

14 NOVEMBER 1956

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN HUNGARY

/0500 to 2400 hrs./

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/All broadcasts from Radio Kossuth, unless specified./

0900 NÉPSZABADSÁG gave information on the new armed militia body, which consists of Honvéd and police units.

0905 NÉPSZABADSÁG also reports on the visit of the Workers' delegations to Prime Minister KÁDÁR. János KÁDÁR replied to the questions put by the delegations. According to KÁDÁR, Imre NAGY can return to political life whenever he wishes to do so. Soviet troops will be withdrawn after order has been restored. The government will accept every kind of aid inasmuch it is not tied to political conditions.

1000 The lead article of today's NÉPSZABADSÁG: "The strike and those who are inciting." According to the article most of the workers would like to resume work but are prevented by an aggressive minority.

1010 In some of the Veszprém county mines, work was resumed. The temporary executive committee of the county Veszprém Hungarian Socialist Workers' party appealed to the workers to produce more coal.

/Radio Veszprém/

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1200 In the Fashion-shoe factory, the Electric Small Motors' factory and the Nagytétény Rubber factory the workers were threatened by unknown individuals that if they resumed work, hand grenades would be thrown at them. Work was stopped in these three factories.

1210 70 per cent of the foreign news broadcast by Radio Kossuth is taken from the BBC Hungarian language broadcasts.

1220 The Ministry of Internal Trade called upon enterprises to pay their daily incomes to the banks.

1235 The radio broadcasts a report with a worker of a shipyard. According to the report, although the workers arrived, they did not resume work.

1400 At PÁPA the resumption of work is prevented by certain individuals who threaten the workers. Radio Veszprém begs the workers to resume work.

/Radio Veszprém/

1500 According to radio Veszprém, there are places where the representatives of Stalinist policy want to drive out honest democrats from leading positions.

/Radio Veszprém/

1500 The government issued a decree nullifying a former decree which punished those workers who arbitrarily changed their

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places of work.

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- 1505 The government brought a resolution giving the president of the National Free Hungarian Trade Unions the right to regularly attend the government sessions.
- 1600 The Free Trade Union of Hungarian Miners called upon the workers to resume work immediately. The Trade Union also announced that the wages of the miners would be raised from November 1. The mining norms system was abolished with immediate affect. The miners would also be granted several social benefits.
- 1610 During the last few days, approximately 50 per cent of the workers resumed work in county SZOLNOK. According to recent news, prisoners were taken from BUDAPEST in sealed wagons in an easterly direction. The railway workers, after receiving this news, reportedly went on strike again. Other factories got a telephone round call and the workers started to strike there too.
- 1615 At the GYOR Wagon and Machinery factory a meeting of workers was held, presided over by Attila SZIGETHY, president of the Hungarian National Committee, who was received with great applause. It was agreed at this meeting that the strike should be ended because the government had complied with the demands.
- 1700 A report on the foreign aid provided to Hungary.
- 1735 The Budapest transport workers continue to strike. There is no traffic in BUDAPEST.
- 1810 With the exception of a few, the miners continue to strike. At several places, the miners going to work were stopped by unknown individuals and had to go home.
- 1825 The workers of the BUDAPEST, district II, Streetcar Depot were threatened by an armed group that in the case of a single streetcar leaving the depot, fire would be opened on it.
- 1900 The Workers' Council of the GANZ electricity factory convened a meeting for November 15, 1000 hours, for workers council representatives of all the main BUDAPEST enterprises.
- 2005 The Military Council of the Hungarian Army Headquarters brought a resolution, the purpose of which is the further democratization of the army. It was also announced that a plan for new uniforms would be made public.
- 2100 Ferenc MUNNICH, Minister of the Armed Forces, in a statement to a journalist, stressed that the new militia body



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would not take over the role of the old state security organs. The dissolution of the state security forces was carried out everywhere.

2110 In BUDAPEST, approximately 8,000 apartments have become uninhabitable.

2135 The workers of the sanitary authorities are continuing to strike. For three weeks, the streets of BUDAPEST have not been not cleaned.

2400 The list was published of 12 leading Communists who, on the grounds of a resolution brought by the executive committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, cannot participate in the future in any party or state functions.

End.