

Another Indian paper (name indistinct--Ed.) pointed out that the report could not be regarded as correct because it was full of unfounded and contradictory data and ~~unsubstantiated statements~~.

In order to fill the gaps in the committee's report, the bourgeois press of Britain and the United States has resorted to cheap lies. For instance, British and American papers said that Nehru had approved the activities of the committee. The Indian Premier called this an utter falsehood.

#### SOVIET TROOP AID TO HUNGARY JUSTIFIED

Moscow, in English to the United Kingdom, June 24, 1957, 2052 GMT--E

(Commentary by Ivan /Livanov?/)

(Excerpts)

The provocative hullabaloo raised in the West over the report of the U.N. Special Committee on Hungary, published last week, is still continuing. This fuss is particularly dangerous now when the U.N. Disarmament Subcommittee is meeting in London. Those who do not want any agreement on disarmament are trying to justify their reluctance by references to the events in Hungary.

The Yorkshire POST, for instance, even printed (columns?) virtually advocating that mistrust should be displayed at the disarmament talks and, instead of disarmament, the output of atomic weapons should be tackled. There is nothing surprising in all this fuss. After all, the purpose of the report was to prevent any agreement on easing world tension. But what is surprising is how far the desire to ignore facts and common sense can take the compilers of the report and their supporters.

The report is unspeakably false from beginning to end. Take, for instance, one of the principal conclusions made in the report. It says that the Hungarian Government acted unlawfully when it appealed to the commander of the Soviet troops stationed in Hungary under the Warsaw Treaty for help in suppressing the counterrevolutionary uprising. Then they refer to the peace treaty. However, if one does not twist the problem upside down, as some people in the West are apt to do, there is (very good basis for belief?) that, with the situation (as it was?) in the country in October and November of 1956, the peace treaty not only gave the Hungarian Government the right to appeal to an allied socialist state for help but obliged it to take such a step.

One of the articles of the peace treaty signed by Hungary and the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition says that Hungary should take all the necessary steps to insure for her citizens all human rights and freedoms.



And what happened in Hungary during the counterrevolutionary uprising? The whole world was shaken by the reports of terrorist acts committed by armed bands against the citizens of the country in Budapest and the provinces. At that time, as was reported by the Western news agencies themselves, the forces of terror and fascism lifted their heads and the government was unable to insure even the most elementary of all human rights, the right to live. The government had a real possibility of restoring order and safeguarding the Hungarian citizens from the counter-revolution, and it took this opportunity.

The suppression of the Hungarian revolution of 1919 paved the way for the onslaught of the reaction. Hungary became the first fascist country. The Hungarian people have not forgotten this. They are not to be deceived by the present hypocritical statements of the Western imperialists who 38 years ago flagrantly violated Hungary's sovereignty, drowned the Hungarian revolution in blood, and restored the power of a handful of exploiters. They planned to do the same in October and November of last year, and it was only the help given by Soviet troops that averted this threat. That is why the Hungarian working people replied in the affirmative to the question: should the government have appealed for assistance to the Soviet military command?

It could be argued that this is only the political aspect of the question. What about the legal aspect? Not so long ago, the Hungarian paper *MAGYARORSZAG*, in an article by Doctor (Solte?), pointed out that the Hungarian Government acted in full compliance with Hungarian law, which, the author pointed out, was based on British juridical science. From the point of view of Hungarian law and international law, these actions, underlined Doctor (Solte?), were not only the right, but the duty of the government.

#### Academician's Opinion

Moscow, Soviet European Service in French, June 25, 1957, 2100 GMT--L

(Talk by Hungarian Academician Karoly Novobacky)

(Excerpts)

In its report, the U.N. committee of five makes out that last autumn there was revolution in Hungary and not a counterrevolution. There is not the slightest doubt that such conclusion could be reached only by people who have no idea of the situation in Hungary and ignore our workers' attachment to socialism.

The report stresses the errors committed by our former rulers in setting up socialism. It is true errors were committed, but that is of little importance if you take into account what had been achieved by our people under the People's Government in the past 12 years.