

(4) - (4) *CHRG 40057*
 CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN HUNGARY

November 3 -- PART THREE (1300-1700 hours)

1200 We call to the attention of our listeners that today at 1300 hours Cardinal Dr. János MISKOLCZY, Archbishop of EGYHÁZOK, PÉCSÉNYI-SZÉKESÉHÁZ, will make a radio-address to the nation and the people of the world.

(Radio Free EGGSTON)

1215 The Revolutionary Council of the General Management of the Hungarian State Railways appeals to those railway-workers who did not go back to work to resume work without delay to re-start the train services in the interest of safeguarding the achievements of the revolution and peaceful life.

(Radio Free EGGSTON)

Account on the ER session

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(Radio Free EGGSTON)

1245 Press Review

"Igazság" writes: The Revolutionary Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported this morning: PETER KOCSEK is in EQUALITY SOVIET CIVILIAN KOMMUNISZTUS. The former administration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs collaborated in the re-arming of KOMMUNISZTUS to the Hungarian KOCSEK. Furthermore, the Council reported that it demanded the immediate repatriation of Peter KOCSEK's assignment through the Hungarian Telegraphic Agency and the Hungarian Radio on October 10 1956, prior to the proclamation of Imre NAGY. Since then, the Revolutionary Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs prepared a proposal on the immediate replacement of the NAGY-STALINIST groups. Measures had already been taken to recall some of the legation staff.

"Magyar Világ" demands the re-examination of the taxation of independent artisans and small retailers.

1255 The National Committee of the Academy called its members for a sitting to discuss provisional administration. The sitting started at 1300 hours with the opening speech of administrator János KOCSEK.

(Radio Free EGGSTON)

1300 Excerpt from a message sent by the Revolutionary Army Committee to Hungarian workers: "Our army has to be reinforced. Give us coal, oil, iron and steel. Strengthen our fight for our independence and centrality by resuming production without delay. Return to your places of work in the mines, factories and workshops."

(Radio Free EGGSTON)

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1385 The formation of the new government announced.

(Radio Free KOMMUTE)

1400 Appeal of the Free Radio of the National Committee of BUDAPESTELE to all Hungarian Broadcasting stations:

We received information proving that propaganda supplied to the Soviet radio and Soviet troops talks of fascist messages to Hungary. As it is feared that many Soviet soldiers will believe these slanders, we urge every free Hungarian radio station to start regular broadcasts in Russian and Hungarian language, to counteract these false rumors.

(Free Radio of the National Committee of BUDAPESTELE)

(Ed. note; BUDAPESTELE, formerly STALINISTIKOS) *D.30*

1414 The Hungarian Delegates will soon appear before UN to inform world opinion and world organizations on the present situation and on European conditions developed in consequence of the Hungarian revolution.

The Hungarian revolution was not aimed against the Soviet Union as a state, but its primary aim was to achieve the withdrawal of the Soviet troops. This had to be made clear by all means. At the same time, Hungarian youth, the children of workers, peasants and intellectuals, did not shed their blood in this revolution to open the gates to fascism. Hungarian public opinion will protect resolutely and readily the regained democratic achievements, against every kind of irresponsible incitement.

(Radio Free KOMMUTE and Radio Free PETOFI-
-STON)

1420 In the opinion of the Workers' Council of GYERMEK, work has to be resumed again with full speed. In GYERMEK all the plants are working already with the sole exception of one open-hearth furnace which has not enough raw materials. The workers of GYERMEK want to continue the strike.

(Radio Free KOMMUTE and Radio Free PETOFI-
-GYERMEK)

1430 The Delegates of the Ministry of Food and the representatives of several food industries held a meeting at which they discussed the questions related to the food supply of BUDAPEST. They came to the conclusion that in basic foodstuffs the supply is adequate. The supply of meat is also sufficient and the milk supply nearly reaches the normal level.

(Radio Free KOMMUTE and Radio Free PETOFI, GYOM)

1435 The National Council warns the national councils of the counties that dubious groups travel around the country. They pretend to act in the name of and on behalf of various revolutionary institutions. These groups create confusion and endanger the achievements of the revolution. Therefore, they should be arrested.

(Radio Free EOSEUTH and Radio Free PETOFI, OTOR)

1440 Resolution of the police force: On November 3 the Revolutionary Police Committee unanimously elected Major General Bela KIRALY as its commander-in-chief and police-colonel Sander KOPACSIAS his deputy. It stands for the independence and neutrality of our country. It will resist every attack aimed at our independence and neutrality by armed forces. Until free and democratic elections can be held, we will do our best to support the government and fight against every attempt which aims at creating confusion. The strikes are against the interest of the country, therefore we suggest that they should be discontinued and productive work started. The police force has to keep its arms to be in readiness for any eventual aggression and to be able to fight against the aggressor. Starting from today, only members of the armed forces, police or of the militia can carry weapons.

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(Radio Free EOSEUTH and Radio Free PETOFI, OTOR)

1450 The mixed commission of the Hungarian and Soviet High Commands met at noon. Both parties explained their attitude concerning the technical questions related to the withdrawal of Soviet forces.

(Radio Free EOSEUTH)

1461 Irene SAGY, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, on November 3 received the Austrian Minister to BUDAPEST, who handed him the following note: "I have been authorized by my government to deny most categorically those allegations which say that the Austrian Government is assisting armed or unarmed Hungarian émigrés to infiltrate into Hungarian territory.

(Radio Free EOSEUTH)

1470 The Delegation of the Trans-Danubian National Council called on the National Government. The head of the delegation is the writer Lajos SZABAD. They asked the nation to unite and resume work. According to information received from the Ministry of Fuel and Power, the work resumed on Saturday will probably yield 23 to 25,000 tons of coal.

The miners in County BORSOD have resumed work, too. According to estimates, 70 per cent of the miners are working, but only 30 per cent on production.

(Radio Free EOSEUTH)

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1700 The Hungarian Red Cross informs those who are in need that the distribution of foreign aid, which arrived in our country, is in progress through the local Revolutionary Committees.

Dr. Lajos GYIMAI, bishop, head of the Lutheran Church in Hungary, asks the pastors to appeal to their parishioners during their Sunday services to resume work in every line.

The Association of the Hungarian Freedom-fighters, which was unlawfully banned in 1935, has resumed its activities now that the national revolution is victorious.

(Radio Free EUROPE)

— End of Part Three —

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