

Hungary

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garian people's standard of living.

"I am calling on all Hungarians, men, women, workers, farmers, the youth and the intellectuals: be firm against these provocateurs. Keep order. We must join forces to avoid any further bloodshed.

"We cannot permit our sacred national program to be soiled by blood. The Government is ready for the task of peaceful construction."

His speech was followed by the Hungarian national anthem and the French national hymn—the Marseillaise.

After Nagy's speech, Budapest Radio broadcast a dramatic appeal from the Communist Hungarian Women's Association asking for an end to bloodshed.

"Women workers, comrades, blood is being spread over the streets of Budapest since last night," this appeal said. "Counter-revolutionary forces have raised their fists against the people's democracy."

Budapest Radio said groups of counter revolutionaries had surrendered. Fighting apparently still raged. Broadcasts said "civilians, soldiers and security police" were killed in the shooting.

Zoltan Tildy, who had resigned as president of Hungary in 1948 when his son-in-law was found guilty of treason, also spoke over Radio Budapest. The 57-year-old former Shareholder Party leader declared:

"Although I have no official position, I feel it my duty to talk to the Hungarian people to re-establish peace and order.

"I know there are many burning questions awaiting solution. These questions must be solved. However, to achieve that we must restore for our Government without hesitation order, discipline and inner peace. That's our first and most important duty. Return to your homes."

The Budapest Radio said a "strong group of armed counter-revolutionaries surrendered at the corner of Szondy and Voeroesmarty Streets" in downtown Budapest. The radio said "order has been restored" in the Czepal Iron and Steel Workers, the biggest in the country, with counter-revolutionaries there having surrendered.

It said that the situation at the Budapest "Red Star," "Lang" and "Ganz" iron and shipping plants were "quiet." The broadcast added that workers had "formed armed factory militia units" to defend the plants.

Then came this announcement: "The counter-revolutionaries at the Budapest Rada Utca Metal Pipe plant have hoisted the white flag of surrender."

"Workers militia," it said, were "voluntarily" protecting the Ikarus car factory, the BP Metal Appliances plant and the Klement Gottwald electricity station "and other places."

But the radio said "serious difficulties" already were developing in supplying food. It said rebels stormed the Budapest slaughter house and "robbed it empty."

An announcer at the radio station defended the presence of Soviet troops in Hungary.

"You should cordially welcome the Russian soldiers as friends and allies," he told the people.

"We are calling on all Communists and Party activities to aid our Party and Government in these serious hours," the broadcast said.

It relayed an appeal by the Trades Union Congress calling on the TUC's 2,000,000 organized members to fight for Party and Government since, it said, the armed forces of the nation "now are on the defensive."

Several clinics and hospitals were attacked by rioters Budapest Radio said.

Travelers who reached the Austro-Hungarian border by auto from Budapest said Soviet forces had completely surrounded the capital with armored units.

The Budapest Radio said rioters were attacking the Robert

15 H-Bomb Blasts By U. S. Disclosed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The U. S. has exploded some 15 H-bombs, it was disclosed in official documents released by President Eisenhower yesterday.

The U. S. has staged in all 13 test series, according to the documents. About 20 percent of the explosions have been of "high-yield thermonuclear (H-bomb) designs and 80 percent of fission (A-bomb) devices."

The government had not disclosed the actual number of test shots in its test programs to date. But a tabulation indicates it was about 75. That means 15 H-bomb tests and 60 A-bomb.

The documents reported only seven Soviet "test series." Recent U. S. test programs have included as many as 14 individual shots. Assuming only half that many per series for the Russians, the Soviet test total would be 49.

ILA

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group did not discuss the Bridges plan for a sympathy strike. He said the committee also did not discuss a telegram sent the shippers by Anthony Anastasia, ILA vice-president from Brooklyn, declaring the ILA was not negotiating for Brooklyn.

Anastasia and men representing locals controlled by him did not attend the Hotel Martinique meeting. Delegates from other Brooklyn locals were present. Also present were ILA leaders from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and other East Coast and Gulf ports.

Thomas Gleason, ILA general organizer, attended the meeting after being questioned by Alfred J. Scotti, Brooklyn's chief assistant district attorney, concerning Anastasia's alleged threat to Gleason to "stay out of Brooklyn or you don't come back alive."

Gleason who said earlier he heard the warning to "stay out of Brooklyn," but not the "or you don't come back alive," declined to discuss his meeting with Scotti.

Scotti said he was conducting an investigation to determine if coercion or a misdemeanor was committed in the exchange between Anastasia and Gleason.

Gomulka

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ed him Soviet troops would not intervene.

Both he and Cyrankiewicz, who addressed the Sejm (Parliament), said Polish leaders have exclusive control of Poland.

They said Khrushchev had assured them Soviet troops would return to the bases specified in the Warsaw Pact in two days.

But Gomulka added that the Russians would remain on Polish soil "for as long as the new Wehrmacht is being armed, as long as militarists are to the fore in Western Germany."

Gomulka said Poland is linked "by unbreakable bonds" to the countries of the Soviet Union and the Socialist bloc.

The visit here last week of Khrushchev and other top-ranking Russians "afforded them a better idea of the situation in Poland," he said.

"Comrade Khrushchev," he added, "gave assurance that he saw no reason why Polish-Soviet relations should not develop on the principles established by the eighth plenum of the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party central committee."

The mass meeting which Gomulka addressed in a square in front

Kraolyi army barracks in the 13th district of Budapest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—President Eisenhower conferred with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles for one hour today on the Hungarian and Polish crisis.