

HUNGARIANS BALK AT ENDING STRIKE

Orders Are Reportedly Met by Bids to Restore Nagy and Oust Soviet Troops

By **JOHN MacCORMAC**

Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Nov. 16—The Budapest Workers Council appealed today for a cessation of the three-week general strike in Hungary.

A spokesman for the council told workers that Janos Kadar, head of Hungary's puppet Government, had convinced the council's members after an all-night discussion that continuance of the strike would be national suicide.

That the workers will respond to the council's appeal seemed highly doubtful. A first response of many unions was to depose the representatives who had made the appeal.

These unions complained that their delegates in the council had ignored the members' demand that the resumption of work must hinge on the replacement of Mr. Kadar by former Premier Imre Nagy and the departure of Soviet troops from Hungary.

Another factor that weighs heavily with the workers is uncertainty whether the mass deportations of young Hungarian men and women to Russia have been stopped, as Premier Kadar promised. A Government spokesman asserted that one deportation train had already been turned back to Budapest and that two others had been stopped

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The New York Times

Published: November 17, 1956

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at the Hungarian-Soviet frontier station of Zahony, where its occupants were being interrogated.

However, Hungarian railwaymen who had returned from Zahony said the two trains in question had crossed the border into Soviet territory.

The Hungarian radio during the day notified all officers and men of the Hungarian Army "who are not in their quarters," to appear in their barracks by 7 A. M. Sunday. Otherwise it said they would be regarded as deserters. The broadcast also demanded that Hungarian officers, on pain of dismissal, sign a declaration recognizing the Kadar Government as legal and admitting it had been necessary to call Soviet troops into Hungary to repress Fascism.

Reports heard by this correspondent from many sources while he was in Hungary, of disaffection among the Soviet soldiers, have been confirmed by the refugees who are still flocking across the border [Mr. McCormac got out of Hungary Nov. 10.]

Six fugitives from Satoraljaujhely near the Russian border have reported that on a railroad line slightly south of Satoraljaujhely a new concentration camp has been set up and contains 5,000 to 6,000 disarmed Soviet soldiers. They are said to be under heavy guard. One transport is reported to have already been moved out of the camp eastward.

Russians With Guerrillas

Other refugees have reported that 200 to 300 Russian deserters are fighting on the side of about 8,000 Hungarian guerrillas who hold a roughly oblong area at the corners of which are the towns of Bicske, Veszprem, Papa and Kisber in northwestern Hungary.

All refugees who had participated in the fighting are convinced that the Soviet garrison troops in Hungary had been replaced for the final attack [at dawn Nov. 4] by reinforcements who were largely Kirghiz or Mongols. The garrison soldiers had been mostly Russians.

One very circumstantial report from the Hungarian-Soviet frontier station of Zahony is that the Russians built four pontoon bridges over the River Tisza near there. Three were for Soviet troops entering Hungary and one for those who were being sent back, either because they had suffered in the fighting or because they had not given good accounts of themselves.

The Mongol troops who were brought to Hungary for the reconquest seemed utterly confused. Many of them inquired how far they were from Germany. Several thought the Neusiedlersee on the Austrian-Hungarian border was the Suez Canal, and two Mongolian officers who crossed the border into Burgenland, Austria, last night

to buy food thought they were in Czechoslovakia. Nearly all the Soviet troops seem short of food.

Communists Hint Use of Force

VIENNA, Saturday, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Austrian Communist party newspaper Volksstimme indicated today the Hungarian Communist Government might use armed force to end the general strike.

The paper said in a front-page article by a special correspondent who left Budapest yesterday that "resumption of work * * * will bring about a fight, a very heavy fight * * * which may possibly cause victims."

The correspondent, Eva Priester, also reported five regiments of a "new and progressive police" force were being formed "to free the people from the nightmare of terror."

She said several persons had been killed in Budapest when they tried to go back to work earlier this week. Others were prevented from entering factories by armed groups at the entrances, she said.