

HUNGARY ORDERS 'MERCILESS' STEPS TO QUELL REVOLT

Summary Execution Decreed for Suspected Rebels as Surrender Period Ends

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Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Nov. 10—Communist Hungary ordered summary execution tonight for all revolutionaries accused of murder, arson or looting.

President Istvan Dobi made known that any Hungarian believed guilty of these crimes could be put to death within twenty-four hours. No proof would be required.

Ferenc Munich, Minister of Interior, announced that the final deadline for voluntary surrender of the rebels had passed. He ordered the "merciless" extermination of all armed groups or individuals.

[The Hungarian Government blocked the first International Red Cross convoy trying to enter Hungary from Austria with medical and food relief supplies.]

Dead Estimated at 20,000

A group of Scandinavian correspondents who reached Vienna today from Budapest estimated that as many as 20,000 Hungarians had lost their lives in fighting since Oct. 23, the day the uprising against the country's Communist rulers began.

The Government's new hard line appeared to have been decided upon in the last few hours in a frantic effort by the Soviet-installed regime of Janos Kadar to smash the last remains of patriot resistance.

Softer methods, including a previous appeal for the end of violence and of the eighteen-day old general strike—reinforced by the threat of starvation in Budapest—have so far failed.

The Kadar Government nevertheless promised all workers paid less than 1,200 forints a month (about \$100) an immediate increase of 12 to 15 per cent. To those whose present wages are between 1,200 and 1,500 forints, it promised a 10 per cent rise.

Freedom Fighters Evident

The Scandinavian correspondents, who left Budapest at noon, reported they had seen armed freedom fighters walking boldly in the streets by daylight. They were the first journalists to reach Austria from the Hungarian capital since Soviet troops launched their crushing surprise attack at dawn last Sunday.

The failure of the Kadar Government to re-establish order and to break the general strike even with the backing of the Soviet Army has astonished Western observers.

Refugees reaching the Austrian frontier during the day reported most freedom fighters were prepared to end the shooting but insisted on maintaining the general strike until Moscow demon-

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strated that it was prepared to withdraw all occupation troops from Hungarian soil.

Over the Budapest radio the Kadar regime promised again that it would respect the original goals of the Oct. 23 revolution. "The era of Stalinist arbitrariness and illegality can never return to Hungary," the Government declared. Among the revolutionary aims embraced by the regime were:

¶Correction of injustices suffered by the workers under the forced industrialization program of Matyas Rakosi, who resigned as Communist party chief last July.

¶Establishment of workers' councils on the Yugoslav model to give employes a voice in management decisions.

¶Creation of a new police force to replace the hated A. V. H.

¶Removal of the Soviet red star from the national flag and restoration of March 16 as a national holiday commemorating the 1848 uprising of Louis Kossuth.

The pattern of Soviet pressure

by starvation had been reported yesterday through diplomatic channels. Today Hungarian refugees reaching Austria brought additional details which were largely confirmed by the Budapest radio.

The refugees told of food shipments for Budapest being held up outside the city, while the populace was called upon to go back to work if it wanted to eat.

The Budapest radio asserted that 20 per cent of the capital's transit workers had reported for duty. Fewer than one-quarter of the telephone and telegraph employes were reported on their jobs, along with 3,000 out of 7,000 workers at the Ganz railroad car factory; 800 of 2,800 at the Ikarus plant and 500 of 4,000 at the Klement Gottwald Machine Works.

The radio added that each person returning to work today received a food package including flour and fats. Bread was distributed in some factories, and hot meals were promised for next week.

According to refugees, the morale of the freedom fighters was high until last Wednesday. Their great hope, the refugees said, was that the United Nations might send an international police force into Hungary. But the failure of the General

Assembly to take any positive action was said to have thrown the revolutionaries into despair.

Many Said to Surrender

"People stood on the roofs of buildings waiting for the arrival of [United Nations] planes," one of the Budapest fugitives said. "But when they heard the General Assembly had postponed debate a great number of the freedom fighters laid down their arms and surrendered."

The same day 1,500 of the fighters, mainly students, surrendered an old castle in Budapest to the Russians. As they walked out of the castle with their arms raised, Soviet troops mowed them down, the witnesses reported. Only a handful of the defenders were said to have escaped.

One of the refugees remarked bitterly: "The Russians, after all, were acting like Russians. But we expected more from the West than to be let down this way."