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**IDLE FACTORY IN HUNGARY:** Workers mill about factory on Csepel Island, outside Budapest, during general strike that was ordered by the Budapest Central

Workers Council as a protest against the arrest of Sandor Racz, the council's chairman, and his deputy, Sandor Bari. Yesterday many workers entered plant but did not work.

## Hungarian Regime Fails To End Strike or Fighting

By JOHN MacCORMAC

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Dec. 14—Today was another day of no work by Hungarians, of more threats by the Soviet-controlled Government and of sporadic fighting in the countryside.

The general strike continued. So many Workers Council leaders had been arrested that there was said to be no one among the workers to call it off even if anyone wished to do so.

Indications here were that the situation in Hungary was becoming anarchic. The policy of Premier Janos Kadar, or

rather of the Russians, is reported to have destroyed every representative body in Hungary with which the regime has negotiated or could hope to negotiate.

But the Hungarian rebellion originally occurred without organization or leaders, and it is going on in the same manner.

Clashes were reported continuing in the countryside between freedom fighters and the Kadar police or Soviet soldiers.

[The Kadar regime announced that Soviet troops had set fire yesterday to a theatre filled with rebels in the industrial city of Miskole, The United Press reported.]

### 6,000 Stand at Plant's Doors

In Budapest, workers turned up in some factories but produced nothing.

At the Beloiannis factory, for example, its 6,000 workers were said to have assembled only to stand idle before its doors. These workers were the first to renew the strike yesterday because Sandor Racz, chairman of the Budapest Central Workers Council, and his deputy, Sandor Bari, had been arrested from the factory the day before.

Thirty thousand workers on Csepel Island went so far as to enter their factories, it was reported, but did no work.

Even if the Hungarian workers had been willing to work, not much could be done as coal and electric power were short. The Kadar regime recognized this by issuing an appeal

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# HUNGARY FAILING TO CRUSH STRIKE

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to miners to dig more coal.

If they do not aid the Government, it was asserted, inflation will become unavoidable, and tens of thousands of workers must be dismissed without pay. The Budapest radio warned that if the strike continued the complete collapse of Hungary's economy would be inevitable.

This warning was pointed up by reports that the inhabitants of several Budapest districts had to get up in the dark this morning. Guests in many hotels had to defer shaving until daylight came.

The Kadar Government today issued a decree prohibiting all demonstrations and meetings on the pain of six months' to five years' imprisonment unless police permits for them were received three days in advance. Order is to be preserved on such occasions only by the police, according to the decree, and if the police think order cannot be maintained they are empowered to forbid the meeting.

The purpose of the order is "to preserve the rights of the workers in the present circumstances and to prevent their parades from being obstructed by irresponsible elements."

Of 184 large plants in the capital, work was reported to have started yesterday only in sixteen. Even there, it ceased at 1 o'clock.

## Iron and Steel Plants Struck

In iron and steel plants in Dunapentele, a complete strike was reported.

This appeared to be the rule in provincial industrial centers as well, as there the Government also had arrested leaders of local workers' councils.

It was reported that in Győr sixty-three workers and intellectuals had been imprisoned; in Zsolnok, 102, in Kecskemet, 134 and in Nagykoeröcs, eighty-one.

They were said to have been taken to the former internment camp at Kistarcsa, from which workers and intellectuals were already reported to have been deported to the Soviet Union.

The Kadar Government also has issued arrest orders against a number of leading Hungarian writers. Most of them have already fled.

It was estimated there were still five Soviet armored divisions in and around Budapest. The Russians are reported to have established two cordons, an outer and inner one, and to be gradually narrowing them.

Meanwhile, with the help of the Kadar police, house-to-house searches are made between the cordons to discover who are living in other than their own homes.

Reports of mass desertions from Soviet forces in Hungary persist. It is said deserters are fighting alongside Hungarian partisans in the Borsod district, in the Bakony hills and in Pecs.

In Budapest it is estimated that 400 to 500 Soviet soldiers have deserted and donned civilian clothes.

## Miskolc Clash Detailed

VIENNA, Dec. 14 (UP)—Soviet troops burned a theatre filled

with rebels during a battle in the streets of the industrial city of Miskolc, the Hungarian Government reported today.

The Budapest radio said "counter-revolutionary elements" had attacked Soviet troops in the city yesterday. This "had to be answered by the Soviet troops," the broadcast added.

It said tanks had fired the theatre where demonstrators had gone, apparently for a rally.

The broadcast indicated that casualties had been heavy in this fourth major clash reported this week between rebels and Soviet and Hungarian forces.

The radio reported a battle in the central city of Eger on Monday and Tuesday, when 10,000 rebels were said to have clashed with the Russians in the Buda and Gelert hills.

According to refugees from the Pecs area of southern Hungary, 300 Russians were killed in an attempt to drive out 4,000 partisans in the Mecsek Mountains.