this basis that after World War II and the defeat of fascism the system of people's democracy took shape, consolidated and showed its great vital force in a number of countries of Europe and Asia.

In the process of the formation of the new system and of bringing about profound revolutionary changes in the Social relations, there were many difficulties, unsolved problems and direct mistakes, some of them taking place in the relations between socialist countries - violations and mistakes which minimised the principle of equality in the relations between socialist states.

The Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union resolutely condemned these violations and mistakes and set the task of consistently applying the Leninist principles of equality of nations in the relations between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It proclaimed the necessity of taking into full account the history and the particular features of each country that had embarked on the path of building a new life.

The Soviet Government is consistently carrying out these

/historic

historic decisions of the Twentieth Congress, which create conditions for the further consolidation of friendship and co-operation between socialist countries on the unshakable foundation of observance of the full sovereignty of each socialist state.

As recent events have shown, the necessity has arisen for an appropriate statement to be made on the attitude of the U.S.S.R. in its relations with other socialist countries, above all in the economic and military fields.

The Soviet Government is prepared to discuss, jointly with the governments of other socialist states, steps to safeguard the further development and consolidation of economic links between socialist countries in order to eliminate any possible violations of the principle of national sovereignty, mutual advantage and equality in such economic relations.

This principle should be extended to advisers. It is generally known that in the initial period of formation of the new social order, the Soviet Union, on the request of the governments of the People's Democracies, sent to those countries a certain number of its specialists - engineers, agronomists, scientists and military advisers. Recently the Soviet Government has repeatedly proposed to the socialist countries that it withdraw its advisers.

In view of the fact that the countries of people's democracy have now trained their own qualified national cadres in all spheres of economic and military development, the Soviet Government deems it urgent to discuss jointly with other socialist governments the question of the expediency of these advisers of the U.S.S.R. remaining further in those countries.

In the military field an important basis for relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies is the Warsaw Treaty, under which the signatories have undertaken appropriate political and military obligations, including the obligation to take "concerted measures necessary for the strengthening of their defence capacity, in order to protect the peaceful labour of their people, safeguard the integrity of their borders and territories and guarantee defence against any possible aggression."

It is known that in accordance with the Warsaw Treaty and government agreements, Soviet armed forces are stationed in the Hungarian and Rumanian Republics. Soviet armed forces are stationed in the Polish Republic in conformity with the Potsdam Four-Power Agreement and the Warsaw Treaty. In the other People's Democracies there are no Soviet armed forces.

In order to safeguard the mutual security of Socialist

/countries

countries, the Soviet Government is prepared to discuss with other socialist countries that are parties to the Warsaw Treaty the question of the Soviet armed forces stationed on the territories of the above-mentioned countries. In so doing the Soviet Government proceeds on the general principle that the stationing of armed forces of this or that state that is a party to the Warsaw Treaty on the territory of another state that is a party to the Warsaw Treaty is done by mutual agreement between all the parties to the Treaty and only with the consent of the state on whose territory these forces are stationed at its own request, or on which they are intended to be stationed.

The Soviet Government deems it necessary to make a statement in connection with the events in Hungary. The course of events has shown that the working people of Hungary, which has made great progress on the basis of the people's democratic system, justly raised the question of the necessity to eliminate some serious faults in the field of economic construction, of the further improvement of living standards, and of combating bureaucratic faults in the government apparatus. But this just and progressive movement of the working people was soon joined by the forces of black reaction and counter-revolution, trying to use the dissatisfaction of a certain section of the working people in order to sap the foundations of people's democracy in Hungary and to restore the old capitalist and landowner order in the country.

The Soviet Government and the Soviet people as a whole deeply regret that the course of events in Hungary has led to bloodshed.

At the request of the Hungarian People's Government, the Soviet Government gave its consent to Soviet armed forces being brought into Budapest in order to help the Hungarian People's Army and the Hungarian authorities to restore order in the city.

Taking into consideration the fact that the further stationing of Soviet armed forces in Hungary may lead to a further aggravation of the situation, the Soviet Government has given instructions to its military command to withdraw the Soviet armed forces from the city of Budapest as soon as the Hungarian Government finds this necessary.

At the same time the Soviet Government is prepared to begin the necessary talks with the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the other parties to the Warsaw Treaty on the question of the stationing of Soviet forces on Hungarian territory.

The defence of the socialist gains won by people's

/democratic

democratic Hungary is at this moment the principal and sacred duty of workers, peasants, intellectuals, of all working people of Hungary.

The Soviet Government expresses its conviction that the peoples of the socialist countries will not allow external and internal reactionary forces to shake the foundations of the people's democratic system won and strengthened by the selfless struggle and labour of workers, peasants and intellectuals of each country. They will exert every effort to develop still further the socialist foundations of each country, its economy and culture in the interests of a steady advance in the material well-being and cultural standards of all working people, after eliminating all obstacles standing in the way of the further consolidation of the democratic foundations, independence and sovereignty of their countries. They will consolidate fraternal unity and mutual assistance of the socialist countries in the interests of strengthening the great cause of peace and Socialism.

-----oOo-----

T H E H U N G A R I A N E V E N T S .

EXTRACTS FROM NOVEMBER 7th ANNIVERSARY SPEECH -

By M.A. SUSLOV.

Blinded by their hatred of Socialism, imperialist circles stop at nothing to divide the family of socialist states, to weaken the unity and friendship of the peoples building Socialism, and to tear them one from the other in order to try to destroy them one by one. Against the socialist countries as a whole subversive activities, for which many millions of dollars have been assigned, are being carried on. For its treacherous ends the enemy uses the temporary difficulties and mistakes occurring in individual People's Democracies.

It would be a mistake to think that the radical reconstruction of social relations which has taken place during the past decade in the People's Democracies could have been carried out without difficulty, without pain. Many of the difficulties and mistakes were unavoidable; the main thing was to notice these mistakes and eliminate them in time.

This is exactly what the Communist and Workers' Parties of the People's Democracies are doing, which after the

/Twentieth

Twentieth Congress undertook the reorganisation and improvement of the methods used in their Party and state work, taking into account the special features of their countries and resolutely correcting the mistakes committed in the past.

Unfortunately this was not the case in Hungary. The former Hungarian leadership, which had made many serious mistakes in the past, did not understand the requirements of the moment and were very slow to act, as a result of which there was dissatisfaction among the masses. Reactionary, anti-socialist elements, directed by international reaction immediately took advantage of this in order to begin their attack on the people's democratic system.

The victory of reaction and fascism in Hungary would not only have meant that the Hungarian working people would lose all they had won in their fight against the landlords and capitalists, but would also have created a threat to other socialist countries, bringing imperialist bases closer to their borders.

At this crucial moment in the life of the Hungarian people the socialist forces of the country took the only correct decision possible - to set up a revolutionary workers' and peasants' government capable of barring the road to reaction and fascism. In the interests of their people, the Hungarian working class and their homeland, the Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government of Hungary appealed to the Soviet military command to help the Hungarian people to rout the black forces of reaction and counter-revolution, to restore the people's socialist system and to restore peace and order in the country.

At the present moment the socialist forces of People's Hungary, together with Soviet troops, have routed the forces of reaction and counter-revolution and have not allowed the counter-revolutionaries to trample underfoot the gains of Socialism.

Soviet people, the working people of all socialist countries, all progressive forces of the world, who these days were seriously disturbed by the course of events in Hungary, rejoice at the victory won by Hungary's working people over the counter-revolution. Hungary was, is, and will be part of the family of socialist countries as a free, independent and equal socialist state.

The unbreakable friendship and close co-operation between the states of the great socialist family in all fields of economic and political life is the decisive condition for the further prosperity of our peoples, the guarantee of their security in the face of the imperialist forces.

FROM THE WORLD PRESS.

Comments on Hungary.

1. JENMINJIHPAO (China)

The people of China who have been gravely alarmed about the fate of Hungary during the past ten days, now warmly hail the great victory of Hungarian working people and patriots. We rejoice not only for the sake of the Hungarian people, but for the entire socialist camp, for the common cause of Socialism throughout the world. The defeat of the Hungarian people could have inspired the imperialists and the colonialists to still more reckless ventures, whereas the victory of the Hungarian people will ruin their schemes and shake their confidence.

It is clear that it was only with the assistance of the Soviet Union that the people of Hungary achieved victory. The standpoint of the Soviet Union with regard to events in Hungary is the absolutely correct standpoint of proletarian internationalism. The Soviet Union respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Hungarian People's republic and does not interfere in the internal affairs of Hungary. The heroic Soviet people did not hesitate to shed their blood, as on previous occasions, to assist the working people of a fraternal country to come through their agonising struggle and overcome the disaster. We greet the Hungarian fighters who staunchly fought for the cause of Socialism, we greet the Soviet people and the Soviet Army who have on two occasions helped the Hungarian people to achieve liberation.

2. PRAVDA (Soviet Union)

The national independence and national sovereignty of the country constitute the prime demand of the government's programme.

Defence of the people's democratic socialist system from all encroachments, defence of socialist gains, and advance along the road of socialist construction, such is the task to which the Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government of Hungary dedicates itself.

Its programme emphasises the necessity for a speedy and substantial improvement in the living standards of the working people, particularly of the working class, the eradication of bureaucracy, the necessity for the wide development of democracy for all sections of the working people.

The abolition of strife, the restoration of order and internal peace in the country - these are the indispensable conditions for the country to go over to constructive activity by the entire people. The Government will not permit, the Appeal of the Hungarian Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government says, any persecution of working people for the part they played in the recent events.

/In the

In the sphere of foreign policy, the programme proclaims the following important principles: the establishment of fraternal and close friendly relations with all the socialist countries on the foundation of complete equality of rights, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, development of economic ties based on mutual benefit and mutual assistance, peaceful co-operation with all states, regardless of their social system and form of government.

Such are the basic provisions of the programme of the Hungarian Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government.

Initial reports from Hungary are showing that the Government programme has met with full support from the patriots of People's Hungary, that people are eagerly discussing and approving it at plants and factories in the streets, and are expressing their readiness to put it into practice. In a short time the Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government of Hungary has got the situation in the country under control and has taken steps to establish revolutionary order and clean up the last counter-revolutionary gangs.

The working people of Hungary do not stand alone in their struggle against the enemies of Socialism. They have the warm fraternal solidarity of all the socialist states, of all who cherish and safeguard the cause of peace, democracy and Socialism. Everywhere in the Soviet Union and in China, in Poland and in Czechoslovakia, in the German Democratic Republic and Rumania, in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, the working people are expressing their sympathy and moral support for the Hungarian working people, who are upholding their just cause, their freedom and independence.

3. L'HUMANITE (France)

L'Humanite has carried the statement of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, which expresses satisfaction at the defeat of the counter-revolutionary and fascist forces in Hungary. The Political Bureau welcomes the formation of the Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government and approves of what it has done.

4. RUDE PRAVO (Czechoslovakia)

The report of the formation of a Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government in Hungary swept Czechoslovakia with the speed of lightning. In Kosice, close to the Hungarian border, people were embracing one another, over-whelmed with joy. We are fully resolved to continue to stand side by side with the Hungarian people and to help them to swiftly heal the wounds inflicted by reaction.

Imre Nagy emerged as a traitor to the people, a liquidator of the working class party. Instead of rebuffing the aggressive counter-revolution, he was more and more willingly satisfying its demands. Without any legal right he withdrew from participation

ticipation in the Warsaw Treaty, which had been endorsed by the lawful Hungarian Government and ratified by the National Assembly for a period of 20 years.

The counter-revolution in Hungary did not win and never will win. It will not win in any country where the people have taken power into their own hands.

5. PIECK'S GREETINGS.

Soviet newspapers have published the message of greetings sent by Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic, to the Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government of Hungary, which reads as follows:-

The attempt to establish in Hungary a new fascist rule was a threat not only to the working people of Hungary but an immediate danger to peace and security in Europe. I am confident that the Government of Hungary will resolutely lead the people's forces against the fascist bands and will restore order and peace in Hungary. This is the first prerequisite for satisfying the just demands of the Hungarian working people and for further advancement along the road of socialist construction. The German Democratic Republic will do everything possible, in a spirit of proletarian internationalism, to support your just struggle and help you to build a better life.

6. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA (Soviet Union)

In the brief period when the inglorious Government of Imre Nagy was paving the way for reaction, Hungarian workers, peasants and intellectuals saw for themselves that the counter-revolutionaries, with the support of the imperialists, were making a frantic attempt to seize power in order to return the factories and the plants to the capitalists and the land to landowners. The people saw that there were schemes afoot to turn their motherland back into the times of the black regime of Horthy. It is quite natural that many honest working people who were deceived by the reactionaries have their eyes opened.

The Hungarian people will always feel the friendly hand of the fraternal peoples of the socialist countries. Correcting the grave mistakes made by the former leadership, the hardworking and talented people of Hungary will continue to advance along the road to Socialism.

"SITUATION IN HUNGARY"
by Adv. Duma Nokwe.

(Text of a speech delivered at November
7th Anniversary Meeting, Gandhi Hall,
Johannesburg)

Mr. Chairman and Friends, I regard it as a great privilege to have been asked to address this gathering on the occasion of the 39th Anniversary of the Soviet Union. The subject of my address tonight, is "the Soviet Union and Colonialism with specific reference to the recent events in Hungary".

Your Society, Mr. Chairman, does not subscribe to the view that the Soviet Union is always right; and that it never makes mistakes. Your society has always been concerned with presenting the truth about the Soviet Union before the people of South Africa so that they may understand, respect the people of the Soviet Union, and thus tighten the bonds of peace and friendship between our people and those of the Soviet Union.

Since the October Revolution in 1917, the foreign policy of the Soviet Union has been based on the principles of peace and co-operation among all nations, equality and independence of both large and small nations, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

On November 8th, 1917, the day following the October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet Government proclaimed the Decree on Peace. It declared that the desire for expansion and conquest of foreign lands was alien to the Soviet Union. The entire history of the U.S.S.R. and its foreign policy has demonstrated the loyalty of the U.S.S.R. to these principles.

At its inception the Soviet State revoked all unequal treaties concluded by the Tsarist Government with other states.

In the International Arena the U.S.S.R. has defended the rights and interests of the oppressed and exploited peoples in colonial and dependant countries, and has as a result incurred the suspicion and wrath and slander of the western imperialist powers.

Can it now be said that the events in Hungary have exposed the Soviet Union as an imperialist power, determined to subject the Hungarian people to oppression and exploitation?

Our local press in its reports of what is occurring in Hungary has painted pictures of horror and atrocities committed by the Red Army against the Hungarian people. The newspapers have not given the public the background to the present conditions in Hungary without which it is difficult to understand the events.

Prior to 1918 Hungary was a minor part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In 1918 there was a Soviet Revolution which

was suppressed by the intervention of Britain and America. Since then until 1944, the Hungarians were ruled by the Fascist Dictator Horthy. Under his regime, all democratic liberties were ruthlessly suppressed, Trade Unions were destroyed, and the workers were completely at the mercy of the employers. Hungary was the first country, even before Hitler, to make anti-Semitic laws. The minorities e.g. the Rumanians were even more ruthlessly oppressed. During this period, Hungary was known in Europe as the "Citadel of Feudalism and Reaction". See Encyclopedia of World Politics by Theimer and Campbell.

During World War II the Horthy administration collaborated with Hitler in his attack on the Soviet Union. It is perhaps appropriate to mention here that the invasion of the Soviet Union by the Axis caused a loss of millions and millions of lives of the Soviet people, a loss far greater than any other people suffered during the war.

The historic defeat of the Germans and her allies throughout Eastern Europe by the Red Army, brought the first taste of liberation to the Hungarian people.

Hungary, Rumania and Germany were involved in hostilities against the Soviet Union. But despite the hardships inflicted on the Soviet people, they did not emerge from the conflict with feelings of hatred and revenge. On the other hand, the Soviet Union could not be expected to exonerate these countries completely. She demanded reparation and agreements were concluded which would ensure that the people were not used again to disrupt the peaceful life of the Soviet people. Amongst those conditions was the stationing of Soviet troops in these countries. This was later confirmed for purposes of the internal security of the People's Democracies by the Warsaw Pact.

Within the People's democracies themselves, significant changes took place; the former rulers were deprived of their power by the people, and the countries were ruled by workers and peasants. The people chose Socialism for themselves. This ushered in a new life for the people. There was a rise in the living and cultural standards. Workers' and peasants' children had access to education for the first time. There was a definite and unmistakable transformation of the erstwhile "Citadel of Feudalism and Reaction" into a modernized state. In this development of Hungary, the Soviet Union assisted generously, and despite their relations during the War, the Soviet people assisted the Hungarians to reconstruct their country.

Mistakes were made by the democratic elements in Hungary; mistakes arising from lack of experience in operating the new Democratic institution; mistakes arising from Bureaucracy perhaps due to the rapidly rising standards of the people. These mistakes certainly had their effect on the people. But they did not nullify the immeasurable benefits which the people /acquired

and gained from their new life.

There were naturally those who were dissatisfied with the new life. Those who had lost through the transformation. The members of the former ruling class, the land barons who had been reduced to ordinary people and had to work for a living, the middle classes and the Imperialist powers were those who were consistently opposed to the changes in Hungary and the other People's Democracies.

In America an organisation called "The American Crusade for Freedom" under Lucius Clay was formed and collected 11 million dollars between 1949 and 1950 for the express purpose of organising a revolt in the People's Democracies. Henry Ford II succeeded Lucius Clay.

Leaflets, paratroops and arms have been dropped over the People's Democracies for subversive purposes.

John Crosby of the New York Herald Tribune stated that Radio Free Europe had 13 transmitters in places like Munich, and Frankfurt. On April 16th, 1956, the New York Herald Tribune stated Radio Free Europe was conceived by Americans, staffed by Americans and financed by Americans.

The aims of the activities of the American Government cannot be overlooked; it is not merely a political struggle between socialism and capitalism, but a military manoeuvre, an attempt to use the People's Democracies as a springboard for an attack on the Soviet Union.

There was genuine discontent among the Hungarian people, but that discontent has been used and capitalised on by the former Bourgeoisie, Fascists, and American paid agents to convert the discontent into a rebellion or counter revolution.

Our local newspapers have always been hostile towards the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. But even judging from the reports, the accusation of an attack by the Red Army on the Hungarians seems to have been invited by the Government of Hungary.

When the rebellion began, and Imre Nagy was made Prime Minister he welcomed the rebellion. When, however, it developed and the disturbances spread throughout the country, Imre Nagy himself appealed to the Soviet troops to restore order in the country. When the Soviet Troops intervened at his request, Imre Nagy turned round and appealed to the Soviet Troops to leave and further appealed to the United Nations Organisation to intervene. He went further and tore up the Warsaw Pact. Imre Nagy praised fascist mobs who were lynching Workers' leaders under the pretext that these were Secret Police.

The fact that Nagy did not call in the Hungarian Army or Militia at all is very peculiar. Was it perhaps a trick to get the Soviet forces to clash with the Hungarian people whilst the
/Hungarian

Hungarian Army kept aside. So that the enemies of the Soviet Union could be afforded an opportunity which they have not had in 39 years, of branding the Soviet Union?

It is quite clear however that the Soviet Union has not invaded Hungary, the Soviet Troops have been in Hungary by agreement and they only went into action in Hungary at the instance and request of the Hungarian Government.

Even our hostile Capitalist Press, has been unable to say what the Soviet Union hopes to gain from Hungary. We all know what France and Britain want in the Middle East. It is Oil, the oil of the Persian people. In the relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary it has been Hungary who was on the receiving side and not the Soviet Union.

Another significant feature is that it is not stated that the Hungarians were rejecting their new life Socialism. Imre Nagy is a member of the Communist Party. So is Kadar, the new Prime Minister.

The Soviet Union has made mistakes in the past, its relationship with Yugoslavia, the cult of the individual, these have been acknowledged and rectified by the Soviet Union, but it has certainly not departed from the principle of regarding the conquest of foreign lands as alien to the Soviet Union.

VAIN EVASIONS OF MR. WHITE
(SPOKESMAN OF THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT).

CTK Prague - According to a report by Reuter on Wednesday, November 6, the speaker of the U.S. State Department, Mr. White, has stated that the accusations against the United States as regards responsibility for the recent disturbances in Hungary was "utterly incorrect". Mr. White also tried to deny that the U.S.A. had supported the counter-revolution in people's Hungary from Austria. The entire world knows the plans of certain circles of the U.S.A. for provoking disturbances in countries governed by the people themselves and is well informed of the vast sums of dollars allotted for slanderous propaganda and subversive activities against these countries.

Mr. White did not, of course, support this statement by any proofs. There is no wonder, as such proofs do not exist. The facts prove the very opposite of his assertions.

Mr. White would have to concede this if he would, for instance, quote the record of the proceedings of the U.S. Congress of October 10, 1951. This record speaks of the adoption of the so-called Mutual Security Act, by which one hundred million dollars are yearly allotted from the treasury of the U.S.A. for the financing of subversive activities against the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries. The record of the U.S. Senate session of June 29, 1956, which adopted an amendment to that act has a similar meaning; another twenty-five million dollars are allocated for subversive activities by it.

It would be well to remind Mr. White so as to refresh his memory, of the provocative resolution of the House of Representatives of April, 1956, which openly calls for the so-called "liberation" of the people's democratic countries, or the act on the recruitment of foreigners into the U.S. Army, adopted by the U.S. Senate on May 9, 1951. The official shorthand record from the U.S. Congress meeting on August 17, 1951, for instance, contains the statement by Senator Kersten of Wisconsin. This senator at that time demanded the sending of various agents into the people's democratic countries. And the imperialists acted in the spirit of his statements in respect to Hungary in recent days. Senator Kersten then stated that tens of thousands of emigres from the East European countries were living in Western Europe and that it was necessary that people should take part in the eventual liberation of their countries. The people in the people's democratic countries now fully understand what the meaning of the word "liberation" is in the language of their enemies: a return to the times of the rule of the manufacturers and landlords which they had already put to an end.

Other shorthand records from the proceedings of the high U.S. State organs prove what Mr. White seemed to have forgotten and what he tries to deny in vain. For instance, Senator Paul Douglas stated on May 10, 1956, according to the record of the proceedings of the foreign committee of the U.S. Senate, that a special office should be set up in the U.S.A., some kind of an "Administration of Freedom", the task of which would also be to "instigate riots" and "help rebellions" in the people's democratic countries. It is also generally known that various subversive and espionage organisations exist directly in the United States of America such as is, for instance, the organisation of the "Crusaders of Freedom" or the American C.I.A. espionage centre, headed by Mr. Allan Dulles, brother of the U.S. State Secretary.

Spies and agents are even trained in special detachments of the U.S. armed forces. One of these training centres as has recently been reported by the "Army, Navy and Air Force Journal" is situated in North Carolina and is called "Fort Bragg". In Fort Bragg there is the 77th special task force or, as they demagogically call themselves, "the corps of fighters for freedom". In this report from "Fort Bragg", the New York Times Correspondent Leviero writes that a casual visitor would be surprised to hear non commissioned officers give orders in Polish, Czech, Russian, German and other languages... One of these units which had undergone training in "Fort Bragg", the tenth special task force has already arrived in Western Germany. It is also generally known that American espionage and subversive organisations are headed by prominent U.S. representatives, who could hardly be supposed not to be known to Mr. White.

According to a report by Reuter, Mr. White also maintained that the U.S.A. did not use Austria as a base from which to support the disturbances in Hungary. His assertion is contradicted among other things also by the statement of L. Pansky, former head of the A.F.C.R. (an organisation for the care of Czech refugees), Vienna, who returned to Czechoslovakia in August this year and handed to the Czechoslovak News Agency a statement which said in part: "There are several subversive organisations in Austria which are supported by Americans. One of them is, for instance, the U.S.E.P. organisation (U.S. relief programme for refugees) ... One of the chief American spies at the American Embassy is attache A. Smith, who is employed at the U.S. Embassy, Vienna 9, Boltzmanngasse 16". L. Pansky once met him personally. Pansky also confirmed that the U.S.E.P. subversive organisation "has its branches, which are directed by American consulates, in other cities of Austria."

Could the keeping of these centres be considered as "respecting the neutrality of Austria"? Certainly not. In spite of that Mr. White claims that the U.S. respect Austrian neutrality. As a spokesman for the State Department he should know the meaning of international legal terminology.

In addition to the above mentioned facts the inventions of Mr. White are also denied by some eloquent facts based directly on recent events in Hungary. For instance, Cardinal Mindszenty, leader of Catholic

reaction, fled to the American Embassy in Budapest after the defeat of the counter-revolution. The exponent of Hungarian reactionary emigres, Ferenc Nagy, suddenly appeared in Austria and later even in the Hungarian town of Gyor, and after having got into trouble, fled to the U.S.A. Various suspicious elements from American camps in Western Germany were transported to Hungary through Austria. If Mr. White would deny even their existence, he could receive their exact addresses. He is, however, likely to know, and that, probably very well, not only where they are situated, but also how many of them are in Western Germany.

One could hardly presume that such a highly situated personality as is the spokesman of the State Department, Mr. White, would not know about these facts. Perhaps his memory "failed" again. One can no more deceive the world with evasions and no excuses can deny the role played by the imperialists in the preparations and course of the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in Hungary.

RADIO ADDRESS BY MR. ANTONIN ZAPOTOCKY
- PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.
PRAGUE 3/11/1956.

"Dear Friends and Comrades:

"I speak to you on behalf of our Communist Party and on behalf of the Government of the National Front in Czechoslovakia.

"At the present moment events of far-reaching importance and extent are developing around us, in the immediate vicinity of our borders and far beyond them. It is necessary that we take a clear stand on them.

"In neighbouring Hungary counter-revolution has been raging in the past few days which has unleashed a fascist white terror against the working people. Its hands are stained by the blood of thousands of murdered workers and ordinary people from all walks of life.

"Hungarian reaction, hand in hand with the Western imperialists, has begun to carry out a long prepared plan directed not only against the people's power in Hungary, but in its consequences against all of the Socialist countries, against world peace.

"Reactionary elements, war criminals, big estate owners, fascists and other emigres from the West who fled before the Soviet Army in 1945 or later from the wrath of the people, are concentrating in Hungary. Fascist Horthy officers are spreading around in the army. Big landlords

/and capitalist

and capitalist exploiters whose power was crushed by the working class and the working people years ago are coming out into the light.

"Old corrupt political parties are being renewed which are to divide the people into hostile groups. They are fighting over ministerial seats and anyone who should seek to defend the interests of the working people and Socialism is being removed from his position. Even the semi-official French bourgeois newspaper "Le Monde" writes about the present events in Hungary as being similar to the Horthy white terror after the defeat of the Hungarian Commune in 1919. This is the picture of the country today which had lived a life of peaceful constructive work several days ago.

"The Hungarian working people have been building their people's democratic state since the liberation by the Soviet Army twelve years ago. In the course of this period they achieved many successes which had changed from its foundations the life of the Hungarian worker, farmer and intelligentsia who had once been trodden upon by Horthy fascism.

"Besides the successes, there were many shortcomings, faults and errors in People's Hungary. It is understandable that in the ranks of the workers and youth there prevailed the will to perfect the socialist State, deepen socialist democracy, remove all mistakes which made difficult the life of the working people and impeded their work.

"This endeavour, however, was not grasped nor correctly directed. Instead the creative criticism, revealing shortcomings and uniting all honest people to help rectify this, an irresponsible discussion was launched in Hungary, shaking the foundations of the construction of Socialism and developing into a fractional struggle which undermined the unity of the Hungarian Working People's Party and paralysed its activities.

"Instead of earnest efforts to put the political and economic life of the State in order by peaceful means, increased responsibility and collective work, demands began to be demagogically put forth by various groups and confusion irresponsibly evoked which impeded real work. This helped to disorientate and deceive a large section of the working masses.

"This gave the class enemy, linked with foreign imperialist circles, the opportunity to realise their treacherous plans against the people's system and Socialism. This is how absolute anarchy, disorder, street demonstrations and inconsiderate destruction of economic values was brought about. This led to the disturbance of peace and tranquility and to bloodshed.

"These are the results of the Hungarian events today. All of the revolutionary achievements of the working class and the Hungarian people for which the pioneers of Socialism, risking their freedom, existence and lives, fought for decades, are now at stake. The statement made by Imre Nagy, whose Government had not been confirmed by the Parliament, on

/the withdrawal

the withdrawal of Hungary from the union of socialist States, united on the basis of the Warsaw Treaty, and seeking pacts with the capitalist countries again clearly confirms this.

"We firmly believe that the Hungarian working class and the Hungarian people will not surrender their socialist achievements. We believe that the workers will not return the factories to the factory owners nor the farmers the land to the landlords. He who has lived in freedom for even a month will not place capitalist fetters on his hands voluntarily. The Hungarian people in the end will also not allow themselves to be enslaved.

"In these efforts we shall all stand on the side of the Hungarian working class and the working people. We stood on their side when they were building their socialist State and also during the days when at many places they heroically defended it in the bloody clash against bourgeois reaction.

"The wave of indignation which the havoc made by the Hungarian counter-revolution has evoked among our people, is fully justified. They well know that the world reactionary forces are not interested in Hungary alone, but in the destruction of all the people's democratic States and their unity."

The President went on to say that the capitalist and reactionary foreign newspapers of all possible shades were openly expressing their disappointment over the fact that all was quiet in Czechoslovakia, that no such incidents were appearing as in Hungary and that the political and economic situation in Czechoslovakia was firmly consolidated. They are, however, expressing the hope that the peace will also be disturbed here. In order that this may be brought about, the reactionary enemies are above all attempting to harm the Czechoslovak national economy.

In conclusion he said: "We are aware of the fact that precisely in the present period when the enemies of peace are attempting to drive a wedge between the socialist countries, it is our sacred duty to strengthen the friendship and alliance with the great Soviet Union and the socialist countries in the spirit of the declaration issued by the Government of the Soviet Union on the development and further strengthening of the friendship among the States of the socialist system."

This information bulletin has been issued by the South African Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, P.O. Box 2920, Johannesburg, in response to the many requests which we have had from our members and the public generally.

Collection Number: AD1812

RECORDS RELATING TO THE 'TREASON TRIAL' (REGINA vs F. ADAMS AND OTHERS ON CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON, ETC.), 1956 1961

TREASON TRIAL, 1956 1961

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand

Location:- Johannesburg

©2012

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of the collection records and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document is part of a private collection deposited with Historical Papers at The University of the Witwatersrand.