

NEW PLEA BY NAGY

Premier Asks That U.N. Defend Neutrality of Hungary

By JOHN MacCORMAC
Special to The New York Times.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Saturday, Nov. 3—The Hungarian Government made three oral protests yesterday to the Soviet Ambassador in Budapest, complaining that Russian reinforcements were still pouring across the frontier.

[Soviet tanks sealed the main crossings of the Austrian-Hungarian border Friday. This was regarded as a preliminary to dealing sternly with the insurgents.]

Premier Imre Nagy also sent a new appeal to the Secretary General of the United Nations to guarantee Hungary's neutrality and to bring her case before the General Assembly.

Similarly Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, primate of Hungary, appealed to the West for political support of the revolutionaries and relief for the needy.

Soviet Forces Approaching

Early today, forces at the command of the Revolutionary Council of the Hungarian Army occupied the Foreign Ministry. Other Army units cordoned off the Parliament Building and took up posts on and near all bridges spanning the Danube.

These measures were prompted by information that Soviet forces were approaching the capital.

In his plea to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Premier Nagy said that Hungary's first demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops had been received favorably by Moscow. In spite of this, he went on, fresh Soviet troops were brought in to Hungary on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Hungarian Government then denounced the Warsaw Pact, proclaimed Hungary a neutral state and demanded the withdrawal of all Soviet troops. Budapest also proposed the appointment of two joint Hungarian-Soviet committees, one political and one military, to discuss the terms and set the timetable for this withdrawal.

The Premier said that he had protested against any further influx of Soviet soldiers, pointing out to the United Nations that new Soviet units had entered

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Associated Press Radiophoto

HUNGARIAN PREMIER Imre Nagy, Communist who took office during national anti-Soviet uprising, addressing nation by radio. Date when photograph was taken was not given.

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Hungary despite her denunciation of the Warsaw Pact.

It is in the light of this treaty that the Russians have justified the stationing of their forces on Hungarian soil.

Information obtained from the Revolutionary Committee of the Hungarian Army by The New York Times indicates that Soviet forces have occupied every airfield and important railroad junction in Hungary and that they have established road blocks on every main highway.

Military experts estimate that the total Soviet strength here is now roughly four times as great as at the beginning of the revolution. These forces amount to more than eight divisions, of which seven are armored. Budapest has been surrounded since Thursday but so far Soviet tanks have not entered the city.

No Resistance Offered

The Hungarian Army has not offered resistance at any point. This is not because it is unwilling to fight but because if there is to be a war the Hungarians want the Russians to take responsibility for starting it. Neither have the Russians fired a shot so far. They have not bombed any Hungarian airfields as had been erroneously reported earlier. All the fighting that has taken place to date has been in Budapest between revolutionists and members of the A.V.H., the Hungarian political police.

The day's political developments in Budapest include the radio announcement that Premier Nagy will reform his Cabinet by withdrawing from it all members who had compromised themselves by collaboration with the Soviet. A second was the arrest of Gyula Alapi, the state prosecutor in the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty.

Whether Russians will ever be willing to leave Hungary was the topic of wide speculation here. One possible motive, it is believed, may be the repugnance that has been shown by members of many Soviet units toward their assigned task of suppressing the revolution.

This correspondent has already related how one Russian officer in the Moritz Zsigmond Square in Buda tried to justify the presence of Soviet tanks to a crowd of students with the statement, "But we have been told you are fascists here." He also recorded the statement of some bewildered Russian soldiers to Russian-speaking Hungarians that "we were told that American troops went to Budapest and have been surprised not to see any."

The Russian-speaking correspondent of The Times of London heard a Soviet lieutenant tell some citizens of Budapest Thursday: "Rakosi never told us you did not want us in Hungary. We don't like what we are doing but what can we do? We are soldiers and we must obey orders."

Russians Show Friendliness

But the most sensational report of all came from Keskemet. There, it is said, elements of two Soviet divisions stacked their arms outside the town, entered it and told inhabitants: "We don't want to hurt anybody. We would like some food, but we have money to pay for it."

The Soviet official with the troops is reported to have told some members of the town's Revolutionary Committee that the reason Russian reinforcements had been brought into Hungary was to prevent widespread mutiny among their own troops already there. Some confirmation of these reports came in Cardinal Mindszenty's statement at his press conference that "very many Russian soldiers rose up against the regime."

At another press conference a spokesman for the Revolutionary Council of the Hungarian Army said, "West of the Danube Russian units have not really remained neutral but in many cases helped it [the revolution]." It is a matter of history that more than 1,000,000 Soviet army soldiers revolted against communism in World War II. Undoubtedly thousands more would have defected had it not been for the brutality of the Nazis in Russia.

Gen. Kiraly Interviewed

This correspondent interviewed a man who has played a leading role in the revolution and of whom more is likely to be heard in post-revolutionary Hungary. He is Gen. Bela Kiraly, commandant of Budapest. That is his present title but a week ago he was commander of the whole revolutionary movement in Budapest.

Only four days ago he stepped out of the ruins of Kilian barracks in Budapest's Ulloi Ut after leading its 2,000 gallant defenders in their six-day fight against Soviet tanks and artillery.

The general has had no lack of ups and downs in his forty-four years. He was general under several Communist Governments until he was arrested in 1951 as a conspirator against Matyos Rakosi, then Premier. For four years he remained under sentence of death. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. In August he was released and immediately resumed his conspiratorial activities.

Now he is in charge restoring order in Budapest while keeping an eye on the Russians. In the Kilian barracks are still stacked the arms used by its defenders and it remains a fortified center of the revolution. But General Kiraly, a spare, handsome man, who says he learned English in prison, would rather discuss post-revolutionary problems.

"There are 15,000 armed university students in Budapest," he said. "It has been quite a task to organize the little bands that have been fighting all over the city. We have created from them a third force of militia."

The general regretted the lynching of members of the Hungarian political police during the last two days. He said his orders were to turn every

Hungarian Rebels Find a Member of the Secret Police in Budapest



Associated Press Radlphoto

BUDAPEST STREET SCENE: Hungarian insurgents with a secret policeman, in white, who was captured on Thursday



The New York Times

Nov. 3, 1956

Armed detachments were said to be moving across Poland (1) toward East Germany, while Hungary (2) protested against an influx of additional Russian troops. Rumania (3) endorsed the Soviet actions against the Hungarians. The Government of Bulgaria (4) took strong security precautions against what it said were "enemy encroachments."



The New York Times

Nov. 3, 1956

Soviet forces blocked the Hungarian-Austrian border (1), sent patrols to Kaposvar (2), took up positions close to Gyongyos (3), moved tanks west from Szolnok (4) and poured into the area near Nyiregyhaza and Kisvarda (5).

man over to the courts. He declared there would be no white terror in Hungary such as Hungarian Communists have said they fear. In this connection he deprecated recent broadcasts by Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America. He said they had been inciting Hungarians to further revolt and to strike, whereas what the revolution now needed was to have the workers return to their jobs.