

MOVEMENT
FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE HUNGARIAN NATION
IN THE UNITED NATIONS
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EUROPEAN VIEWS
on the question of Hungary in the United Nations

The Council of Europe has adopted unanimously on September 20, 1962, the following recommendation:

- 1/. The Assembly,
- 2/. Expressing its concern at the non-implementation of Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights within the countries of Central and Eastern Europe under Communist rule;
- 3/. emphasising that whereas the policy of member States of the Council of Europe in Africa and Asia is designed to lead the colonial peoples to self-determination and self-government, the aim of Soviet imperialism in Central and Eastern Europe is to hold the bloc states under Soviet control;
- 4/. RECOMMENDS

THAT the Committee of Ministers should invite the member Governments to ask the General Assembly of the United Nations to insist on the holding of genuinely free elections in the European countries under Communist rule;

THAT the Committee of Ministers should urge the member Governments to oppose charges of "imperialism" and "colonialism" levelled against them in the General Assembly of the United Nations by initiating public debates on the methods of Soviet colonialism as applied in Europe."

Wilhelm Roepke, Professor of Economic Sciences at the Geneva University, to Tibor Eckhardt: "I support, without any reserve, the firm stand which you take. It would be scandalous and a shameful betrayal not only of the Hungarian people but of all the principles the Free World stands for if those powers which are primarily responsible for them would weaken in their defense of the clear right of the Hungarian people."

Salvador de Madariaga, Professor of Oxford University:

"The basis for a permanent and open understanding between the free and the communist world is inexistent. A secret and tacit agreement is not something one can easily imagine. There would be no point to sacrifice to such an unattainable aim the duty of the free world to keep alive the issue of the freedom of Eastern Europe, upon which rests the western claim to the liberation of the Hungarian people. The free world can not acknowledge the European empire of the Soviet Union. This would be tantamount to treason and a blot on the honour of the free world. At best the West could only reach in this matter a shamefaced gentlemen's agreement - without gentlemen."

Daniel Villey, Professor of Economic Sciences at the Paris University, wrote to Tibor Eckhardt: "It is with much emotion and immense sympathy that I have read the documents submitted by the Movement for the Defense of the Hungarian Nation in the United Nations,"

"Among all the peoples oppressed by Communism it is the Hungarian people who have distinguished themselves with their magnificent heroism when they attempted to liberate themselves in the year 1956. Paying for it with their blood, they have shown for all times and to the whole world that they will reject servitude."

"For all men who love freedom the memory of the glorious Hungarian insurrection will become a wonderful encouragement, an example to be constantly considered, a lesson that may not be forgotten and also the cause for much shame which we will have to shake off by showing in the future more truly our solidarity with the people oppressed by totalitarian dictatorship."

"This is what you are working for."

"This is why I feel a vivid sympathy for your action and for the admirable people of Hungary whom I respect and love and to whom -- at least morally -- the United Nations will have to do justice." /translation/

Bruno Leoni, Professor at the University of Pavia, European Secretary of the Mont-Pelerin Society, to Tibor Eckhardt: "I have read attentively the statement relating to the Movement for the Defense of the Hungarian Nation in the United Nations from which I learned some more details than those I already knew about the tragic developments in Hungary after 1956."

"I have no hesitation to state that the case of the Hungarian people is to be considered as an awful precedent in the contemporary history of Europe. As a matter of fact any other country in Europe could be treated tomorrow in the same way as Hungary has been treated as a result of a more or less

tacit deal between East and West. After Hungary, Berlin could be another precedent and nobody can tell how far these kinds of developments can lead."

"I think that all European people have therefore a common interest in promoting a movement like yours not only for the sake of freedom in general but also because the destiny of Hungary may become tomorrow their own destiny."

"Please consider myself at your disposal for anything I can do for your cause." /translation/