

CPYRGHT

Washington Post
SEP 11 1957

report before a packed Assembly Hall.

He attacked the Soviet version of events in Hungary of last October as "the truth upside down." He denied Soviet contentions that the troops were called in by Hungarian authorities to restore order.

Lodge listed eight counts on which he said Kadar's Soviet-supported regime broke its promises to the Hungarian people. These included failure to obtain withdrawal of Soviet troops, abandonment of promises not to conduct reprisals against freedom fighters, and failure to establish a multi-party political system.

Lodge asserted that the Kadar regime reneged on promises to hold free elections, uphold the right to strike, put an end to Soviet plunder of Hungarian resources, and respect freedom of religion and the press.

He said the United States had a list of 1768 individuals singled out for punitive action by the Kadar regime, with 53 death sentences passed and 23 executions carried out.

N.Y.H.T.
SEP 11 1957

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cial information available in Hungary today. The list is doubtless incomplete but it is the best we have been able to get.

It shows twenty-three executions.

It shows fifty-one death sentences.

It shows twenty-nine sentences of life imprisonment, fifteen of them commuted from sentences of death. . . . This list, of course, does not include any individuals against whom proceedings have been taken but not reported in the newspapers.

Promise Number Three: A Multi-Party System. . . .

This promise too was broken.

N. Y. Times
SEP 11 1957

News Reports Are Cited

We have a news report that all 300 workers in a factory in Miskolc, one of the strongholds of the revolution, were sent to Russia for a "study visit" and have not been heard from since. We have reports of new networks of informers being created in factories and villages by blackmail threats against people who took part in the uprising.

In further proof of the breaking of this promise, the United States delegation has submitted, for circulation as a General Assembly document, a list of 1,768 individuals, each identified by name, against whom the Hungarian authorities have taken punitive action between November, 1956, and August, 1957, for alleged anti-regime activities during and after the October revolution.

This list is drawn entirely from Hungarian Communist sources, namely Hungarian newspapers and Hungarian Communist radio broadcasts during the period in question. This is the nearest thing to official information available in Hungary today. The list is doubtless incomplete, but it is the best we have been able to get.

It shows twenty-three executions. It shows fifty-one death sentences. It shows twenty-nine sentences of life imprisonment, fifteen of them commuted from sentences of death.

Persecution Discussed

Because of the breaking of this promise, Mr. President, not only these 1,768 people have been hurt, together with all others persecuted whose names have not been published. The entire Hungarian people are hurt when the courts are used in this way to make examples and thus to frighten the people into obedience.

This list, of course, does not include any individuals against whom proceedings have been taken but not reported in the newspapers. We have no way of knowing accurately how many of these there may be, although some reports indicate the number is in the tens of thousands. Nor does it include the 180,000 Hungarians who fled to other countries rather than risk the vengeance of the Soviet puppet regime.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1957.

Excerpts From Speeches at U. N. on Hungarian Situation

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 10—Following are excerpts from speeches in the General Assembly today on Hungary:

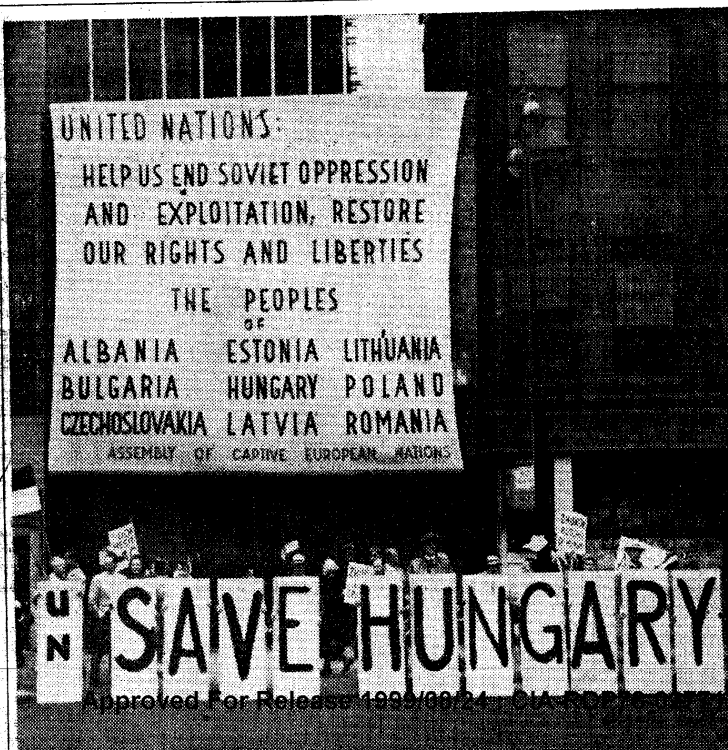
Keith C. O. Shann,
Australia

The report which it is my duty to present to the Assembly has long since been circulated to the members of the United Nations.

The committee has, as instructed by the Assembly, directed its attention to the situation created by the intervention of the armed forces of the U. S. S. R. on 24th October last. That they did intervene is, of course, questioned by no one. We have made it clear that the main concern of our report is in no way the internal affairs of the Hungarian people.

The committee was composed of members drawn from countries in each of the continents of the world. Imputations which have been made that the committee took instructions from any source whatsoever are an insult to men who approached their task with an attitude sincerely judicial and fair-minded.

When the committee first met, no consensus of opinion existed between us as to the nature of the events which we were called upon to survey. Each member of the committee had complete lib-



erty to discuss death sentences. It shows twenty-nine sentences of life imprisonment, fifteen of them commuted from sentences of death.

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Because of the breaking of this promise, Mr. President, not only these 1,768 people have been hurt, together with all others persecuted whose names have not been published. The entire Hungarian people are hurt when the courts are used in this way to make examples and thus to frighten the people into obedience.

This list, of course, does not include any individuals against who proceedings have been taken, but not reported in the newspapers. We have no way of knowing accurately how many of these there may be, although some reports indicate the number is in the tens of thousands. Nor does it include the 190,000 Hungarians who fled to other countries rather than risk the vengeance of the Soviet puppet regime.

Judged by the standards it set for itself, the Soviet puppet regime has grievously wronged the Hungarian people.

That regime, is of course, an agent of Moscow's will. The wrongs it has done flow from the original wrong done to Hungary's liberty and independence by armed force. I think there is great doubt

the former privileged classes, of feudal circles, aristocrats and nobility who had lost their privileges and the Horthyite Fascist elements that had been driven from power.

Taking account of the fact that the insurrection had been instigated by Western imperialist circles and that it constituted a serious threat to peace, the Hungarian Government, as one of the signatories of the Warsaw Pact, asked the Government of the Soviet Union to place at its disposal its troops stationed in Hungary under that pact.

With the support of the Soviet Union troops, the Hungarian armed forces liquidated the counter-revolution and restored legal order in the country. The liquidation of the Hungarian counter-revolution is a domestic matter within the jurisdiction of Hungary.

The Hungarian Government rightly considers that the procedures of the Special Committee are unworthy of the United Nations.

The Hungarian Government considers it necessary: That the General Assembly should condemn the report of the Special Committee as intervention in the domestic affairs of Hungary, as slander and as incitement to war, and that the General Assembly should condemn the imperialist forces which for years have been carrying out subversive activities against the institutions of the Hungarian

DILLIES SEERS GAIN

The report shows that the Hungarian revolution was not a spontaneous event, but a carefully planned operation. The revolution was led by a group of officers and intellectuals who had been working for years to overthrow the communist regime. The revolution was successful in toppling the communist government and establishing a new government. The new government is a coalition of various groups, including former members of the communist party, former members of the resistance, and former members of the military. The new government is committed to a policy of non-alignment and to the restoration of democracy and human rights. The revolution has been hailed as a triumph for the people of Hungary and as a major step towards the end of communist rule in Eastern Europe.

The revolution was a complex event, and its success was due to a combination of factors. One of the most important factors was the leadership of the revolutionaries, who were able to organize and coordinate the various groups that were involved in the revolution. Another important factor was the support of the people, who were disillusioned with the communist regime and were ready to support a change. The revolution was also helped by the fact that the communist government was weakened by internal divisions and by the actions of the Soviet Union, which was unable to intervene effectively. The revolution was a major event in the history of Hungary, and it has had a profound impact on the country and on the region.

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