

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE  
ON THE PROBLEM OF HUNGARY

Acting Rapporteur: Dr. E. Ronald Walker (Australia)

## I

1. As defined by resolution 1132 (XI) of the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 January 1957, the functions of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary were to collect "the fullest and best available information regarding the situation created by the intervention of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, through its use of armed force and other means in the internal affairs of Hungary, as well as regarding developments relating to the recommendations of the General Assembly on this subject". The Special Committee was instructed to report its findings to the General Assembly "at its eleventh session, and thereafter from time to time to prepare additional reports for the information of Member States and of the General Assembly if it is in session".
2. In pursuance of its functions, the Committee submitted a first Interim Report on 20 February 1957.<sup>1/</sup> A fuller report was submitted on 12 June 1957<sup>2/</sup> and endorsed by the General Assembly by resolution 1133 (XI) adopted at the resumed meetings of its eleventh session, on 14 September 1957.
3. In its main Report, the Committee dealt with all aspects of the intervention of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Hungary, by armed force and by other means, and the effects of that intervention on political developments and on the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Hungary. Among the actions by Soviet forces on Hungarian territory which the Report related was the

<sup>1/</sup> A/3546.

<sup>2/</sup> General Assembly Official Records, Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/3592).

arrest of General Pal Maleter and the abduction of Premier Imre Nagy and his companions. Reference was also made to official Hungarian announcements of many arrests and trials of persons having participated in the uprising and to unofficial reports of secret trials and executions.

4. In view in particular of continued reports from Hungary of completed or contemplated trials of participants in the uprising, the Committee has thought it necessary to keep under review such reliable information as can be obtained concerning developments falling within its terms of reference.

5. On the night of 16 June 1958, the world learnt that Imre Nagy, Pal Maleter, and two of their associates had been executed by the Hungarian Government.<sup>3/</sup> The Committee met as a matter of urgency and issued on 21 June a communiqué deploring these tragic events.<sup>4/</sup> After further consideration of the available information, the Committee decided to prepare a special report to bring to the attention of the United Nations the circumstances of these executions, which have evoked expressions of profound indignation from leading figures and many organized groups, as well as numerous individuals, in many countries. The Committee also considered several proposals submitted by its members, which have been recorded in the Committee's records.

6. The Committee informed Prince Wan Waithayakon, the Special Representative of the General Assembly on the Hungarian Problem, of its action and received the following reply:

"I warmly appreciate excellent communiqué issued by Special Committee which has received wholehearted approval throughout the world. After careful reflection I am of opinion that Special Committee is doing the right thing in collecting more information for report to General Assembly which alone can determine further action."

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<sup>3/</sup> An English translation of the relevant communiqué was issued by the Permanent Mission of the Hungarian People's Republic to the United Nations on 18 June 1958. The announcement of the trial and execution was made by the Hungarian Ministry of Justice, broadcast originally by Budapest Radio, Home Service, 16 June 2300 hrs. GMT, and was carried by the Moscow Radio, Home Service, 17 June, 0830 hrs. GMT. The communiqué was published in the 17 June issue of Nepszabadsag, and was carried on the same day in the Soviet newspapers Pravda and Izvestia.

<sup>4/</sup> Annex I.

7. The Special Committee recalls that from the beginning of its activities it has spared no pains to obtain the fullest and most authentic information on the questions which the General Assembly charged it to investigate. For this purpose, it has made repeated approaches to the Hungarian authorities, who were obviously in a position to provide facts germane to its inquiry. It has also applied to the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of Romania, but none of these Governments has co-operated with it in any respect.
8. The Governments referred to have throughout maintained that the Committee is illegal and its activities contrary to the provisions of the Charter, particularly to paragraph 7 of Article 2. This view was, however, decisively rejected by the General Assembly when, on 10 January 1957, it created the Committee by a vote of 59 to 8, with 10 abstentions, and again rejected on 14 September 1957, when the General Assembly endorsed the Committee's Report by 60 votes to 10, with 10 abstentions. On the former occasion, the General Assembly called upon the USSR and Hungary, as well as all other Member States, to assist the Committee in its task; on the latter occasion, the General Assembly expressed its regret that "the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the present authorities in Hungary have failed to co-operate in any way with the Committee".<sup>5/</sup>
9. It should be recalled that, with a view to obtaining such co-operation from these Governments, the following steps have been taken:
- (a) On 25 January 1957, in communicating the text of resolution 1132 (XI) to the Governments of the USSR and Hungary, the Secretary-General drew their attention to the paragraph in which the General Assembly called on those Governments to permit the Committee and its staff to enter Hungary and to extend all appropriate co-operation to them. This request was rejected.<sup>6/</sup>
  - (b) On 14 March 1957, the Committee requested the Government of the Romanian People's Republic to enable it to meet Imre Nagy, as the
- <sup>5/</sup> Resolution 1133 (XI) of 14 September 1957.
- <sup>6/</sup> Report of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary (A/3592), para. 32.

evidence of Mr. Nagy who, as Prime Minister of Hungary, had appealed to the Security Council, would be of outstanding importance. Its request was rejected.<sup>7/</sup>

- (c) On 19 March 1957, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Permanent Mission of Hungary a copy of a letter from the Chairman of the Special Committee, saying that it was the Committee's expectation that the authorities concerned would reconsider their previous position and enable it to conduct the necessary investigation in Hungary. The Hungarian Government maintained its previous position.<sup>8/</sup>
- (d) On 20 December 1957, the Chairman of the Special Committee wrote to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary asking for information about reports of trials alleged to be proceeding in Hungary against participants in the 1956 uprising, including General Maletér and Colonel Kopacsi. The Permanent Representative of Hungary refused to transmit this letter to his Government.<sup>9/</sup>

10. Following an appeal by the Committee to interested Governments on 21 June 1958 to make available to it any information at their disposal regarding the arrest, trial and execution of Imre Nagy, Pal Maletér and their companions, the Committee addressed letters to the Foreign Ministers of Hungary, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, asking for specific information regarding these matters. These Governments have refused to accept the Committee's letters.<sup>10/</sup> In the face of the Hungarian Government's refusal to make fuller information available, the Committee has concentrated in its present report on Hungarian Government official texts and communiqués, and on reports in officially licensed Hungarian newspapers and broadcasts of statements by Hungarian Ministers, high officials and Party leaders.

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<sup>7/</sup> Report of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary (A/3592), para. 34.

<sup>8/</sup> Ibid., para 33.

<sup>9/</sup> Annex II.

<sup>10/</sup> Copies of the letters and of the replies from the Permanent Representatives of these three Governments are in Annex III.

III

11. The communiqué issued by the Hungarian Ministry of Justice and published in Budapest and Moscow on the night of 16-17 June 1958<sup>11/</sup> announcing that death sentences had been pronounced and carried out against Imre Nagy, Pal Maleter, Miklos Gimes, and Jozsef Szilagyi also stated that Sandor Kopacsi had been sentenced to life imprisonment, Ferenc Donath to twelve years' imprisonment, Ferenc Janosi to eight years, Zoltan Tildy to six years, and Miklos Vasarhelyi to five years. Imre Nagy, Pal Maleter, Ferenc Donath, Miklos Gimes, Zoltan Tildy, Sandor Kopacsi, Jozsef Szilagyi, Ferenc Janosi and Miklos Vasarhelyi had been charged with the "crime of having formed an organization aimed at overthrowing the Hungarian People's Democratic State order". In addition, Imre Nagy had been accused of "treason", and Sandor Kopacsi and Pal Maleter of the "mutiny".<sup>12/</sup>

12. The Special Committee, as noted earlier, found that General Maleter was arrested on 3 November 1956 in the Soviet Headquarters at Toköl, on Csepel Island, where, as Minister of Defence in the Nagy Government, he was leading the Hungarian military delegation,<sup>13/</sup> which was negotiating with the Soviet Command, in which capacity he was entitled to special protection accorded under the recognized principles of international law. It should be noted that at the meeting of the Security Council on 3 November 1956, the representative of Hungary declared, and the representative of the USSR confirmed, that these negotiations were taking place.<sup>14/</sup>

13. The Committee also examined the circumstances in which Imre Nagy and his party were abducted by Soviet military personnel on 22 November 1956, after they

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<sup>11/</sup> See footnote 3.

<sup>12/</sup> Zoltan Tildy, an ordained Minister in the Reformed Evangelical Church, was Prime Minister of Hungary in 1945 and became the first President of the Republic in 1946. Sandor Kopacsi was head of the Budapest Police between 1952 and 1956. Ferenc Donath, Miklos Gimes and Miklos Vasarhelyi were journalists, and Jozsef Szilagyi, a writer; all four were close political associates of Imre Nagy. Ferenc Janosi, the son-in-law of Mr. Nagy, was an ordained Minister of the Reformed Evangelical Church, and also held several government posts.

<sup>13/</sup> Report of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary, (A/3592), para 290.

<sup>14/</sup> S/PV.753, paras. 62 and 132.

left the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest, where they had been granted asylum.<sup>15/</sup> They did so under a promise of safe conduct and immunity given by Mr. Kadar, in his capacity as Chairman of the Council of Ministers, in a letter addressed to the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia on 21 November 1956. Mr. Kadar stated:

"In the interest of terminating the matter, the Hungarian Government, agreeing to the proposals contained on page 3, section 8 of the letter of 18 November 1956 addressed to me by the Yugoslav Government, hereby confirms in writing its verbal declaration that it does not desire to apply sanctions against Imre Nagy and the members of his group for their past activities. We take note that the asylum extended to the group will hereby come to an end and that they themselves will leave the Yugoslav Embassy and proceed freely to their homes." <sup>16/</sup>

14. On 23 November 1956, the day following Mr. Nagy's abduction, a Hungarian Government communiqué announced that he and some of his party had gone to Romania, in accordance with a request they had submitted previously.<sup>17/</sup>

15. The Yugoslav Government on 24 November 1956 lodged a protest with the Hungarian Government against the violation of the written agreement guaranteeing the safety of Mr. Nagy and his companions. The Note also stated that Mr. Nagy had rejected an offer to go to Romania, which had been made to him while he was still on the Embassy premises.<sup>18/</sup>

16. A statement made by the Foreign Minister of Romania at the General Assembly on 3 December 1956 may be recalled in connexion with the assurances given to the Yugoslav Government by Mr. Kadar. On that occasion, Mr. Preoteasa stated that, on being approached by the Government of Hungary with reference to Mr. Nagy, the Romanian Government "gave the assurance that the stay of the group in Romania would be marked by all the rules of hospitality and that all necessary steps would be taken to guarantee the personal safety of Mr. Nagy and his friends. Similarly, the Romanian Government gave the assurance that it would observe the international rules relating to political asylum".<sup>19/</sup>

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<sup>15/</sup> Report of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary (A/3592), paras. 80-82 and 630-639.

<sup>16/</sup> TANJUG, 28 November 1956.

<sup>17/</sup> Report of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary (A/3592), para. 638.

<sup>18/</sup> TANJUG, 24 November 1956.

<sup>19/</sup> A/PV.605, para. 202.

17. The Committee recalls the efforts it made in March 1957 to obtain the assistance of the Romanian Government to enable it to meet Imre Nagy.<sup>20/</sup> The Committee notes that the circumstances in which Mr. Nagy subsequently departed from Romania have never been revealed. Indeed, the first official indication of his having been brought back to Hungary was given after the announcement of his execution.

18. It is significant that a number of references to Imre Nagy were made by Mr. Kadar while Mr. Nagy was still in the Yugoslav Embassy and during the first days of his detention in Romania, in which Mr. Kadar gave assurances to the effect that his Government was not intending to prosecute Mr. Nagy for his part in the uprising. On 11 November 1956, Mr. Kadar declared:

"I, who have myself been a member of Nagy's Government, hereby state that, according to the best of my knowledge, neither Imre Nagy nor his political group has willingly supported the counter-revolution." <sup>21/</sup>

On 14 November 1956, Mr. Kadar told a delegation of Hungarian workers that he did not believe that Imre Nagy had deliberately and willingly helped the "counter-revolution". Rather, he had been carried away by events. "Imre Nagy is not under arrest", he added. "He left the Parliament Building of his own free will and neither the Government nor the Soviet troops wish to restrict his freedom of movement. It depends entirely on him whether or not he participates in politics."<sup>22/</sup> On 27 November 1956, Mr. Kadar declared:

"We have promised not to start any punitive proceedings against Imre Nagy, and we shall keep our word." <sup>23/</sup>

19. In March 1957, however, speaking in the Kremlin, Mr. Kadar accused Mr. Nagy of not only undermining the Party from within, but of preparing its destruction from without, in alliance with the dark forces of reaction.<sup>24/</sup> Attacks on Nagy reached a new intensity in December 1957, when volume IV of the Hungarian White Book stated that he "violated his oath of office, and instead of defending

<sup>20/</sup> See para. 8 (b) above.

<sup>21/</sup> Budapest Radio, 11 November 1956, 1000 hrs. GMT.

<sup>22/</sup> Nepszabadsag, 14 November 1956.

<sup>23/</sup> Nepszabadsag, 27 November 1956.

<sup>24/</sup> Nepszabadsag, 28 March 1957.

constitutional order, he exploited his post of Prime Minister to uphold the attempt at the violent overthrow of constitutional order".<sup>25/</sup> Other denunciations of Imre Nagy that month were made before the Academy of Sciences, by Dezso Nemes, Editor of Nepszabadsag,<sup>26/</sup> and before the National Assembly, by the Chief Public Prosecutor, Geza Szenasi.<sup>27/</sup>

20. On 12 June 1958, in a front-page article, Mr. Kadar spoke contemptuously of "characters like Imre Nagy, who fell into the quagmire of treason".<sup>28/</sup> Four days later came the announcement in Budapest and Moscow that Imre Nagy had been sentenced to death and executed.

21. Following this announcement, the Yugoslav Ambassador in Budapest on 24 June 1958, handed a Note of protest to the Hungarian Foreign Ministry.<sup>29/</sup> "The Yugoslav Government, and our people," declared the Note, "have received the sudden news about the secret trial and the execution of Imre Nagy with profound indignation." The Yugoslav Note of protest recalled the exchange of letters between the Yugoslav and Hungarian Governments on 18 and 21 November 1956. In them, agreement was reached on the question of the asylum of Imre Nagy and the other persons given asylum in the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest, by which the Hungarian Government guaranteed their personal security and free departure to their homes immediately after leaving the Yugoslav Embassy building, and undertook that "it would not apply any sanctions against them for their past activities". The Note of 24 June also revealed that the Yugoslav Government had protested on 24 November 1956 to the Hungarian Government that this agreement had not been implemented, and that the Hungarian Government, by its reply of 1 December 1956, had rejected the Yugoslav protest. The Hungarian Government asserted in its reply that the fact that the persons concerned had not returned to their homes was "a secondary question of technical importance", and that it was otherwise

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<sup>25/</sup> The Counter-Revolutionary Forces in the October Events in Hungary, Volume IV. Published by the Information Bureau of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic [Budapest, 1957], page 90.

<sup>26/</sup> Tarsadalmi Szemle, January 1958, pages 44-59.

<sup>27/</sup> Nepszabadsag, 22 December 1957.

<sup>28/</sup> Nepszabadsag, 12 June 1958.

<sup>29/</sup> TANJUG, 24 June 1958.



keeping to the obligations of the agreement. It reaffirmed that it was prepared to guarantee their personal security and declared that "it did not intend to punish them for their past activities". The Yugoslav Note of 24 June 1958 added that:

"It is obvious that the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic has on two occasions harshly offended the obligations it gave to the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia: By not making possible the free return of Imre Nagy and other persons to their homes, but instead sending them to the Romanian People's Republic for a compulsory stay; and by the fact that, contrary to the given guarantees regarding personal security and impunity because of their past action, it brought some of these persons to a secret trial, and sentenced Nagy and some of his companions to death, which punishment was executed ..."

#### IV

22. The execution of Imre Nagy and his companions has special significance because Mr. Nagy, as the Prime Minister of the Government of Hungary (of which Mr. Kadar was also a member) had appealed directly to the United Nations on 1 and 2 November 1956.<sup>30/</sup> The fate of Imre Nagy, however, should not be allowed to distract attention from the fact that since the intervention by Soviet armed forces on 4 November 1956, many other sentences have been officially announced concerning persons accused of being connected with the 1956 uprising. It cannot, however, be taken for granted that all sentences have been published. (Most of the victims have no famous name to bring their sufferings to the notice of the world.) A list of sentences announced by the Hungarian Government-licensed press and radio and all apparently referring to persons associated with the 1956 uprising, is submitted in an annex to this report.<sup>31/</sup> From this list, it appears that at least thirty persons were sentenced to death between 20 June 1957, the date of publication of the Committee's main Report, and 21 June 1958.<sup>32/</sup>

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30/ Report of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary (A/3592), para. 326.

31/ Annex IV.

32/ This figure is additional to the thirty-one death sentences mentioned in the Report of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary, (A/3592), para. 760.

23. In addition to these officially announced sentences, many reports have been received from unofficial sources of trials now under way or contemplated. Among the many names mentioned in such unofficial reports are those of Mrs. Laszlo Rajk, widow of the former Minister of Foreign Affairs executed in 1949 and later rehabilitated before the uprising of October 1956; Gabor Tanczos, former Secretary of the Petöfi Club, Peter Erdös, György Fazekas and Sandor Haraszti, prominent journalists; and Szilard Ujhelyi, a close associate of Mr. Nagy and former Director of the Hungarian Radio. Except for Mrs. Rajk, Peter Erdös and Szilard Ujhelyi, these persons were mentioned in the communiqué issued by the Hungarian Ministry of Justice as being associated with Imre Nagy and other condemned persons, on 16 June 1958. Although no confirmation by the Hungarian authorities is available, the Committee cannot ignore these reports, in view of the earlier circulation of similar unofficial reports regarding pending or current trials of Imre Nagy and Pal Maleter.

24. In its main Report, the Committee referred to the regime of "summary jurisdiction" prevailing in Hungary since November 1956.<sup>33/</sup> No real alleviations have been introduced by the Decree-Laws of 15 June and 3 November 1957,<sup>34/</sup> as to the sentences to be imposed or the summary procedures to be followed. Minimum sentences of five or ten years imprisonment are still provided for; the majority of the members of the "People's Courts" still consists of revokable appointees of political organs, whose names are not made public; the accused may still be obliged to select counsel from a list compiled by the Minister of Justice. The Committee's main Report also includes evidence regarding the methods by which so-called confessions have often been obtained from political prisoners accused of disloyalty to the regime.<sup>35/</sup> The continued presence of foreign armed forces in Hungary is likely to prevent the expression of the feelings of the people against such procedures by the Hungarian Government. The presence of the Hungarian security police, whose activities were referred to in the main Report of the Committee, there being no evidence that this has changed, is an essential factor restricting the free expression of the people's feelings.

25. The Committee recalls that the Hungarian authorities failed to respond to the efforts made in 1957 by the Special Representative of the General Assembly,

33/ Report of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary (A/3592), paras. 753-757

34/ Magyar Kozlony, No. 66, 15 June 1957; No. 117, 3 November 1957.

35/ Report of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary, paras. 771-775.

Prince Wan Waithayakon, to achieve the objectives of the United Nations, as set out in the relevant General Assembly resolutions.<sup>36/</sup> The recent sentences are all the more disturbing because they came after a number of public assurances by Hungarian leaders that a period of stabilization had begun and that proceedings against persons accused of participating in the uprising were virtually over. Thus, on 1 April 1958, the Minister of Justice, Ferenc Nazval, speaking before the Legal and Judicial Committee of the National Assembly, declared that "the trials of provincial counter-revolutionary criminal cases were already concluded. The final liquidation of counter-revolutionary cases and a conclusion of trials may be expected soon".<sup>37/</sup> Despite such assurances, unofficial reports of further trials and executions continue to be received.

V

26. In its examination of the circumstances surrounding the arrest of General Maleter and the abduction of Mr. Nagy, the Committee has emphasized that, in both cases, the action was taken by Soviet security personnel and not by members of the Hungarian armed forces or security police. The Warsaw Treaty of 14 May 1955 (which the Hungarian Government, under Imre Nagy, decided on 1 November 1956 to repudiate, as announced by their cablegram to the United Nations<sup>38/</sup> and the Hungarian-Soviet Agreement of 27 May 1957,<sup>39/</sup> are invoked to justify the presence of Soviet forces in Hungary. Despite this, in September 1957, the General Assembly, in resolution 1133 (XI), found that "The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, has deprived Hungary of its liberty and political independence", and reiterated its earlier resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Soviet armed forces. On 24 May 1958, Mr. Kadar announced the withdrawal of 17,000 Soviet troops from Hungary,<sup>40/</sup> but gave no information as to the nature of the

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<sup>36/</sup> A/3774.

<sup>37/</sup> Esti Hirlap, 2 April 1958.

<sup>38/</sup> A/3251.

<sup>39/</sup> Report of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary (A/3892), Annex A to Chap. VIII.

<sup>40/</sup> Nepszabadsag, 28 May 1958.

troops withdrawn or the troops that remained. Neither this announcement nor any other available evidence has enabled the Committee to conclude that there has been a complete withdrawal of Soviet armed forces, as urged by the General Assembly, and it is not contested that Soviet armed forces are still in Hungary.

27. While the arrest of General Maleter and the abduction of Mr. Nagy and his companions were undertaken by Soviet personnel, nevertheless, the Hungarian Government, in announcing the subsequent trials and executions, has accepted full responsibility. These secret trials and executions evidence continued disregard for the resolutions of the General Assembly and for human rights, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Charter of the United Nations. Moreover, although Mr. Kadar is reported as recently as 1 July 1958 as having denied that the Hungarian Government had broken its word, the record clearly shows that the action of the Hungarian Government in bringing Imre Nagy to trial was contrary to solemn assurances, which Mr. Kadar, on behalf of the Hungarian Government had previously given, including those confirmed by letter to the Yugoslav Government.

28. The executions of Pal Maleter and Imre Nagy and their companions are striking, but unhappily not isolated, examples of the continued policy of repression carried out at the present time in Hungary in conditions described in this report and the previous Report of the Committee.

29. In view of the continued prevalence of unofficial reports of further secret trials and executions, the Committee expresses the hope that the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, hearing the voice of public opinion in many countries, will cease carrying out new death sentences and, bringing to an end the present harsh repression, will effectively re-establish the inalienable principles of human rights. In view of these conclusions, and since the Committee cannot submit this report to the General Assembly directly, in view of resolution 1132 (XI), it is transmitting it to the Governments of Member States for such purposes as they may deem appropriate in relation to measures that may be taken by the General Assembly or initiatives that may be undertaken by Governments in this matter.

ANNEX I

COMMUNIQUE DATED 21 JUNE 1958 BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE  
ON THE PROBLEM OF HUNGARY 1/

The Special Committee met this morning to consider the circumstances surrounding the recent reports from Moscow and Budapest that Imre Nagy, Pal Maleter, and two of their companions have been executed.

To assist its study of these tragic events, the Committee had before it the text of the statement issued by the Hungarian Government on 16 June, when the trials were first announced, and a recent statement from Belgrade in which the Government of Yugoslavia recalled the undertakings which had been given to them by Janos Kadar when Imre Nagy left the asylum of the Yugoslav Embassy at Budapest on 22 November 1956, namely,

"... that it (the Hungarian Government) does not desire to apply sanctions against Imre Nagy and the members of his group for their past activities. We take note that the asylum extended to the group will hereby come to an end and that they themselves will leave the Yugoslav Embassy and proceed freely to their homes."

The report of the Committee, already presented to the General Assembly and endorsed by it, records the circumstances in which Imre Nagy, on leaving the Yugoslav Embassy, was arrested and taken to an unknown destination, subsequently indicated by the Hungarian authorities as being Romania; it also recalls the unsuccessful efforts made by the Committee later to arrange with the Romanian Government an opportunity to meet Imre Nagy in the interest of the Committee's inquiry.

The Committee notes that no reply has ever been received to its letter addressed to the Hungarian Government on 20 December 1957. That letter drew the attention of the Hungarian Government to the persistent concern displayed throughout the world regarding the fate of the men and women who played a part in the events in Hungary during October and November of 1956. It pointed out that anxiety would continue until the present regime of Hungary complied with the

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1/ Circulated as United Nations document A/AC.88/2, 21 June 1958.

General Assembly resolution of 14 September 1957, which called upon Hungary "to desist from repressive measures against the Hungarian people."

The Committee notes that, since the uprising in Hungary in October 1956, the United Nations has adopted a number of resolutions calling on the Soviet Union to withdraw her troops from Hungary so as to create an atmosphere in which free elections could be held. All these appeals have been ignored. The execution of Imre Nagy and of his companions demonstrates that the oppression of the Hungarian people has not abated, and that the reign of terror which began when Russian forces moved into Hungary early in November 1956 continues.

The Committee notes that the recent statement by the Government of Hungary in which the executions were announced was imprecise and vague in many particulars. Some unanswered questions are: What were the movements of the prisoners between the time of Nagy's abduction and the time of the trials? In what country were they tried? Where did the executions take place? What was the precise form of the indictment? Under what laws and under what procedures were they tried and sentenced - laws and procedures in operation at the time of the uprising or laws promulgated subsequently? These are matters on which the United Nations has every right to be fully informed.

The Committee accordingly issues an appeal to interested Governments having at their disposal any information regarding the circumstances of the arrest, trial and execution of Imre Nagy, Pal Maleter and their two companions, to make such information available to the Committee.

The Committee deplores this latest tragic event in which these men, symbols of the hope of a nation for freedom from foreign domination, were secretly sent to death in circumstances which call for full exposure, in violation of solemn undertakings that their persons would not be harmed, and in defiance of the judgement and opinion of the United Nations. It expresses its grave concern lest the end of this repression and killing may not yet be in sight.

ANNEX II

LETTER DATED 20 DECEMBER 1957 FROM THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE  
ON THE PROBLEM OF HUNGARY TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC 1/

Text of letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian  
People's Republic approved by the Special Committee on the Problem  
of Hungary at its 72nd meeting on Friday, 20 December 1957 2/

"Sir,

"In accordance with its terms of reference in General Assembly resolution 1132 (XI) of 10 January 1957, the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary has met on two occasions this week to examine certain aspects of the situation in Hungary.

"At these meetings, members of the Special Committee have had occasion to consider the treatment accorded by the Government of Hungary to those who participated in the resistance of the population of Hungary to the intervention of Soviet armed forces, as related in the Report of the Committee submitted to the General Assembly. The Committee noted with deep and special concern the reports of trials said to be at present proceeding in Hungary of General Pal Maleter, of General Istvan Kovacs, and of Colonel Sandor Kopacsi. Other reports have related to the trial of significant personalities such as former members of the Revolutionary Council of the City of Győr and Roman Catholic priests for their participation in the uprising. The condemnation to death, and execution of, Major Antal Palinkas-Pallavicini is understood to have been definitely announced by the Hungarian Telegraph Agency on 12 December 1957.

"The Committee is well aware that certain of the reports relating to these matters are subject to confirmation, and the Committee would not wish, especially in view of the statement issued on behalf of the Government of Hungary on 17 December 1957, to attach final credence to them. Nevertheless, it has reached the conclusion that the reports have a character which warrants an indication by the Committee to the Government of Hungary that it would be appreciative of precise information on these matters, which constitute an important element in the

1/ Circulated as United Nations document A/AC.88/1, 23 December 1957.

2/ This letter was returned by the permanent representative of the Hungarian People's Republic on 21 December 1957 with the following observations: "As it was expressed many times, the establishment and the functioning of that Committee were not and are not recognized by the Hungarian Government, since the resolution which set up that Committee is contrary to United Nations Charter. Consequently, the Hungarian permanent representative is not in a position to transmit communications and requests by that Committee."

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situation arising from the circumstances which the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary is charged by the General Assembly to investigate.

"A deep impression has been made on the members of the Committee by the persistent anxiety displayed throughout the world regarding the fate of men and women who played a part in the events of October to November 1956. This anxiety arises from humanitarian considerations and is shared by men and women of the most diverse political opinions. World opinion will continue to be disturbed until it is satisfied that the present authorities in Hungary are shaping their policy in this matter in accordance with the terms of the General Assembly resolution of 14 September 1957, which called upon Hungary 'to desist from repressive measures against the Hungarian people'.

"On the occasion of their meeting, the members of the Committee wish to express their conviction that a significant contribution to the relaxation of international tension could be made by the Hungarian Government if it were to give the world reliable information on this subject, and to give an assurance that the highest humanitarian standards are being applied in the treatment of all who participated in the uprising.

"Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Alsing Andersen  
Chairman  
Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary"



ANNEX III

LETTERS DATED 26 JUNE 1958 FROM THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON  
THE PROBLEM OF HUNGARY TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
OF HUNGARY, THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ROMANIA  
AND THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE UNION OF  
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

A. Text of letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Hungary, approved by  
the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary at its 74th meeting on  
Thursday, 26 June 1958 1/

"Sir,

"On 21 June 1958 the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary set up by General Assembly resolution 1132 (XI) considered the statements issued in Budapest and in Moscow during the night of 16 - 17 June announcing that Prime Minister Imre Nagy and General Pal Maleter and two of their associates had been executed.

"The Committee noted with grave concern these reports which, in addition to other aspects, raise important questions of fundamental human rights. In view of the deep anxiety throughout the world over the fate of those men and women who had played a part in the events in Hungary during October and November 1956, the Committee appealed on 21 June to interested Governments to provide it with any information at their disposal on the circumstances surrounding the arrest, trial and execution of these four men. (General Assembly document A/AC.88/2.)

"In particular, the Committee, continuing to act in the exercise of the functions conferred upon it by the General Assembly, wishes to receive from the Government of Hungary information about -

- (a) The time and circumstances of the transfer of custody of these persons from the Soviet authorities to the Hungarian authorities;
- (b) Their movements from the time they were handed over by the Soviet authorities until they were tried and executed;

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1/ This letter was returned by the deputy permanent representative of the Hungarian People's Republic to the United Nations on 30 June 1958 with the following observation:

"Upon instruction from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Hungary I have the honour to return the letter sent to me by the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary. I wish to recall that the position of Hungary on the above-mentioned Committee has not changed, that is Hungary has not, and will not justify the establishment of the Committee, and will not co-operate with it."

/...

- (c) The time and place of the trials;
- (d) The time and place of the executions;
- (e) The precise terms of the indictments;
- (f) Details of the trial proceedings;
- (g) The laws or decrees under which the prisoners were tried, including the dates when those laws or decrees were promulgated.

"The Committee requests that this information be made available as early as possible.

"Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

E. Ronald Walker  
Acting Chairman  
Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary"

B. Text of letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania, approved by the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary at its 74th session on Thursday, 26 June 1958 2/

"Sir,

"On 21 June 1958 the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary set up by General Assembly resolution 1132 (XI) considered the statements issued in Budapest and in Moscow during the night of 16 - 17 June announcing that Prime Minister Imre Nagy and General Pál Maleter and two of their associates had been executed.

"The Committee noted with grave concern these reports which, in addition to other aspects, raise important questions of fundamental human rights. In view of the deep anxiety throughout the world over the fate of those men and women who had played a part in the events in Hungary during October and November 1956, the Committee appealed on 21 June to interested Governments to provide it with any information at their disposal on the circumstances surrounding the arrest, trial and execution of these four men. (General Assembly document A/AC.88/2.)

2/ This letter was returned by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission to the United Nations of the Romanian People's Republic on 1 July 1958, with the following observation:

"Owing to the fact that, as stated in the Note of March 30, 1957 sent to you by the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations the Romanian Government was against the creation of this Committee and cannot take into consideration its requests, I feel unable to forward the above-mentioned letter to my Government."

/...

"The Committee has found that Imre Nagy and his party were taken to Romania immediately after they were seized by the officers of the Army of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as they left the Yugoslav Embassy at Budapest on 22 November 1956. The Committee, therefore, continuing to act in the exercise of the functions conferred upon it by the General Assembly, wishes to receive from the Government of Romania any information that Government may have concerning the movements and treatment of these men while they were in Romanian territory, as well as any other information in its possession concerning the arrests, trials and executions of the prisoners.

"The Committee requests that the information be made available as early as possible.

"Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

E. Ronald Walker  
Acting Chairman  
Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary"

C. Text of letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, approved by the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary at its 74th meeting on Thursday, 26 June 1958 3/

"Sir,

"On 21 June 1958 the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary set up by General Assembly resolution 1132 (XI) considered the statements issued in Budapest and in Moscow during the night of 16 - 17 June announcing that Prime Minister Imre Nagy and General Pal Maleter and two of their associates had been executed.

"The Committee noted with grave concern these reports which, in addition to other aspects, raise important questions of fundamental human rights. In view of the deep anxiety throughout the world over the fate of those men and women who had played a part in the events in Hungary during October and November 1956, the Committee appealed on 21 June to interested Governments to provide it with any information at their disposal on the circumstances surrounding the arrest, trial and execution of these four men. (General Assembly document A/AC.88/2.)

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3/ This letter was returned by the permanent representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations on 30 June with the following observation:

"I do not feel able to comply with Ambassador Walker's request in view of the slanderous nature of the letter addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR."

"Imre Nagy and his party were seized by officers of the Army of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 22 November 1956 as they left the Yugoslav Embassy at Budapest. Pal Maleter was seized by Soviet officers on 3 November 1956 while, as reported to the Security Council by the Hungarian representative, he was negotiating with the Soviet Command on the withdrawal of Soviet troops. The Committee therefore asks the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to provide it with information on the time, place and circumstances of the subsequent transfer of the prisoners to the Hungarian authorities.

"Further, having regard to the role played by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the events in Hungary during October and November 1956, the Committee, continuing to act in the exercise of the functions conferred upon it by the General Assembly, wishes to receive from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics any information that Government may have on the trials and executions of Imre Nagy, Pal Maleter and their associates.

"The Committee requests that the information be made available as early as possible.

"Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

E. Ronald Walker  
Acting Chairman  
Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary"

ANNEX IV

LIST OF SENTENCES AS REPORTED BY HUNGARIAN  
SOURCES (20 June 1957 to 21 June 1958)

A. Death Sentences

23 June 1957

Pal Bakosi, by the Special Council of the Municipal Court, for active participation in anti-State conspiracy and for participation in murder. 1/

Jozsef Erdesz, by the Special Council of the Municipal Court and the Supreme Court sitting as a court of appeal, for murder and conspiracy for the overthrow of the people's democratic state order. The sentence was executed on 15 August 1957. 2/

Zsigmond Sipos, by the Special Council of the Municipal Court and the Supreme Court sitting as a court of appeal, for killing an AVH Major in January 1957, for two other murders, as well as for conspiracy for the overthrow of the people's democratic state order. The sentence was executed on 15 August 1957. 3/

26 June

Karoly Kabelacs, for participation in the fighting at the radio station and for activities for the overthrow of the people's democratic state order. 4/

Jozsef Petrus, of Pecs, for organizing a group of counter-revolutionaries during and after the October uprising, with the intent to start riots on 15 March in Pecs. 5/

28 June

Bela Barta, for organizing a manifestation in Miskolc on 11 December 1956, was sentenced by the People's Court of the Supreme Court. The sentence was carried out immediately. 6/

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1/ Nepakarat, 23 June 1957.

2/ Nepakarat, 23 June; Nepszabadsag, 16 August.

3/ Nepakarat, 23 June; Nepszabadsag, 16 August.

4/ Radio Budapest, 26 June.

5/ Dunantuli Naplo, 26 June.

6/ Eszakmagyarország, 28 June.

30 June

Gyula Hetz, engineer of Varpalota, by the Military Tribunal of Győr, for hiding arms. 7/

5 July

Ilona Toth, medical student; Miklos Gyöngyösi, Ferenc Gönczi and Ferenc Kovacs by the People's Court of the Supreme Court, for conspiracy against the people's democratic state order, murders, continued incitement, violation of personal liberty, and hiding arms. The sentences were executed. 8/

8 October

Lajos Nagy, by the Supreme Court, for counter-revolutionary activity. The sentence was executed. 9/

9 October

Istvan Patyi, Jr., Matyas Kolompar and Istvan Peko, by the People's Court of the Supreme Court, for murdering a Communist official at Kiskunmajas in October 1956. The sentences were executed. 10/

25 October

Gyula Lendvai, by the County Court of Borsod, for leadership of a group of forty-five persons composed mostly of prisoners released during the counter-revolution. The sentence was executed. 11/

26 November

Istvan Szörtsey, by the Supreme Court sitting as a court of appeal, for joining the counter-revolutionaries at the Kilian Barracks, taking an active part in armed actions and for participating in the murder of several persons during the counter-revolution. The sentence was executed. 12/

11 December

Major Antal Palinkas (Pallavicini), by the Special Council of the Supreme Court's Military Tribunal; he escorted Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty to Budapest at the end of October 1956 with a convoy of armed vehicles; sentenced for organizing a

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7/ Kosepdunantuli Naplo, 30 June.

8/ Nepszabadsag, 5 July.

9/ Petôfi Nepe (Kecskemet), 8 October.

10/ Petôfi Nepe (Kecskemet), 9 October.

11/ Nepszabadsag, 25 October.

12/ Nepakarat, 26 November.

military counter-revolutionary battalion, arresting members of the AVH and editing a pamphlet. The sentence was executed. 13/

3 January 1958

Laszlo Ivan Kovacs, one of the leaders of the counter-revolutionary group in the "Corvin Block", by the People's Court of the Supreme Court sitting as a court of appeal, for initiating and heading a conspiracy for the overthrow of the people's democratic state order. 14/

5 March

Jozsef Kovacs, a former Social Democrat, by the People's Court of the County Court of Szeged, for taking a leading part in the Revolutionary Council of Szeged, the charges being "leadership in an anti-State organization and embezzlement, having caused exceptionally great damage to social property". 15/

11 March

Jozsef Nagy and Imre Farkas, "armed counter-revolutionaries and former members of the National Guard of Csepel", for the murder of Andras Bordas, a Kossuth prize winner and lathe worker, by the Supreme Court. The sentences were executed. 16/

18 May

Geza Pech, Laszlo Balogh, Jozsef Gerlei and Bela Bekesi, by the People's Court of the Supreme Court, sitting as a court of appeal, for conspiracy for the overthrow of the people's democratic state order and illegal contacts with the West. The sentences have been executed. 17/

16 June

The Ministry of Justice announced officially that the People's Court of the Supreme Court had condemned to death Imre Nagy, Pal Maleter, Miklos Gimes and Dr. Jozsef Szilagyi for forming "an organization aimed at overthrowing the Hungarian People's democratic state order". In addition, Imre Nagy had been convicted of "treason" and Pal Maleter of "mutiny". 18/

13/ Nepszabadsag, 11 December.

14/ Nepakarat, 3 January 1958.

15/ Delmagyarország (Szeged), 5 March.

16/ Nepszabadsag, 11 March.

17/ Nepszabadsag, 18 May.

18/ Communique issued by the Ministry of Justice on the Criminal Proceedings Against Imre Nagy and His Associates. Issued as a Press Release by the Permanent Mission of the Hungarian People's Republic to the United Nations, 18 June 1958.

B. Some Prison Sentences

22 June 1957

Piroska Janko, for active participation in conspiracy for the overthrow of the state order and for incitement, was sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment by the Municipal Court of Budapest. 19/

Jozsef Geiszt, resident of Pamuk (Somogy County), for hiding arms, was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment by the Military Tribunal of Györ. 20/

29 June

Eszter Zilcsak, of Budapest, for participation in a conspiracy for the overthrow of the state order and attempted murder, was sentenced to sixteen years' imprisonment by the Municipal Court of Budapest. 21/

5 July

Gyula Obersovsky, journalist, former editor of Igazsag (Justice), a paper published during the uprising, and Elink (We Live), an illegal paper issued after 4 November 1956, on the charges of conspiracy against the people's democratic state order, murders, continued incitement, violation of personal liberty and hiding arms, was sentenced to life imprisonment. At the same trial, Jozsef Gali, writer, was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. Both of these defendants had previously been sentenced to death by the People's Court of the Supreme Court, but on the appeal of the Supreme Prosecutor, the Praesidium of the Supreme Court reviewed their case and changed the sentences as above. 22/ 23/

19 July

Jozsef Gabor Dilinko, who acted as liaison for General Maleter, for counter-revolutionary activity, was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment by the Municipal Court of Budapest. 24/

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19/ Nepszabadsag, 22 June 1957.

20/ Nepakarat, 22 June.

21/ Nepszabadsag, 29 June.

22/ Nepszabadsag, 5 July

23/ These cases were connected with the case of Ilona Toth and associates, whose death sentences and executions were announced on 5 July 1957.

24/ Nepszabadsag, 19 July.



26 July

Lajos Fieder, for attempting to overthrow the people's democratic state order, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by the People's Court of the Municipal Court of Budapest. 25/

Laszlo Schmidt, for attempting to overthrow the people's democratic state order, was sentenced to seventeen years' imprisonment by the People's Court of the Municipal Court of Budapest. 26/

27 July

Aladar Fuchs, for denouncing during the uprising a Communist Party official whose disappearance was reported, was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment. 27/

1 September

The People's Court of the County Court of Szeged sentenced Medard Skultethy and ten co-defendants, for "active participation in the organization for overthrowing the People's Democracy", to the following prison terms: 28/

|                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Medard Skultethy      | ten years            |
| Ferenc Balint         | ten years            |
| Tibor Jozsef Farkas   | ten years            |
| Zsuzsanna Kecskes     | ten years            |
| Imre Nagy Jr.         | ten years            |
| Jozsef Tisoczki       | eight years          |
| Mihaly Sulyok Jr.     | seven years          |
| Peter Veres           | five years           |
| Mihaly Karacsonyi Jr. | three years          |
| Illes Godo            | two and a half years |
| Matyas Honko          | two years            |

3 September

The County Court of Szeged sentenced the following "counter-revolutionaries who damaged the Soviet monument" as follows: 29/

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Sandor Haller Jr. | two years and two months' imprisonment |
| Mihaly Bogar      | one year imprisonment                  |
| Sandor Varga      | eight months' "                        |
| Janos Nemeth      | six months' "                          |

25/ Nepszabadsag, 26 July.

26/ Nepszabadsag, 26 July.

27/ Nepszabadsag, 27 July.

28/ Delmagyarország (Szeged), 1 September.

29/ Delmagyarország (Szeged), 3 September.

14 September

Gaza Goor was sentenced to two and a half years of imprisonment for illegal possession of arms. 30/

The Court in Szolnok, for instigation against collective farms, sentenced the following: 31/

|                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Andras Szekeres | three years' imprisonment |
| Janos Vereb     | two years' " "            |
| Sandor Fekete   | one year's " "            |

16 September

Istvan Sütö and Istvan Boros, for trying to leave the country without authorization, were each sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment. 32/

21 September

The Szolnok Court sentenced Istvan Csatho for embezzlement and for trying to cross the border without authorization to four years' imprisonment. 33/

25 September

Dr. György Noel was sentenced by the Municipal Court of Budapest, for violations of foreign currency regulations and for illegal possession of arms, to two years' imprisonment, to a fine of 2,000 Forint and to deprivation of civic rights for three years. 34/

5 October

In the trial of Zsigmond Piros and his group in the County Court of Debrecen, the following sentences were pronounced for counter-revolutionary activities: 35/

|                |                               |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Zsigmond Piros | eighteen months' imprisonment |
| Sandor Szabo   | fourteen months' " "          |
| Sandor Nagy    | one year's imprisonment       |
| Lajos Högyesz  | one year's " "                |

30/ Zalai Hirlap (Zalaegerszeg), 14 September.

31/ Tiszavidek (Szolnok), 14 September.

32/ Hetfői Hírek (Budapest), 16 September.

33/ Tiszavidek (Szolnok), 21 September.

34/ Nepakarat, 25 September.

35/ Hajdu-Bihari Naplo (Debrecen), 5 October.

The Military Tribunal of Debrecen sentenced the following persons for concealing weapons: 36/

|                                |                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Hornyak and Kurunczi (leaders) | fifteen years' imprisonment each |
| Osvai                          | fifteen years' "                 |
| Gyuricza                       | twelve years' "                  |
| Funne                          | twelve years' "                  |
| Szabo                          | ten years' "                     |
| Harsfalvi                      | ten years' "                     |
| Csordas                        | ten years' "                     |
| N. Istvan                      | seven years' "                   |
| K. Istvan                      | seven years' "                   |

### 8 October

The People's Court of Szolnok sentenced the following persons for defamation and persecution of Communists, instigation against the Soviet Union and terror actions in October 1956: 37/

|                 |                             |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Mihaly Herczeg  | fifteen years' imprisonment |
| Ferenc Molnar   | fifteen years' "            |
| Laszlo Csetenyi | twelve years' "             |
| Imre Csato      | eleven years' "             |
| Istvan Balazs   | ten years' "                |
| Janos Adam      | six years' "                |

### 9 October

Sandor Konez, for participation in the murder of a Communist Party official at Kiskunmajas during the uprising, was sentenced to life imprisonment by the People's Court of the Supreme Court. 38/

### 10 October

The Supreme Court passed the following sentences "for aiding the counter-revolutionary movement": 39/

|               |                           |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Zoltan Molnar | three years' imprisonment |
| Domokos Varga | two years' "              |
| Aron Tobias   | one year's "              |
| Gyula Fekete  | one year's "              |

36/ Naplo (Debrecen), 5 October.

37/ Tiszavidek (Szolnok), 8 October.

38/ Petôfi Nepe (Kecskemet), 9 October.

39/ Nepszabadsag, 10 October.

16 October

Ilona Borbas, an employee of the post office, was sentenced by the Municipal Court of Budapest for emptying thirty-two envelopes coming from abroad and for the possession of a leaflet of foreign origin with instigating contents, to fourteen months' imprisonment. Two co-defendants, Mrs. Istvan Toth and Mrs. Balint Török, were sentenced to fourteen and eight months' imprisonment respectively. 40/

20 October

Dr. Arpad Brusznayai, the former head of the Revolutionary Council at Veszprem, and his eleven associates were sentenced by the People's Council of the Military Tribunal at Györ. Brusznayai was accused of organizing conspiracy for the overthrow of the People's Democracy. The other accused persons were sentenced for active participation. Sentences were as follows: 41/

|                    |                                      |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Arpad Brusznayai   | life imprisonment                    |
| Imre Kis Gal       | ten years' "                         |
| Laszlo Dormanyi    | ten " "                              |
| Dr. Ferenc Horvath | five " "                             |
| Imre Lorand        | four " "                             |
| Miklos Maczko      | three and a half years' imprisonment |
| Laszlo Ferenczi    | two years and four months' "         |
| Dr. Oszkar Jonas   | two years' imprisonment              |
| Imre Perge         | two " "                              |
| Gyula Monori       | one and a half years' imprisonment   |
| Eva Sandor         | one year's imprisonment              |

22 October

The People's Court at Miskolc sentenced the members of a group who were accused of having arrested and insulted members of the Party Committee of Miskolc as follows: 42/

|                                 |                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Laszlo Babits (leader of group) | life-long imprisonment |
| Istvan Farkas                   | fifteen years' "       |
| Janos Molnar Jr.                | fourteen years' "      |
| Sandor Kiss                     | twelve years' "        |
| Gyula Spanyol                   | eleven years' "        |
| Sandor Remenyi                  | eleven years' "        |
| Arpad Vita                      | eight years' "         |

Five other accused persons were sentenced to two to four years' imprisonment.

40/ Nepakarat, 16 October.

41/ Eszakmagyarország (Miskolc), 22 October.

42/ Ibid.

13 November

Tibor Dery, writer, was sentenced by the People's Court of the Supreme Court, for leadership in a conspiracy for the overthrow of the state order, to nine years' imprisonment. 43/

Gyula Hay, writer, was sentenced by the People's Court of the Supreme Court, for participation in a conspiracy for the overthrow of the state order, to six years' imprisonment. 44/

Zoltan Zelk, writer, was sentenced by the People's Court of the Supreme Court, for instigation against the democratic state order, to three years' imprisonment. 45/

Tibor Tardos, writer, was sentenced by the People's Court of the Supreme Court, for instigation against the democratic state order, to eighteen months' imprisonment. 46/

27 November

Laszlo Avar, for leading a group which plotted against the Government, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by the County Court of Szombathely. Other members of the group were given long prison sentences. 47/

3 December

Istvan Vecsernyes was sentenced to two years and eight months' imprisonment by a Budapest District Court for helping others to cross the border without authorization. At this trial, Mrs. Rozsa and Mrs. Kovacs were sentenced to ten months and fourteen months' imprisonment for trying to cross the border illegally. 48/

43/ Nepszabadsag, 14 November.

44/ Ibid.

45/ Ibid.

46/ Ibid.

47/ Nepszabadsag, 22 November.

48/ Nepakarat, 3 December.

12 December

Pal Fekete and his associates, found guilty of leading a group for the overthrow of the people's democracy, were sentenced by the Military Court of Szeged. Twelve co-defendants were sentenced for active participation in this group. Sentences were as follows: 49/

|                 |                             |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Pal Fekete      | life imprisonment           |
| Istvan Toth     | fifteen years' imprisonment |
| Otto Hrabovszky | ten years' " "              |

Other accused persons were sentenced to imprisonment from eighteen months to eight years.

21 December

Twenty-one rebels were sentenced by a Special Tribunal at Szeged. 50/

18 January 1958

The Hungarian Telegraph Agency announced that the People's Court of the Budapest Municipal Court had completed the trial of Msgr. Egon Albert Turcsanyi and "his accomplices", and found Msgr. Turcsanyi guilty of "crimes incompatible with his functions as a priest and committed against the State of the Hungarian people", and had sentenced him to imprisonment for life. The "accomplices" of Msgr. Turcsanyi were sentenced to terms of imprisonment "from 4 to 10 years or ranging between 1 year and 2 years". 51/

5 March

Jozsef Perbiro, University professor at Szeged and former President of the Revolutionary Council of the same city, was sentenced by the People's Court of the County Court of Szeged, to fifteen years' imprisonment. Seven other former members of the Revolutionary Council were sentenced to imprisonment as follows: 52/

|                   |                              |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Sandor Kiralyhazi | fourteen years' imprisonment |
| Ferenc Fabian     | ten years' " "               |
| Istvan Joszt      | eight years' " "             |
| Endre Derzsi      | seven " " "                  |
| Jenö Horvath      | five " " "                   |
| Lajos Ar dai      | three " " "                  |
| Ferenc Nemeth     | two " " "                    |
| Istvan Szegedi    | two " " "                    |

49/ Bekesmegyei Nepujsag (Bekescsaba), 7 December.

50/ Bekesmegyei Nepujsag (Bekescsaba), 21 December.

51/ Nepszabadsag, 18 January 1958.

52/ Delmagyarország (Szeged), 5 March.

7 March

Andras Sandor, writer and journalist, who during the uprising had organized a "National Committee", edited a "counter-revolutionary" paper at Sztalinvaros, for having "initiated a conspiracy for the overthrow of the people's democratic state order", was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment by the People's Court of the Municipal Court of Budapest. 53/

16 April

Bela Nagy and Jozsef Jankular were sentenced to 1 and 2 years' imprisonment, respectively, and several of their associates to between 4 and 18 months' imprisonment by the Pest Central District Court. The charge against them was of robbing during the uprising, a clothing storeroom in District XIV of Budapest, of which they were in charge as members of the National Guard. 54/

18 May

Bela Budai and Jozsef Racz, for conspiracy for the overthrow of the people's democratic state order, were sentenced to life imprisonment by the People's Court of the Supreme Court sitting as a court of appeal. 55/

16 June

The Ministry of Justice announced officially that the People's Court of the Supreme Court had condemned to imprisonment five "accomplices" of Imre Nagy. Among these, Sandor Kopacsi, former head of the Budapest police, was charged with "the crime of having formed an organization aimed at overthrowing the Hungarian People's democratic state and order" and with "mutiny", and sentenced to life imprisonment. The other four defendants were charged with "the crime of having formed an organization aimed at overthrowing the Hungarian People's democratic state order", and were given the following prison sentences: 56/

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53/ Magyar Nemzet, 7 March.

54/ Magyar Nemzet, 16 April.

55/ Nepszabadsag, 18 May.

56/ Communique issued by the Ministry of Justice on the Criminal Proceedings Against Imre Nagy and His Associates. Issued as a Press Release by the Permanent Mission of the Hungarian People's Republic to the United Nations, 18 June 1958.

|                   |                            |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Ferenc Donath     | twelve years' imprisonment |
| Zoltan Tildy      | six years' "               |
| Ferenc Janosi     | eight years' "             |
| Miklos Vasarhelyi | five years' "              |

21 June

Dr. Zsigmond Jarmay and Dr. Eri6 Steinhaus, former President and Secretary-General, respectively, of the "Revolutionary Committee of the Chamber of Advocates" of Budapest, were sentenced by the Municipal Court of Budapest to three years and two years respectively, for crimes committed against the State order. 57/

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