

NEW RED REGIME

Kadar Heads a Cabinet Loyal to Moscow— Nagy a Prisoner

Program of new Hungarian regime is on Page 20.

By **ELIE ABEL**

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Monday, Nov. 5—Hungary's brave hopes for independence lay crushed by the mailed fist of Soviet power.

Eight Soviet divisions, seven of them armored, and squadron after squadron of bombers overwhelmed the revolution against Soviet domination in its twelfth day, reports from Budapest said.

The end came with all the suddenness of modern war as dawn broke yesterday over Budapest.

Daylight found Premier Imre Nagy and most of his Cabinet prisoners of the Russians. No word about their whereabouts has leaked through the communications blackout so far.

A new Communist dictatorship presumably loyal to Moscow has been installed under the protection of the Soviet Army.

It is headed by Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Hungarian Working People's (Communist) party.

Moscow Broadcasts Program

According to the Moscow radio, his colleagues in the regime are Antal Apro, a Deputy Premier under Mr. Nagy; Ferenc Munich, Hungarian Ambassador to Yugoslavia who in the turmoil of the last fortnight served briefly as Mr. Nagy's Minister of Interior, and Istvan Kossa.

[President Tito of Yugoslavia expressed approval of the new Kadar Government in Hungary.]

It seemed fitting that a fifteen-point program of the new Kadar Government should be broadcast first by the Moscow radio. The main points of that program, reminiscent of Marshal Tito's in Yugoslavia, are:

☛ Unconditional independence and full sovereignty for Hungary.

☛ Defense of the Communist system to preserve the "achievements of the last twelve years."

☛ Cooperation with other Communist countries "on the basis of absolute political and economic equality."

☛ Peaceful cooperation also with all other countries regardless of their "social systems or forms of government."

☛ Improved living standards and better housing for the workers.

☛ Elimination of bureaucracy

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and extension of democratic methods.

Development of wider local autonomy throughout industry.

Negotiations with the Soviet Union and other members of the Warsaw Treaty on stationing of Soviet troops in Hungary, but only after peace and order has been re-established.

Self-Proclaimed Regime

Mr. Kadar's self-proclaimed revolutionary government of "Workers and Peasants" said it had no alternative but to break with Mr. Nagy because he had come under reactionary influences. In a so-called open letter to the Hungarian people, Mr. Kadar charged these "counter-revolutionary" elements with the murder of militant Communists and other prominent personalities of the workers' government. No names were mentioned.

In their behalf Moscow broadcast the fifteen-point program putting forward many of the same promises Mr. Nagy had made but never had a chance to fulfill. Mr. Kadar drew a line, however, at free elections, ending of the one-party system and proclamation of Hungary's neutrality—all of which Mr. Nagy had pledged during the last week.

The Budapest radio, offering the Soviet version of what had happened during the last twenty-four hours, said the Russians had intervened at the request of the Hungarian Government in conformity with the Warsaw Pact. Soviet troops merely assisted, the Budapest radio added, in wiping out "counter-revolutionary bandits" who had tried to establish a Fascist dictatorship in Hungary.

Russian troops arrested Mr. Nagy as he left the Budapest radio station early yesterday morning to return to the Parliament building. Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty set free only last Tuesday, took refuge in the United States legation along with many Western correspondents caught in Budapest when the Russians launched their surprise attack.

Since early yesterday morning there has been little current information from Budapest. The British legation reported by radio that the city was shuddering under Soviet bombs and shells. The staffs of the United States and British legations were huddled in underground shelters.

The new chiefs of the Hungarian defense forces, who had been lured out of the city Saturday night by Moscow's promise to negotiate for withdrawal of its forces from Hungary, have disappeared.

Soviet deception evidently played as a large part in crushing the revolt as armed might.

One by one the "freedom stations" that had told the story of the revolution during the last few days left the air. One of the last to be heard from at 1:12



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BATTLE FOR HUNGARY: Soviet forces took control of Budapest (1) as well as most of the country. Refugees fled to Austria despite the closing of the frontier (2).

P. M. yesterday was the transmitter at Dunapentele, south of Budapest.

"We beg the United Nations to send help to Hungary immediately," was its final message. "We ask that paratroops be dropped in the Danube Valley."

Some rebel groups were proudly holding out at scattered points through the country. But there was no reason to assume they could stand up much longer against the massed onslaught of the Soviet Army and Air Force.

The Budapest radio, once again an echo of Moscow after a week of unaccustomed freedom, resumed broadcasting at 10 o'clock tonight. It called on all peasants, intellectuals and young people to "disarm the bandits and go back to work."

Toward midnight the Budapest radio broadcast a statement by the new regime disavowing Mr. Nagy's appeal to the United Nations and reinstating Peter Kos as Hungary's permanent delegate. Mr. Kos had been removed by Mr. Nagy last week.

Contending that the Nagy appeal had "lost its legal basis" with the overthrow of his government, the Budapest radio said that any discussion of the Hungarian

question by the Security Council or General Assembly would amount to interference in the country's internal affairs.

Others in Cabinet

VIENNA, Nov. 4 (UP)—The Communist-controlled Budapest radio said tonight the following also were in the new Hungarian Cabinet:

Gyorgy Marosan, Minister of State; Imre Horvath, Foreign Affairs; Imre Dogei, Agriculture; Sandor Ronsi, Trade.

Wild Confusion in South

SUBOTICA, Yugoslavia, Nov. 4. (AP)—A state of almost total anarchy reigned throughout much of southern Hungary tonight.

Reports filtering across the frontier indicated wild confusion in some towns. Panic spread among rebel groups for whom tidings from the Budapest radio meant their movement had been crushed by the intervention of Soviet force.

Today the entire revolutionary committee of the city of Szeged, about fifteen miles from this frontier, fled into Yugoslavia. They surrendered their arms to the Hungarian authorities.