

# MOST HUNGARIANS CONTINUE STRIKE

Government's Order Defied  
—Reports of Defections  
by Soviet Troops Rise

By **JOHN MacCORMAC**

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Nov. 19—Most Hungarians did not return to work today despite the Kadar Government's ultimatum.

The Soviet-installed regime of Premier Janos Kadar declared early this morning that the strike was over. A few hours later, reports from Budapest said, it qualified this announcement by conceding that only 40 to 45 per cent of the workers in several factories had returned to their jobs. In other plants, it said, the number who resumed work was 30 per cent or less.

The Government attributed the situation to transport difficulties. Certainly transport difficulties exist in Budapest, where motor trucks are still the chief and almost only means of conveyance. But the regime does not explain, according to trust-

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**Continued on Page 16, Column 3**

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reports that the Yugoslavs have been massing divisions on their side of the border between Yugoslavia, eastern Hungary and western Rumania.

Continued From Page 1

worthy information from other than official sources, why work was resumed today in only a few small plants and in these only partly.

The truth is that, despite threats of deportation and starvation, the Hungarian workers are refusing to be coerced into laying down their last but most powerful weapon—the refusal to work. This means that in the cities and towns the Soviet forces and their protégés are still unable to crush Hungarian resistance, though it is now taking a passive form.

## Military Control Shared

In the countryside, the Russians are compelled to divide military ascendancy with the revolutionaries. According to information obtained by careful interrogation of refugees who continue to pour across the Austrian border, the Soviet forces control only what is within range of their guns. They patrol the main roads from Budapest to Hegyeshalom, from Papa to Veszprem and from Gyor to Sopron and Szombathely day and night.

Soviet troops control the railroad line between Miskolc and Satoraljaujhely, on the Soviet-Hungarian border. But between Budapest and Hatvan, thirty-six miles east of the capital, only one train makes one round trip daily. Between Hatvan and Miskolc so many stretches of track have been destroyed that there is no traffic.

Chaos exists along the line between Szolnok and Debrecen because so many culverts have been blown up. The line from Debrecen to Satu Mare, in Rumania, is in the same condition. Large sections of track have been destroyed along the right-of-way from Salgotarjan, south of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak border, and Lucence, north of it.

Partisans control territory in northern Hungary north of a line extending from Vac, on the Danube, through Hatvan, Gyongyos and north of Miskolc to the Czechoslovak border.

Reports of Russian defections and of fighting between Soviet garrison troops and units that had come to relieve them continue to pour in. A rebel radio station in Salgotarjan said that last Saturday and Sunday heavy fighting took place near Eperjes between Soviet soldiers.

## Rebels Fire on Both Sides

A report confirmed from several sources was that last Thursday and Friday garrison troops who did not want to return to the Soviet fought against new units. The rebels were said to have fired on both sides.

It was reported from Nagykiszasa at 10 o'clock this morning that small Soviet units had advanced to the Yugoslav border and were asking for asylum in Yugoslavia. Another such report from Szeged was that in the last forty-eight hours 1,000 Russians had crossed the Yugoslav border, some with and some without arms, and asked to be interned.

These reports are being treated here with great reserve but they come from so many quarters that it is believed certain they have some substance. Special importance is attached to circumstantial reports of guerrilla activity in the Carpatho-Ukraine.

The only confirmation of recent reports that twenty Soviet infantry divisions were en route to Hungary has come from fugitives from eastern Hungary. They say that three divisions of motorized infantry have moved through the frontier station of Zahony in the direction of Debrecen.

Reports that the Czechoslovaks were cooperating with the Soviet in suppressing the Hungarian revolution were confirmed by the news yesterday that two battalions of Czech motorized infantry without artillery had crossed the Danube to Komarom and were holding a bridgehead there.

There have also been several

The following dispatch is by Russell Jones, United Press correspondent in Budapest and the only American newsman still in the Hungarian capital.

## Shortages Intensify Tie-up

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Nov. 19 (UP)—A spot check of factories in the industrial heart of the country in and around Budapest today showed less than 50 per cent of the strikers had surrendered to a government back-to-work order. Those who did found little or nothing to do because of shortages.

Many of those returning said the threat of hunger and cold forced them to go back, not the regime of Premier Kadar.

"Kadar didn't convince us," one worker said. "But winter is here and misery comes."

A spokesman for a group of returning workers was bitter.

"The whole country can live on relief," he said. "The workers were so much united by last week's events that they will never fall apart again. The Government must realize by now that the use of force is pointless."

The three-week walkout had left the country paralyzed and short of coal, electricity and raw materials.