

Kadar Pledges Free And Secret Elections

BUDAPEST, Nov. 15.—Premier Janos Kadar today promised "free and secret" elections to the Hungarian people and an end to deportations. But he said Russian troops would remain in Hungary until "order is restored." He added that the "time for neutrality has not yet come."

Kadar fired 12 Stalinists from top Party posts and agreed to a series of workers' demands in hopes of ending the general strike.

Among those ousted were Ernoe Geroc, who succeeded Matyas Rakosi as Party secretary, and former premier Hegedues.

Kadar declared he was ready to negotiate with Imre Nagy, ousted premier, for his participation in the Government whenever Nagy left the grounds of the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest.

The general strike continued today, but the threatened walkout of the gas and electric workers did not materialize.

Kadar also said uranium from the Hungarian mines henceforth would be sold to the Soviets at "world prices." There were unconfirmed reports that rebels blew up the big uranium mines near Pecs.

Kadar also made new overtures to the other sections of the populace.

FARM REFORMS

Budapest Radio announced the abolition of all laws compelling farmers to hand over agricultural products and meat to the state. The broadcast said also that the Government would buy apartments to house those who lost their homes in the fighting.

Kadar warned that the Communists should not be completely ousted from Parliament. "This would mean the destruction of Socialism," he asserted.

The broadcast said Kadar then explained why he had called in the Soviet armed forces.

"I was forced to do so since the popular forces were threatened to be crushed by the counter-revolutionaries," he was quoted as saying.

But, he added, it was "evident that true revolutionaries were marching together with the reactionaries."

Kadar declared that Budapest Party officials and their families were murdered by rebels. He also accused the leaders of newly formed anti-Communist parties of having "grabbed for cars, money and good positions."

He declared that a speech by Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, the Roman Catholic Primate of Hungary, broadcast by Radio Budapest Nov. 3, contained "nothing but heavy strikes against our socialist system." He said it became "obvious" after the Cardinal's broadcast that Nagy's cabinet would be ousted by reactionaries within a week.

The Central Workers Council representing all industrial plants in Budapest renewed its pledge today to continue the strike until its demands are met.

The Workers Council met first today in the steel and iron workers building. It broke up when men described as "Kadar agents" tried to introduce a resolution calling for a return to work.

When the meeting reconvened in the Street Car Administration Building, a strong force of Soviet tanks and infantry arrived. All persons in the building were held under guard until one of the workers' leaders called Kadar and protested.

WORKERS' MANIFESTO

According to reports from Hungarian workers in manifesto issued by "workers councils of Buda" have offered to begin work at once on

cleaning up the city and restoring supplies.

The manifesto outlined four conditions that must be met before all other work is resumed.

- Reorganization of the present Kadar government to suit the will of the people.

- Free elections where all parties declaring their readiness to support "socialist" achievements should participate.

- Release of former premier Imre Nagy, his colleagues, officers of the Hungarian Army and all insurgents.

- Immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Budapest, and negotiations for withdrawal of these troops from all of Hungary.

Meanwhile, Nep Zsabadsag, Budapest newspaper which began publication under the Kadar government, said a new police force has been created in Budapest which has already begun to preserve order in some districts of Budapest and will soon have jurisdiction over the entire city.

"The new police will gradually take over this duty from Soviet troops," the newspaper asserted, adding that "people who are ready to support the Socialist revolution" will make up its personnel. Soviet troops will be withdrawn as soon as the police force has taken over, Nep Zsabadsag declared.

PLANT AT STANDSTILL

In a dispatch to Neues Deutschland, East Germany's Communist party newspaper, correspondent George Stibi said workers at the huge Csepel Iron and Metal Works on the outskirts of Budapest had not resumed work. Stibi said a visit to the plant, which employs 30,000 workers, revealed that all fighting had ceased but production remained at a standstill.

According to Stibi, the majority of workers at the plant had not fought on either side during the rebellion, and therefore, he said, the field was left to "counter-revolutionaries."

Stibi also reported that workers councils, at an optical plant he visited, estimated that "at the utmost 40 youth from the optical works participated in the riots while nearly all the workers remained passive." The plant employs approximately 5,000 workers, Stibi said. Two thousand five hundred were at the plant during his visit Monday, "but work was not resumed," he wrote.

CABLE TO DAG

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 15.—The Hungarian Government of Janos Kadar told U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold today it would negotiate with him in Rome on admitting the U.N. chief to Hungary to supervise the world relief program.

Hammarskjold's office here received a cable from Istvan Sebes, acting foreign minister of Hungary, while the Secretary General was in Rome en route to Cairo to set up the U.N. emergency Middle East police force.

The message said:

"With reference to your letter of Nov. 13, 1956, and to the conversations between you and the Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, I have the honor to inform you that the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic would be glad to meet you in Rome at a time convenient to you and negotiate about the aid offer of the U.N. as well as to exchange views about the position

(Continued on Page 7)

Kadar

(Continued from Page 2)

taken by the Hungarian Government regarding resolutions of the United Nations."

Hungary had rejected as "not warranted" Hammarskjold's request to permit observers into Hungary to look into the action of Soviet troops there.

The Kadar Government left the door open, however, for the admission of U.N. personnel to supervise the U.N.'s relief program for the Hungarian people.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A 10-man Czechoslovak delegation headed by Premier Viliam Siroky left Prague today by plane for a "friendship visit" in Budapest, the Prague Radio announced today.

AID FROM USSR

MOSCOW, Nov. 15.—Responding to the appeal of the government of Janos Kadar for help from the "brother socialist countries" to restore normal life in Hungary, Soviet Premier Nicolai Bulganin has informed Kadar that the Soviet government is sending the following items:

Fifty thousands tons of flour and grain; 3,000 tons of meat; 2,000 tons of butter; three million cans of concentrated milk; 5,000 tons of sugar; 10,000 tons of cement; 10,000 cubic meter of sawmill products; 5,000 cubic meter of other structural lumber; 300,000 cubic meters window glass; 4,000 tons of non-ferrous and rolled metals. Also promised are substantial medical requirements.

Bulganin also informed Kadar that the Soviet government has directed its ministry of trade to make available raw materials, fuel and other goods committed to Hungary in the 1956 agreements and those that may be negotiated for the first quarter of 1957, to speed reconstruction.
