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NEW HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT FORMED

Budapest: The Hungarian telegraph Agency reports that today at 18:30 the new Hungarian Government was sworn in. The Government is headed by the present War Minister, Lajos Dinnyes. Other members of the Government are:

Assistant presidents of the government	Magya Srekosy and Arpad Patasio,
Minister without portfolio	Stefan Dobi,
Minister of interior	Laco Rait,
Minister of finance	Miklos Marady,
Minister of industry	Antal Ban,
Minister of trade	Sandor Rency,
Minister of communications	Erno Gere,
Minister of agriculture	Karel Paranyos,
Minister of education	Guyla Atutay,
Minister of justice	Stefan ...
Minister of social welfare	Erik Polnag,
Minister of supply	Janos Erzs,
Minister of reconstruction	Peter Veros,
Minister of information	Erno Mihalec,

The minister of information will temporarily perform also the function of minister of foreign affairs

(Radio Belgrade in Serbo-Croat, Jun. 1, 00:15)

* * *

Budapest: The paper SZABAD NEP, organ of the Communist Party of Hungary, commenting on the resignation of the President of the Hungarian Government, Ferencz Nagy writes that from the fact that Ferencz Nagy handed in his resignation through the Hungarian Embassy in Bern it can be concluded that he does not want to return home and that he does not want to answer before Hungarian forums to the great accusations in connection with the conspiracy against the Republic. . . By refusing to avail himself of legal possibilities to defend himself, he, more or less, admits the justifiability of the accusation, the paper stresses.

(Radio Belgrade in Serbo-Croat, June 1, 00:15)

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Budapest: Commenting on the situation in Hungary, Agence France Presse correspondent stresses that it is a unique case in parliamentary procedure that the president of a country hands in his resignation while on travel, despite the call of the Ministers' council to return home . . .

(Radio Belgrade in Serbo-Croat, May 31, 03:00)

ZAGREB TRIAL CONTINUES

(a resume)

Slavko Kvaternik, the chief defendant in the trial of the state against a group of Pavelic's henchmen, at present in course in Zagreb, has been interrogated for the past two days.

Kvaternik has admitted during the examination to various charges brought against him, such as having sent 800 Croatian soldiers to Russian Front, turned country to Italo-German exploitation and generally having worked for Germany's victory. In addition, Kvaternik has charged Maccek, president of the Croatian Peasant Party now living in France, of strong collaboration with Mussolini and Hitler. Actually, most of Kvaternik's interrogation revolved around Maccek's activity during the war, and a tendency, both on part of the defendant and prosecutor, to prove that Maccek was the chief collaborator with the Axis.

(Radio Belgrade in Serbo-Croat, May 30 & 31)

HIGH YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS HONOR AMERICANS FALLEN
IN WARS AT MEMORIAL DAY CELEBRATION IN BELGRADE

Belgrade: The Memorial Day was today observed in Belgrade. At a ceremony at the American Military Cemetery high Yugoslav Government officials were on hand to pay homage to American soldiers killed in wars. Foreign Minister of FPR Yugoslavia Stanoje Simic, his assistant Alos Bobler, representatives of the diplomatic corps in Belgrade and military attaches, commander of Belgrade Gen. Maj. national hero Mилоje Mилоjevic, president of the Committee for Culture Vladislav Ribnikar, and representatives of the Ministry of National Defence, were present at the ceremonies. After the American charge d'affaires Mr. John Cabot and the military attaché ... inspected the guard of honor and laid the wreaths. In a speech delivered at this occasion, Mr. Cabot stressed the sacrifices of the American people in past wars.

(Radio Belgrade in Serbo-Croat, May 30, 23:00)

LORE DPs TO BE TRANSFERRED TO BELGIUM

Vienna: Tanjug's correspondent reports that about twenty thousand displaced persons from the American occupied zone in Austria and Germany will be transferred to Belgium to work in mines. It has been officially announced that the military administration of the British occupied zone of Germany has reached agreement according to which additional 15,000 so-called displaced persons will be transferred from this zone to work in Belgium. Here is a question mainly of displaced persons from Poland and the Baltic countries.

(Radio Belgrade in Serbo-Croat, June 1, 00:15)

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FASCIST HLINKA FOLLOWERS INFILTRATE INTO SLOVAKIA'S
STATE ADMINISTRATION

Prague: Tanjug's correspondent reports that the followers of the fascist Hlinka party in Slovakia are becoming of recent ever more active. A number of persons who distributed anti-state leaflets have been arrested. Some of these leaflets were found on the graves of executed Slovak war criminals, Tuka and Kubala. In a speech made at the district conference of the Social Democratic Party in Havlickov Brod, the vice-president of the Government, Dr. Fierlinger, pointed to the danger from these anti-national elements. He demanded the taking of stiff measures against all enemies of the Republic and followers of the Hlinka movement who, he said, infiltrated in the state administration in Slovakia.

(Radio Belgrade in Serbo-Croat, June 1, 00:15)

U.S. DISAGREES WITH BRITISH PROPOSAL ON ITALIAN
COLONIES

Washington: The U.S. Department of State, according to Reuter, announced that the U.S. Government is against the British proposal which calls for special discussion by the foreign ministers' assistants of the Big Four, at their meeting in London on June 6th, of the settlement of former Italian colonies. The communique stresses that the U.S.A. consider that the assistant foreign ministers should not discuss the actual future of the Italian colonies, but only the question on procedure, such as the forming of an inquiry commission which should be sent to the Italian colonies.

(Radio Belgrade in Serbo-Croat, May 31, 00:15)

HUNGER RIOT IN VIENNA PRISON

Vienna: Associated Press reports that a riot broke yesterday in the Vienna prison because of hunger. The inmates during the night began shouting 'hunger, hunger' and breaking the windows and doors. When the inmates refused to quiet down, Austrian police and about one hundred American MPs were sent to the prison where they threw tear bombs in order to restore order.

(Radio Belgrade in Serbo-Croat, May 31, 00:15)

ZAGREB FAIR OPENS

Zagreb Fair has been opened today by Dragutin Sajli, president of the People's Committee of Zagreb. On this occasion, the President of the Economic Council and Minister of Industry of the Federal Government, Boris Kidric, made a speech stressing that the Zagreb Fair shows the extent of the working zeal in our country. He said it proves how speedily our people are building a better and happier future. The Zagreb Fair, Kidric further said, proves that our work is the guarantee that, under Marshal Tito's leadership, we will be able to surpass the five-year economic reconstruction plan of our country. Minister Kidric on this occasion expressed the gratitude of the Federal Government to all working collectives, workers, technicians, and economic foremen who, he said, in our mines, factories and other economic enterprises made possible the Zagreb Fair.

Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Albania, Hungary, France, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Italy and the enterprises of the Free Territory of Trieste are exhibiting at the Fair.

(Radio Belgrade in Serbo-Croat, May 31, 23:00)

MARSHAL TITO IN INTERVIEW WITH BULGARIAN JOURNALISTS

Belgrade: Premier of the Yugoslav Government Marshal Josip Broz Tito recently received a group of Bulgarian journalists who toured Yugoslavia. In an interview which lasted one hour the Bulgarian journalists told Marshal Tito of what they had seen in Yugoslavia and said that everything rested on a solid base.

Marshal Tito then said that things have been entirely changed. The people, he said, are being re-educated through the reconstruction of the country. He said that big projects, such as the railroad project in Bosnia, have resulted in strengthening of unity of the Yugoslav peoples.

In explaining the meaning of the People's front in Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito stressed the unity which has resulted from its functioning in Yugoslavia and said that for the small peoples the unity is very important. He said there are many reasons why the Slav peoples in the Balkans should be united, and no one should interfere with it, he added.

One Bulgarian journalist asked Marshal Tito's opinion on the Slovene Carinthia to which he replied: "The prospects for our receiving what we asked are very poor. That we shall get something and do something in order to get it, I am sure." However, he said, this does not mean that such solution is eternal. We must obey the decisions because our country is a member of the United Nations. But, he said, this does not mean that we should take our hands off and agree to such decision for all times. The fact is that the Slovenes live there, that they live there for more than a thousand year. This fact cannot be disputed by anybody and we cannot renounce this fact. If we are denied to receive what belongs to us, it will mean that a very incorrect solution has been made, but we'll have to accept it because we are members of the UN. "What can we do," said Marshal Tito, "they (the imperialists, presumably) have the majority there."

Many injustices have been done to us, continued Marshal Tito, with respect to peace treaty. Injustice was done to us in Venezia Giulia. Trieste was actually severed from a healthy body. Such things are happening to satisfy 'international interests'. "What can we do," he said. "We must make sacrifices to strengthen the peace. This is our duty."

The conversation then was switched to the situation in Greece which Marshal Tito took as an example in order to point out the significance of the union of a powerful monolithic whole. Our unity in the Balkans seems to annoy many people, said Marshal Tito. "However, he added, this unity is, indeed, essential. Well, you have read about planes penetrating 14 km into Albanian territory and machine-gunning women and children for three-quarters-of-an-hours.

You can well see what sort of a provocation is this. Should it not excite every honest man. This is a war crime and it is being perpetrated after all that this people have suffered. That which is today happening in Greece is unheard of terror being perpetrated under the protection of certain privileged circles. We know that this is not being done by the Greek people. We know the Greek people. The Greek people fought during the war and fight now, but what can they do when they (the imperialists) jump on their backs. They wanted to do the same thing over here, but we knew not to utilize the arms which we possessed and to protect the achievements which we won in war by bloody sacrifices."

Marshal Tito was then asked to give details on the five-year economic plan. Here he mentioned the Samac-Sarajevo youth railroad project and pointed out the enthusiasm of the Yugoslav youth working on the project. He said that the most difficult question in connection with general progress is the question of skilled workers, while the material means, were not the problem. You can well ask, he said, how come. Our binar is strong and we have not taken any loans.

"You haven't taken any dollars," added a Bulgarian newspaperman smilingly. "Neither dollars nor any other money," replied Marshal Tito. "Everything has been created by the people. A certain amount of means we acquired through the nationalization and confiscation of property belonging to war criminals. However, he said, the basic means have been created by the tremendous work of our people. Our peasant pays his taxes gladly and on time, so that we have no money problem but only one of skilled workers.

Marshal Tito then explained the significance of the trade agreements concluded with Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Hungary, the USSR and Poland for the realization of the five-year plan. The five-year plan, he said, has assured us so that we do not have to depend of some western powers, concluded Marshal Tito.

(Radio Belgrade in Serbo-Croat, June 1, 23:00)

RADIO VENEZIA GIULIA COMMENT ON "IRON CURTAIN"

In a comment entitled: "What is happening behind the iron curtain?" Radio Venezia Giulia speaks on the present situation in the Balkan and Danubian countries and especially in Hungary where conflicting reports speak of a coup d'etat, inspired by Russia which would like to have in this countries an obedient government before the withdrawal of her own troops from it. In order to justify the coup d'etat, Russia logically talks about a reactionary conspiracy headed by the very president of the government. This is in contradiction with the movements of high personages and premiers which has been observed during the recent days in the countries which were once called the "Little Entente". Rumania and Hungary, which hate each other same as cat and dog does, exchanged diplomatic visits. The official reason for these visits: the Rumanian famine which could be remedied only with the Hungarian wheat. Similarly there were courtesy calls between Austria and Czechoslovakia, and other visits and contacts have been foreseen. As the conductor of the orchestra is in Moscoow one had to suppose that the new music had to be the one he wanted and directed: a federation among the progressive democracies in the Danubian sector whose one of the chief leaders should have been Yugoslavia. But Austria which once had been the center of the Danubian constellation could become the center of a new combination if Yugoslavia should again threaten with the invasion of her territory and stir the Slovene irredentism. If these are the signs on the surface inside these countries and in their political underground, movements which under different forms have the same aim are being encouraged: to free the people from the totalitarian rule controlled by Russia. In Yugoslavia, according to the reports which we already brought and which we shall bring in the future, the guerrillas are ever more violent and ever bolder. In Hungary for the second time the conspiracy is being organized by the government itself. It is enough to read an old number of *NOVOE VREMYA*, organ of the Comintern, in order to see that the progressive regimes are troubled by rebellious movements which do not keep quiet and have in store, for the next Summer, some surprises. As it is known, the elections in Hungary gave a government democratic majority and a democratic assembly in the western sense of the word. And, if from this same majority there come connections with conspirators and foreign countries, as well as conspiracies in short intervals, the interpretation must be this: Russia does not like a democratic Hungary in the western sense of the word and now it is necessary to exploit more or less real conspiracies in order to suppress her and establish another one which is so near and which we all know.

(Radio Venezia Giulia in Italian, May 30, 21:30)