

Reference

Substance of the allegation

Sources cited

Ed Sullivan tele-
vision show, New York,
Oct. 25, 1959.

Appeal to American public to write
letters to Mr. Khrushchev asking him
to exercise clemency and spare lives
of 150 imprisoned youngsters.

Telegram of Mr. Sullivan, 9 Dec., to Sir
Leslie Munro denying accusation of Hunga-
rian delegate that appeal was prompted by
State Department.

London Times, 30 Oct.
1959.

15 teenagers had been executed in
September and 150 others would be in
small groups as they reached Hungary's
legal capital punishment age of 18".

Statement by Dean Kalman Roller, Director
of the Sopron Division of the University
of British Columbia.

Federation of Hunga-
rian Former Political
Prisoners, end of Oct.

"Execution of 31 Hungarian Freedom
Fighters and the impending execution
of 150 young Hungarian Freedom Fighters
under the age of 18"

Federation of Hunga-
rian Former Political
Prisoners, 31 Oct.

Statement of Bela Fabian concerning
Central Prison in Budapest and the
impending execution of 150 young Hunga-
rian Freedom Fighters under the age of
18.

"Former prisoners who were there and either
got out of the country or smuggled out
information in letters. The sources are
authentic."

New York Times,
Nov. 5. Statement of
General Kiraly at
news conference.

"200 Freedom Fighters had been put to
death so far this year and scores
more including teenage boys and girls
would die in coming months unless
public opinion in West protested".

Nepszabadsag, Nov. 6, "The Self-Sacrificing Vazul". Calls allegation of "150 youngsters waiting for
their death" an "international political swindle" and adds that AP correspondent's report from Vienna
November 2 quotes Mr. Sullivan as stating that the source of the information was Bela Fabian. "Not
only are there no death sentences but also no 150 either".

Nov. 16. Statement
of Canadian Minister
for External Affairs
in New York.

"Was very disturbed" at reports that
young Hungarian Freedom Fighters were
to be executed when they reached 18th
birthday.

Geneva, Nov. 17,
Reuters. Statement
of International Com-
mittee of Red Cross.

Spokesman stated that International Committee asked Hungarian delegation in
Geneva for information following letters from Canadian Red Cross and an American
woman who saw television show". Spokesman added that "the Hungarians replied by
sending a clipping from a Hungarian newspaper which quoted Hungarian Communist
Party leader Janos Kadar as saying the report was untrue and that it was part
of America's cold war propaganda".

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London, Nov. 18, question raised in Commons about executions. Reuters dispatch Nov. 18, Manchester Guardian, Daily Telegraph, London Times, Nov. 19.

Statement by Sir Thomas Moore (Conservative): "30 youth of 18 were shot and about 100 others were to be shot when they reached the age of 18 for taking part in the 1956 uprising when they were 15 or under". Speaker attributed to Hungary "inhuman, uncivilized conduct" which he said demanded international protest.

Selwyn Lloyd: Reply of Foreign Secretary/ said he would pass on any information Moore gave him to Sir Leslie Munro, and added: "The answer would be for the Hungarian Government to co-operate with Sir Leslie but up to now they have refused". ~~the~~ The way to rebut these charges, "if they can be rebutted", is to grant a visa to Sir Leslie to enter Hungary.

Sir Thomas: "I can give the names of these young Hungarians"

Lloyd: "There have been numerous disturbing reports in recent months of executions in Hungary. I have no confirmation of the alleged executions to which Sir Thomas refers."

Budapest Radio, Nov. 25.

Denial of report on youth to be executed, in the form of a letter addressed by Hungarian Legation in Vienna to Director-General of Radio Austria.

Expressing regret that Radio Austria should have broadcast "an invented report that 130 young Hungarian minors are being held in prison" to be executed after coming of age. "Slanders like these are concocted by the fascist propaganda centre in Munich", the letter stated.

Labour Committee to Release Imprisoned Trade Unionists and Democratic Socialists: Newsletter, Dec. 1.

Purge of 11 Communist Party members, mostly editors and newspapermen accused of siding with the "enemy" in 1956 and of supporting "revisionist traitors". Their fate is not known.

Arrests of 13 other people whose names, occupations and indictments are enumerated.

Nepszabadsag, Nov. 21, 1959.

Hungarian provincial newspapers and ICFTU Radio Service. (For sources of material received by this Radio Service one has to turn to the organization's headquarters, located at 24 rue du Lombard, Brussels.)

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Dispatch, Vienna correspondent, Dec. 3, London Times Dec. 4. Reuters Budapest Dec. 3. AFP and UPI Budapest Dec. 4, in Le Monde Dec. 5.

Denial of Interior Minister Biszku of Western press reports that youth involved in the 1956 uprising were being held in prison until their 18th birthday, to be executed at that time. "Let me state ~~that~~ with full responsibility that there has not been a single juvenile person in our prisons, neither among those who were convicted formerly or who have been remanded in custody."

Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 18, on fate of 30 newspapermen and writers.

International Federation of Free Journalists calls attention to the fact that the Hungarian Government refused to release or commute the sentences of 30 Hungarian newspapermen and writers still imprisoned for participation in the 1956 revolt. In reply to a complaint lodged with ILO, attempting to justify the sentences, Hungarian officials refer to a clause in the Constitution which calls for prosecution of anyone who commits "an offence constituting a breach of the rules of law which for the time being are in effect".

The Observer, Dec. 20, article by Nora Beloff.

"Many figures were quoted to me of the number of 1956 'politicals' still in jail; ... among those locked up are at least 20 writers and journalists... between 12 and 24 Roman Catholic priests... reprisals including death penalty were still being taken this year against former party members."

Author was in Hungary. "The Communists themselves did not quarrel with an estimate of 1,000" prisoners still in jail because of the 1956 events.

"Evidence available this year required 'a few more minor trials'."

Spokesman of Ministry of Information Gyáros to author.

Federation of Hungarian Former Political Prisoners, Jan. 24, 1960.

Continuation of repression.

"Informed sources said in London on January 12"

Execution of young people for their part in the uprising.

"Sources in London refuting Biszku's statement on 2 Dec."

Information concerning the execution of 3 young people, one of them upon reaching 16 years of age, for activities connected with the uprising.

"Cannot be definitely confirmed."

Peasants beaten to death because of resistance to collectivization (3 names).

Private information received.

Suicide of Supreme Court Judge Jozsef Mecser, who had been connected with political trials.

"It has been reliably reported"

Reference

The Observer, Jan. 31 (Lederer); New York Times, Jan. 31 (AP dispatch).

MTI, Jan. 30, statement made in Parliament by Gyula Ortutay, Secretary General of PPF.

Dispatch Feb. 1 of London correspondent, Il Tempo Feb. 2.

Letter by Saragat, head of Italian Social Democratic Party, to President of Communist Party of Italy, made public on Feb. 2. Corriere della Sera Feb. 3.

Substance of the allegation

Execution early in December of 150 "girls and boys imprisoned in Budapest Central Jail" who had a part in the 1956 uprising, and of 54 adults during the past 6 months for alleged part in the uprising.

Denying BBC news. "Competent Hungarian circles have made several statements in this regard from which the whole world has learned that no person under age is in prison in Hungary for political crimes and that no one in our country is engaged in executing young people."

British Foreign Office stated that Hungarian authorities should permit Sir Leslie Munro to enter Hungary in order to investigate. At first notices of executions of young Hungarians were received with reservation, but unfortunately more recent reports leave no doubt on fact that young people were put to death during last 2 months. F.O. was not in position to confirm that the number was 150.

Confirming that "the horrible news of the massacre of these young people" and proposing to the Congress of the Communist Party of Italy a motion of solemn protest against the massacre of 150 youth by the Hungarian Government.

Sources cited

Dispatch of Vienna correspondent of BBC, Douglas Stewart, Jan. 28. "Reliable reports ~~not~~ filtering out of Hungary".

"BBC referred in this connection to its correspondent in Vienna. However, the correspondent mentioned by the BBC is no other than Bela Fabian ... who is always willing to furnish statements, data and names for cold-war provocations."

Statement by "Foreign Office spokesman" and his replies to questions by correspondents.

Saragat refers to article in the Sunday Observer, to the report of Douglas Stewart of the BBC, and to direct information received by the Social Democratic Party the source of which, as stated in answer to correspondents, he would be prepared to divulge to the President of the Italian Chamber and to the President of the World Press Federation, a source which was an "authoritative and well-informed one".

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Marosan's statement at Italian Communist Party Congress, 2 Feb. (BBC 4 Feb., Corriere della Sera 4 Feb.)	After Saragat's letter was read out at the end of the day's agenda, Marosan mounted the rostrum and stated that "these slanders do not even deserve an answer. We have already denied them with contempt."	
Feb. 3, statement by Hungarian Foreign Office spokesman Varkonyi (MTI in French, Reuters in NY Times Feb. 4, AFP in Le Monde Feb. 3).	"In the last few days, on the initiative of the BBC, the anti-Hungarian slander according to which '150 minors have been executed in the Hungarian People's Republic' has been resuscitated in the West. A spokesman of the [British] Foreign Office has tried to lend this slander 'official support'. Simultaneously with the publication of this report a new cold war campaign was launched in the West against the Hungarian People's Republic." The spokesman stated <u>inter alia</u> that all this was part of a "cynical game played by certain circles which, in order to maintain international tension, disseminate slanders ... The British Foreign Office, the BBC and the British press have undertaken, in the service of the cold war, the inglorious task of disturbing world public opinion... This is being done to pave the way for Sir Leslie Munro's visit to Europe."	
Feb. 4, further Hungarian denials.	Budapest Radio in English, and official protest by Hungarian Minister in London to the Foreign Office.	
Feb. 4, statement by British Foreign Office spokesman.	"The Minister was told that his protest was noted but was not regarded as justified since Her Majesty's Government is not responsible for the contents of the press or broadcasts by the BBC. As for the reports themselves, he was told that, as had already been stated, Her Majesty's Government is not able either to confirm or to deny them."	Exchange Telegraph Diplomatic Correspondent.
Feb. 4, Hungarian Delegation to the UN press release.	Statement of the spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic.	
La Stampa and L'Avanti Feb. 4(?), Corriere della Sera Feb. 4, find Marosan's denial unacceptable.	Letter from Saragat stating that information in his possession was absolutely reliable and therefore he was unable to accept Marosan's denial (La Stampa). L'Avanti: "We recall that a similar denial put out by the Hungarian Legation ... referring to similar reports about the hanging of many people imprisoned for taking part in the revolution of 1956 was nullified by confirmation of the executions published in Budapest only a few ex hours later... In Hungary typical Stalinist methods still exist." Corriere della Sera: "In fact Marosan has denied nothing."	

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Feb. ? Press statement by Saragat.	"Tragic precedents are unfortunately a warning against the validity of the Hungarian Government's denials. The events reported... have for the most part occurred since the 14th session of the UN... In view of the gravity of the charges and the authority of those who made them, assertions which have already been tragically refuted in the past are no longer sufficient. Only a United Nations inquiry can dispel the terrible shadows which surround the Budapest prisons.	
X Arbeider Bladet (Norwegian Labour paper), Feb. 9.	Resolution of Norwegian Students' Association requests that the UN again seek to have an investigative commission admitted into Hungary, and asks the Norwegian Government to further this through its delegation to UN.	UN Copenhagen Information Centre, Feb. 10.
Telegram Feb. 12 of Chairman, Hungarian Committee, Msgr. Varga.	Requests President of General Assembly to call "into an urgent meeting the Commission on Human Rights, that an investigation may be opened into the situation (i.e. execution of minors)".	
Feb. 15, Note Verbale of Secretary-General of UN.	Transmitting text of telegram of Msgr. Varga and answer of Director of Division of Human Rights to him to the effect that his communication will be called to the attention of the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights meeting the first part of March in Geneva.	
Federation of Hungarian Former Political Prisoners, Feb. 15.	Transmitting the names and former places of residence of 9 young people "accused of having participated in the revolution and having spied for the West" and who are awaiting sentencing in the main prison of Budapest.	
X Aftenposten (Norwegian Conservative paper), Feb. 18.	Text of resolution passed by Norwegian Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom asking the Norwegian Government, through the UN, "to do its utmost to ascertain the facts behind the information on the continued executions of the participants in the Hungarian insurrection in 1956.	UN Copenhagen Information Centre, Feb. 23.
Berlingske Tidende (Danish Conservative paper), Feb. 20	Stating that an interpellation will take place in the Danish Parliament by former Foreign Minister Kraft requesting of the present Foreign Minister Krag (Soc.-Dem.) information in connexion with imprisonment and execution of young people who participated in the uprising.	UN Copenhagen Information Centre, Feb. 23.

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Budapest Radio, Feb. 24, comment by Sandor Fekete.	Ridiculing the BBC story of the executions. "Under our law it is not the time of the indictment that counts, as in Anglo-Saxon law, but how old the defendant was when he committed the crime. Accordingly the question is not that the pronouncing of the sentences or its execution is postponed; the fact is that neither then nor later can the death penalty be imposed on him."	FBIS Daily Report No. 38, Feb. 25, 1960.
Feb. 25, Statement of British Labour Party. Le Monde Feb. 27 and Neue Zürcher Zeitung Feb. 26. Gazette de Lausanne, Mar. 8.	Expresses deep concern on the subject of information about the executions of those who participated in the 1956 uprising in Hungary, and calls this "legal assassination" a flagrant violation of Camp David; calls upon the Hungarian Government to accept a neutral commission along the lines proposed by the General Assembly last November.	
Neue Zürcher Zeitung Feb. 27, communique of the Italian Association for Cultural Freedom.	Recommending a "thorough and impartial investigation... by an international commission" and inviting democratic organizations of all tendencies, both Italian and foreign, to back its proposal. "The Association is prepared to study with these organizations the procedure for selecting and dispatching to Hungary a delegation composed of eminently qualified persons." The statement adds that Mr. Ignazio Silone has transmitted this proposal to the Hungarian Legation in Rome.	
Dagens Nyheder (Danish Conservative daily), Feb. 29.	Editorial expressing concern of one small country for the fate of another small country, and recommending a joint Scandinavian approach.	UN Copenhagen Information Centre, Mar. 7.
Hansard, House of Lords, Mar. 3: executions in Hungary	Question by Lord Birdwood: "To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they have any information concerning a report that recently 150 young persons were executed in Hungary as alleged counter-revolutionaries" and further to ask that the Government consider drawing the attention of those concerned to the fact that "such a situation, where the appointed representative of the United Nations is not permitted to enter Hungary, is hardly compatible with peaceful co-existence".	

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Berlingske Tidende
(Danish Conservative
daily), Mar. 5; Aften-
posten (Norwegian Con-
servative daily) Mar. 4.

Substance of the allegation

Danish Foreign Minister Krag, in answer to question of former Foreign Minister Kraft, promised to consider an initiative "through a Nordic approach to clarify the events in Hungary regarding young prisoners". Paper also reports that an interpellation was made by Conservative spokesman Lyng in Norwegian Parliament to the effect that the Norwegian Government participate in a possible Nordic approach.

Sources cited

UN Copenhagen Information
Centre, Mar. 7.