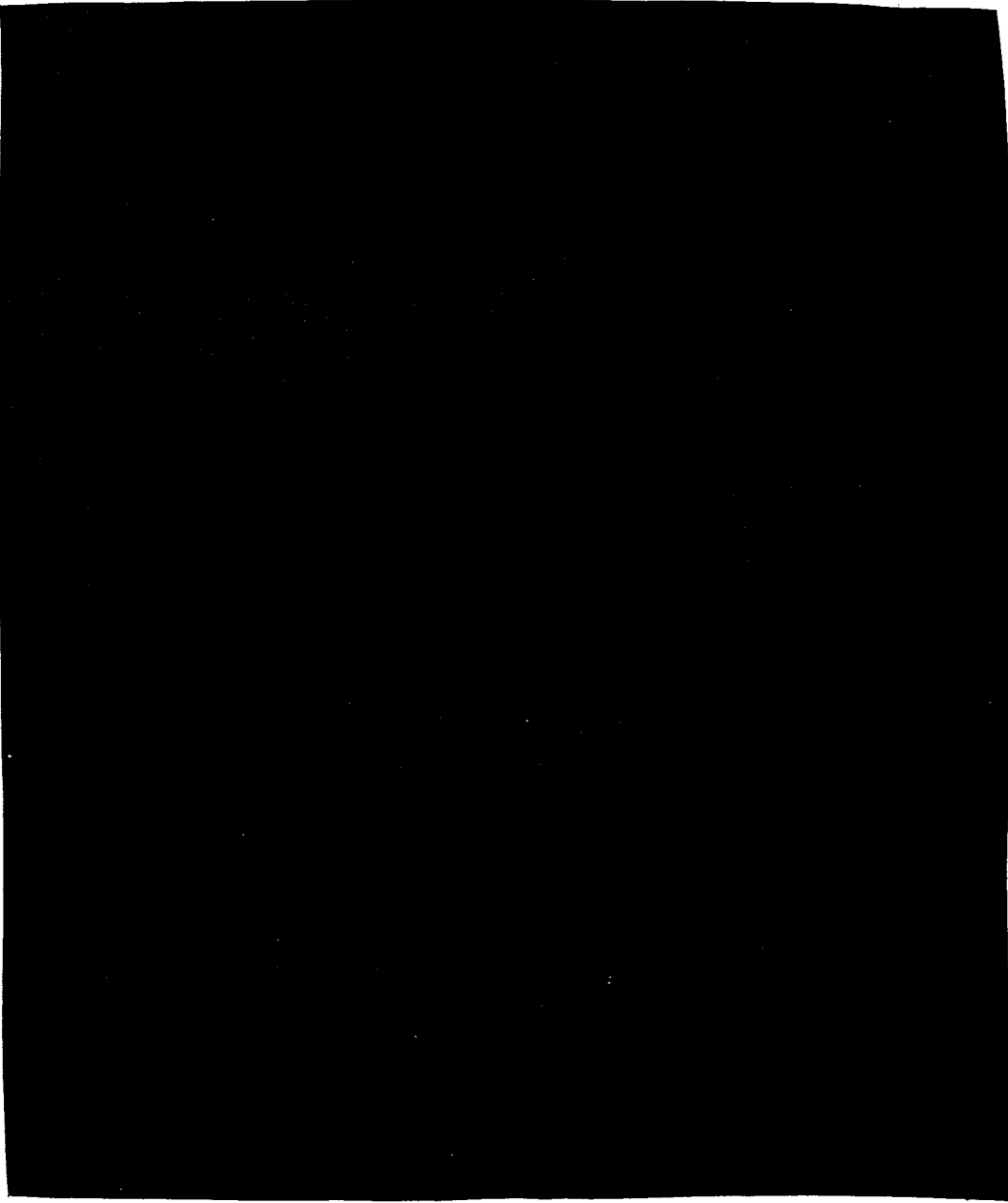


CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY REVIEW

8 November 1956

N.R.



REACTION TO THE HUNGARIAN REVOLT

Satellites

All the Satellites, Communist China and Yugoslavia have voiced approval of the new Kadar regime established in Hungary following Soviet military intervention on 4 November.

China has applauded the military intervention, and Yugoslavia, while regretting the Soviet move, regarded it as necessary. The press in Poland and Rumania has given no coverage to the Soviet military action.

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Press statements from all Eastern European countries just prior to the dramatic events of 4 November deplored the increasingly "reactionary" nature of the insurgent Hungarian forces, and the capitulation by the Nagy coalition government to their extremist demands. Having thus prepared their audience, the approval by these countries of the new Kadar government, dedicated to the preservation of Communism, was not a difficult propaganda maneuver.

The Albanian, Bulgarian, Czech, East German, and Rumanian regimes condemned the "reactionary" insurgents from the beginning and merely intensified their vilification of those who wished Hungary to withdraw from the Soviet bloc. The Polish and Yugoslav regimes notified their audiences only at the last minute of the anti-Communist "turn" of events in Hungary. They approved the Kadar government on the grounds that the Nagy regime had abandoned "democratic socialism."

After the initial use of Soviet military forces in Hungary on 23 October, a wave of anti-Soviet feeling had been building up in the Satellites. The final suppression of the revolution by Soviet troops on 4 November, while intensifying anti-Soviet feeling, probably dampened any hopes among the populace that their countries could emulate the Hungarian liberation. The Rumanian and Polish people were not immediately informed of the Soviet military action, probably because the governments were apprehensive of public reaction.

In East Germany, after the 4 November events, a wave of resentment against the Soviets reportedly swept the country, coupled with disillusionment at the lack of Western and United Nations action. Yugoslav popular opinion is reported to be

a resigned acceptance of the adverse turn of events.

Those who oppose Soviet and Communist dominance in the other Satellites can now do little more than hope. The regimes in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Rumania undoubtedly were relieved when the USSR ended its silence and inactivity from 31 October to 4 November and launched its attack on the Hungarian "fascists."

The regime in Poland, caught between popular demands for greater democracy and greater freedom from the USSR, and pressures from the USSR for Poland's continued adherence to bloc policy and the Warsaw pact, must now set a cautious course, hoping that the lesson of Hungary will not be lost on the restive population.

### Communist China

While its reporting of recent events in Poland and Hungary suggests that Communist China prefers that these countries attain a greater degree of independence from Moscow, the Chinese Communists have strongly endorsed Soviet armed intervention in Hungary. They expressed strong and unqualified support for Soviet actions when it became clear that Nagy intended to pull out of the bloc. By 5 November, the authoritative People's Daily was praising Soviet troops for having "twice helped the Hungarian people to achieve liberation," and continued to emphasize that the critical issue for Peiping is "solidarity among all the socialist countries."

### Western Europe

The Soviet Union's repression of the Hungarian rebellion has aroused deep fears in Western Europe of a return to Stalinism in the Satellites.

In West Germany, the Adenauer government interprets

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the Hungarian developments as a warning of what could happen in East Germany. According to the press, the Bonn government is considering a crash program to create a corps of troops ready for immediate action.

British newspapers normally friendly to Eden have deplored Britain's intervention in Egypt at a time when world attention would have been focused on Hungary. Editorials critical of the government's Middle East policy state that the attack on Egypt may have tipped the scales in Hungary.

All speakers at the North Atlantic Council session on 5 November urged positive measures against the Soviet Union.

The Scandinavian press condemned the Soviet Union in the strongest terms, and expressed the opinion that events have proved the impossibility of peace and coexistence with the USSR. In Norway, the government has pressed the Soviet Union to admit Red Cross aid to Hungary.

The American embassy at Stockholm states that events in Hungary have had an unparalleled impact on all elements of Swedish opinion, and destroyed Moscow's post-Stalin

protestations of its peaceful intentions.

Popular reaction in the Netherlands has been extreme. Five Dutch political parties on 5 November were planning to unite in a parliamentary demand that the government sever relations with the Soviet Union. Violent demonstrations against the Communists have occurred throughout the country. Rotterdam dock workers on 5 November refused to load Soviet ships.

The Soviet legation in Luxembourg was demolished in violent demonstrations on 6 November.

The Madrid government has decided to propose that the UN send troops to Hungary.

In Italy, there are signs of a desire to replace Togliatti as party secretary general with Di Vittorio, the head of the Communist-dominated labor organization, which has condemned the Soviet intervention. The present party leadership and its controlled press continue to uphold the use of Soviet troops in Hungary in the face of considerable rank-and-file expression of disapproval. Socialist party leader Nenni has also condemned the Soviet intervention.