

MASTER

**The Continuing Challenge  
of the  
Hungarian Situation  
to the  
Rule of Law**

SUPPLEMENT TO THE REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION  
OF JURISTS PUBLISHED IN APRIL 1957

June 1957

---

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS  
THE HAGUE

MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
COMMISSION OF JURISTS

JOSEPH T. THORSON	President, Ottawa, Canada
A. J. M. VAN DAL	Vice-President, The Hague, Netherlands
GIUSEPPE BETTIOL	Rome, Italy
DUDLEY B. BONSAI	New York, USA
PHILIPPE N. BOULOS	Beirut, Lebanon
PER T. FEDERSPIEL	Copenhagen, Denmark
THEO FRIEDENAU	Berlin, W. Germany
JEAN KREHER	Paris, France
HENRIK MUNKTELL	Uppsala, Sweden
JOSE T. NABUCO	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
STEFAN OSUSKY	Washington, D.C.
SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS	London, England
PURSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS	Bombay, India
H. B. TYABJI	Karachi, Pakistan
JUAN J. CARBAJAL VICTORICA	Montevideo, Uruguay
EDOUARD ZELLWEGER	Zurich, Switzerland

NORMAN S. MARSH  
Secretary-General

The International Commission of Jurists is a non-governmental organization which has consultative status, category „B”, with the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Published in English, French, German and Spanish  
and distributed by  
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS  
47, BUITENHOF  
THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS

Additional copies of this publication may be obtained  
without charge by writing directly to the Commission.

## FOREWORD

On March 2, 1957 the International Commission of Jurists summoned at The Hague an international conference of distinguished lawyers from 14 different countries. The purpose of the Conference was to consider the legal implications of the Soviet intervention in Hungary in and after November 1956 and to draw the attention of lawyers throughout the world to the grave shortcomings of the judicial system in that country, especially with regard to the system of summary justice instituted by the Kadar régime. The documents put before and the findings of the Conference were presented to the United Nations Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary by Sir HARTLEY SHAWCROSS at Geneva on March 13, 1957 and have since been published in a report entitled "The Hungarian situation and the Rule of Law".<sup>1</sup>

The report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary which was published on June 20, 1957 makes specific acknowledgement of the material received from the International Commission of Jurists and of its oral presentation to the Committee by Sir HARTLEY SHAWCROSS.<sup>2</sup> There is moreover ample evidence in the body of the Committee's report to show that the facts concerning the legal situation in Hungary and the legal interpretation of those facts as submitted by the International Commission of Jurists to the UN Committee have been substantially accepted. One notable example is to be found on page 208 of the Committee's report (Conclusion XIII) where it is specifically stated, endorsing an argument put forward by the Commission, that "a massive armed intervention by one Power on the territory of another, with the avowed intention of interfering with the internal affairs of the country must, by the Soviet's own definition of aggression, be a matter of international concern".<sup>3</sup> Moreover, in Chapter 16 of the UN Report, "Other Violations of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms", the account given of the legal background of repression, and of the international instruments such as the Hungarian peace treaty of 1947 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949 which such repression violates, follows very closely and in detail the information supplied by the International Commission of Jurists.

The Commission is encouraged that its work on Hungary has received endorsement from an important and authoritative committee set up by the UN Assembly. But the Commission considers it important to emphasize at this time that the régime of repression in Hungary is not merely a historical incident but a continuing fact. The report of the UN Committee was necessarily concerned to a large extent with the events leading up to and immediately following the Hungarian

<sup>1</sup> Obtainable without charge on application to the International Commission of Jurists, 47 Buitenhof, The Hague, Netherlands.

<sup>2</sup> See page 7, para 29, and page 218 of the UN Report.

<sup>3</sup> See also para 324 where the UN Committee specifically refers to "a communication from an international group of jurists" on the Soviet government's own definition of aggression and its applicability to the Hungarian situation.

rising. The Commission now wishes to draw the attention of lawyers throughout the world, and of general public opinion, to the continuing violation in Hungary of principles of justice recognized by all civilized nations. With this end in view the Commission has prepared the following report which supplements the report issued on March 2nd under the title of "The Hungarian Situation and the Rule of Law". The attitude of the Commission and the appeal which it makes to the legal conscience of the world is summarized in a statement made on the occasion of the publication of the UN Committee's report on June 20, 1957. The text of the statement is as follows:

1. The UN report on Hungary expressly endorses the resolutions of the Hague Conference called by the Commission on March 2nd on administration of Justice in Hungary and accepts the legal conclusions submitted by Sir HARTLEY SHAWCROSS to the UN Committee of 5 in Geneva on March 13, namely
  - a) that the Russian intervention was "aggression", even according to the Soviet Union's own definition.
  - b) that the methods used to put down opposition involving flagrant disregard of human rights, constitute a violation of the UN Charter, the Hungarian Peace Treaty of 1947 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949.
  - c) that the introduction of special tribunals and summary procedure has deprived the accused of fundamental rights of defence.
2. The International Commission of Jurists has collected information from Hungarian sources which shows that the system of legal repression in Hungary is continuing and increasing:
  - a) Even from figures admitted by the Hungarian authorities it appears that more than twice as many persons were tried during the last three months than during the first four months after the revolution.
  - b) New laws have been introduced between April and June which still further weaken the already insufficient safeguards of fair trial. In particular it is now possible to retry before a special tribunal cases already decided, where the verdict has been unsatisfactory to the authorities. And as recently as June 15th the right of the accused to choose his defence counsel has been restricted to a special list approved by the Hungarian Ministry of Justice.
  - c) The reluctance of some judges and prosecutors to apply the repressive measures of the Kadar régime is continuing, and has led to repeated complaints and threats by the Hungarian authorities. It is now openly admitted that the object of the Kadar régime is ruthlessly to crush the organisers of the rising and those still opposing the régime.
3. The International Commission of Jurists, as a non-governmental organisation with Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and representing the views of lawyers in many countries, calls on the member states of the United Nations and on world opinion
  - a) to take effective action, in the light of the report of UN Special Committee, to uphold in accordance with the Charter, the Treaty of Peace with Hungary of 1947 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949 the authority of the Rule of Law and the protection of human rights in Hungary.
  - b) *to press, as an immediately practical step, for the admission of an independent investigating committee of lawyers as observers to Hungary.*

NORMAN S. MARSH  
Secretary-General

June 1957

## THE LEGAL POLICY OF THE KADAR REGIME

In the Report of the International Commission of Jurists on The Hague Conference on Hungary an account was given of an address delivered in Budapest on February 15, 1957 by Dr. NEZVÁL, then acting Minister of Justice. The dissatisfaction which he then clearly showed with the way in which the judges were carrying out the policy of the régime has resulted in a number of further pronouncements in the same vein. Thus on February 22, 1957 *Nepszabadsag* discussed a resolution passed by the Party authorities on February 27. The paper commented on the still somewhat critical situation and stated "the way out of this critical situation does not lead through compromises with the demands of counter-revolutionaries but rather through a determined and firm stand against the counter-revolutionaries and disturbers of order". On March 2 Dr. NEZVÁL defended summary justice. He said "we shall avail ourselves of this instrument, wherever it is called for, to restore public order completely and to consolidate public security. The accelerated procedure is a necessary measure but which we wish to retain only as long as absolutely necessary". The emergency measures, he added, would be abolished after the complete re-establishment of order, the normalization of production, and the annihilation of counter-revolutionary forces. "We do not want a régime of terror but we want to defend and we shall defend the dictatorship of the proletariat. The working millions approve our law while the enemies of the country and people dread it."

At the end of March there were a number of indications of an intensified offensive against judges and prosecutors who were not carrying out the wishes of the government. Thus in an article in *Magyarorszag* of March 27 Dr. GYULA SZENASI, the Supreme Public Prosecutor, spoke of a "minority" of judicial officials who, "being preoccupied with the mistakes of the past, are constantly scared, while administering justice, of an excessively strict interpretation of the law (which they did to a nice degree in the past). Haunted by the nightmare of unlawful action, they violate the law in such a way, that, displaying an incredible political and legal ignorance, they punish and forget to protect society . . . Their policy is to maintain cordial relations with all and to ensure the semblance of being "humane". They try to dream of the judge's independence, of impartiality, though even awake they know only too well that such dreams do not exist . . . Our independence and impartiality in practice mean cowardly opportunism . . . In the present historical times, pregnant with ordeals, the personnel policy of the past years is undergoing a test too. It has been found out that there are still undeserving men on whom socialist education was simply wasted. Our experiences in connexion with them are the same as those of the tamer of animals who wants to teach the parrot how to swim. Thus it

can occur that political speeches of jurists begin with a Marxist quotation and wind up by saying that politics are contingent on jurisprudence."

After giving examples of allegedly unduly lenient sentences, the Supreme Public Prosecutor proceeded to admit and to emphasize the importance of the influence on the court exercised by the public prosecutor: "This is done by a bill of indictment drawn up in the spirit of the party well substantiated by evidence and strengthened, if necessary, by political weight". It is interesting to note that the Supreme Public Prosecutor in an article intended for Hungarian readers considered it necessary to refer at some length to the Commission's Conference at The Hague on Hungary and to criticize what he called its conception of "bourgeois legality" and the "stupid joke" of impartiality.

A further indication of official concern is the fact that on March 28 and March 29 conferences of judges and prosecutors were held in Budapest. At the first meeting the President of the Supreme Court, Dr. JOZSEF DOMOKOS was stated to have outlined the basic legal and political considerations which should guide the courts; at the second it was announced that the furtherance of legality, uniformity and consistent severity in dealing with counter-revolutionary offences were discussed.

On March 30 judges again fell to be admonished by Dr. NEZVÁL. In a radio interview he said that the counter-revolution had confused the clear vision of a considerable number of judges and judicial staff: "I have to admit that there were some workers in the judiciary, though a negligible number, who enter the services of the counter-revolutionaries". He then listed the emergency measures taken after the counter-revolution and described them as "designed to launch an effective and vigorous struggle against counter-revolutionary elements, habitual criminals and irresponsible trouble makers". Dr. NEZVÁL said that the military courts "accepted this ruthless fight without hesitation". The regular courts "after some initial wavering" are working with steadily mounting determination. Dr. NEZVÁL indicated that to make courts more effective they must improve their co-operation with the security forces, with the police and the prosecution authorities. Answering questions Dr. NEZVÁL stated that although there had been some wavering of judges they nevertheless have fulfilled the court's role of proletarian dictatorship.

On April 17 the leading article in *Nepszabadsag* stated that the party realized that the way to consolidate the people's power was not to acquiesce in the counter-revolution, but to smash it, not only with arms, but also politically, and ideologically.

On May 1 Mr. KADAR in his May-day speech expressed his belief

“that the criminals must be punished and those who intrigue against the People’s Republic and the work of the people must be restrained. We hold that the power, life and peace of the people is the most sacred thing in the world. Consequently, our legal organs are actually complying with the requirements of humanity and democracy when they treat the criminals with the utmost severity.”

On May 9 Mr. KADAR made a speech to the National Assembly in which he said that there were no reprisals in Hungary. “Our fist hit only those who had organised, or after November 12 deliberately taken part in the fight against the people’s power. The government will not call anyone to account for having participated in any march or demonstration, provided they have not committed any other, graver counter-revolutionary act which must be judged with greater severity. But that cannot entail immunity for, and does not mean that we shall not seek out and call to account, the organisers and the murderers. Nor can immunity apply to those who, after November 4, stubbornly persisted in their fight against the people’s democracy and continued to organise the counter-revolution.”

A few days later Mr. KADAR in a speech to the National Assembly stated “Penalties must be severe, and if anyone has committed a capital offence, for that capital offence he must get what he deserves. Why? So that we may deter others who are not yet guilty as far as crimes against the people are concerned.”

On May 19 *Nepszabadsag* called for “Judgement in the spirit of the class struggle” which meant “unrelenting rigour for the enemies of the people only – for the organisers, leaders and deliberate participants of the counter-revolution, and those guilty of grave crimes – but not for workers who have erred or faltered once”. The paper went on: “The liberalism by which some sentences and the attitude of some judges towards the enemies of our people have been marked must be taken as a serious warning. The judicial administration and the Party organisations must arrive at the correct conclusions. We must eliminate the ideological chaos caused not only by the infiltration of counter-revolutionary ideology, but also by past mistakes . . . and by present defects in the administration of our courts. Our judicial administration must get rid of judges who are unfit for their profession.”

The article significantly admitted that a “People’s Chamber”, set up recently because of “opportunism” and “liberalism” among certain judges, was obliged to hear cases a second time “in order to give proper punishments”.

These pronouncements indicate on the one hand the existence of continuing disquiet in the legal profession and on the other the determination of the Kadar régime to use judicial procedures in order to enforce their political supremacy.

## II

### NEW LEGISLATION DEALING WITH POLITICAL OFFENDERS

Previous laws, which have been discussed in the Commission's report "The Hungarian Situation and the Rule of Law", had set up special tribunals, in which the lay element predominated, and introduced a summary procedure available both in these tribunals, in the military courts and in the ordinary courts for a wide range of criminal offences; this procedure deprived the accused of most of the judicial safeguards recognized as essential in the legal systems of civilized nations. A Decree Law of April 5 completes the system of politically-controlled justice with the institution of a People's Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice. Of its five judges only one is required to be a professional lawyer, the other four (whose majority vote prevails) are appointed by the Presidential Council of the People's Republic - i.e., by those at present in political control of Hungary. This People's Chamber can act as a court of first instance or a court of review or appeal at the instance of the President of the Supreme Court or the Supreme Public Prosecutor. It would appear that this People's Chamber is not intended as an ordinary court of appeal to which either the accused or the trial prosecutor have access but rather as a tribunal through which the President of the Supreme Court or the Supreme State Prosecutor can control, correct, and if necessary remove to the jurisdiction of the People's Chamber, the administration of criminal justice in political cases throughout the country. It is also significant that the Decree Law of April 5 specifically empowers the People's Chamber to sentence an accused person previously acquitted or to increase the sentence, where no appeal is made in the interests of the accused. No large number of cases before the People's Chamber have been given publicity by the Hungarian authorities, but in the first case before the People's Chamber a sentence of 15 years' imprisonment was increased to a death sentence, which was immediately carried out.

It should be emphasized that in proceedings at first instance before the People's Chamber the same summary procedure may be adopted as is available under earlier legislation before other criminal courts: that is to say, the accused person may be tried on an oral presentation of the case by the prosecutor without a bill of indictment, thereby depriving the accused of proper notice of the charge and adequate time to prepare his defence.

The pattern of control over the people of Hungary has been completed by an Ordinance of March 19, 1957 purporting to be made by the Minister of the Interior in execution of a Decree of 1939 (see Appendix B). Under this Decree persons who cannot, for lack of existing evidence or available evidence, be criminally prosecuted, can be ex-



pelled from their permanent or ordinary place or residence or from a fixed part of the country and/or subjected to police supervision, on the grounds that they are "dangerous to the State or public security or to socialist coexistence" or even because they cause "anxiety from the point of view of other important State interests" or simply for "economic reasons". From a legal point of view it is significant that this drastic interference with individual liberty can take place solely by administrative action and that appeal lies only to the head of the police authority responsible by carrying it out - i.e., to the State Police Headquarters of the Ministry of the Interior.

According to a decree of the Presidential Council of 15 June, the full text of which is not at present available, the safeguards of the accused in political crimes tried by special tribunals have been further weakened by a limitation in the rights of the defence. An accused person can now only be defended by a lawyer appearing on the approved list of the Ministry of Justice.

### III

#### TRIALS PUBLISHED BY THE HUNGARIAN AUTHORITIES

In the report on "The Hungarian Situation and the Rule of Law" the International Commission of Jurists gave particulars, drawn exclusively from official Hungarian sources, of 128 persons tried for political offences from the beginning of November until February 23. It was fully realized that this information was incomplete, but it was thought important to show that, even on the facts admitted by the Hungarian authorities, the situation as regards the administration of justice was profoundly disturbing. The table appended to this report gives similar information from Hungarian sources from February 24 to June 22, in which evidence of cases has been collected. The pattern of extreme severity continues: out of a total of 296 cases 79 sentences of death or life imprisonment are reported and it must be borne in mind that for 14 cases the sentences have not been announced. Executions have been admitted in 17 cases. Perhaps most significant is the fact that in only two cases were the accused acquitted and in only two other cases released, in one of the two on grounds of "repentance". The other outstanding feature is the secrecy in which the trials were conducted with the exception of some exceptional cases, notably that of Ilona Toth, a 25-year old medical student.

## Appendix A

*Decree-Law Nr. 25/1957 of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic concerning the setting up of the People's Chamber of the Supreme Court and the regulation of its procedure.*

(Magyar Közlöny No. 40, April 6, 1957, page 237 et seq.)

The Presidential Council of the People's Republic with the purpose of ensuring uniformity of the court's decisions in accordance with the interests of the workers in criminal cases against counter-revolutionary criminal acts and against such acts directed against the order of the State and public security, has passed the following decree-law.

### CHAPTER I

#### ORGANISATIONAL PROVISIONS

Par. 1/1. A People's Chamber is to be set up as a special court within the Supreme Court of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Par. 1/2. The People's Chamber of the Supreme Court, herein after called the People's Chamber consists of a President and four People's judges.

Par. 2/1. The President of the People's Chamber is nominated by the President of the Supreme Court of the People's Republic from the professional judges.

Par. 2/2. The people's judges are elected by the Presidential Council of the People's Republic for an indefinite period.

Par. 2/3. People's judges can be elected from among those who according to the II. Law of 1954 Par. 10/1 concerning the judicial organisation of the Hungarian People's Republic can be chosen as professional judges or as people's assessors.

The legal position of the people's judges is the same as that of the judges of the Supreme Court.

### CHAPTER II

#### PROVISIONS CONCERNING CRIMINAL PROCEDURE APPLICATION OF THE GENERAL RULES OF THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Par. 4. In proceedings before the People's Chamber the provisions of the III. Law of 1951 (Code of Criminal Procedure) as amended by the V. Law of 1954 are to be applied subject to the changes made in this decree-law.

## THE JURISDICTION OF THE PEOPLE'S CHAMBER

Par. 5. The jurisdiction of the People's Chamber extends according to the rules laid down in this decree-law in the same way to criminal cases within the jurisdiction of the ordinary and the military courts.

### PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COURT

Par. 6. The People's Chamber acts – without regard to the appropriate jurisdictional rules otherwise applicable – as court of first instance in every criminal case, when the President of the Supreme Court brings the case before the People's Chamber or when the Supreme Public Prosecutor takes proceedings before the People's Chamber.

Par. 7/1. The Supreme Public Prosecutor can bring an accused who is under pre-trial arrest for investigation before the People's Chamber without a bill of indictment, if all the evidence concerning the matter can be laid before the court. In this case the People's Chamber fixes no definite date for the proceedings of the matter and makes no orders for attendance, the Public Prosecutor looking after the production of witnesses and experts as well as to the submission of other necessary evidence.

Par. 7/2. The Supreme Public Prosecutor presents the indictment in cases falling under (1) orally in the course of the proceedings.

Par. 8. When the Supreme Public Prosecutor presents the bill of indictment the proceedings must take place within the shortest possible time. In such cases the provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure concerning the preliminary sitting and the date fixed for the proceedings are not applicable.

### JUDGMENT ON APPEAL

Par. 9. The People's Chamber is concerned with the judgment on appeal made against a sentence given by any court at first instance, when the matter has been brought before the People's Chamber by the President of the Supreme Court or when the Supreme Public Prosecutor raises the case with a view to appeal before the People's Chamber.

Par. 10. The People's Chamber bases its decision resting on the merits of the matter – apart from the exception summarized in Par. 11 – on the facts found by the Court of First Instance.

Par. 11/1. When the Court of First Instance:

a) has set out the facts in a deficient way,

or b) has stated the facts unclearly, in a way inconsistent with the documents or relying on assumptions which are incorrect, and the complete i.e. correct state of facts can be ascertained without doubt from the documents, the state of facts can be supplemented or corrected by the People's Chamber *ex officio*.

Par. 11/2. When in cases falling under (1) the complete that is to say the correct state of facts cannot be ascertained without doubt from the documents, the People's Chamber can at its discretion:

a) order the statement of evidence to be supplemented  
or b) declare the sentence of the Court of First Instance to be a nullity and direct the Court of First Instance to hold a new trial.

Par. 11/3. The People's Chamber in cases falling under (2) point a can either conduct the hearing of evidence itself or entrust it to the Court of First Instance.

Par. 11/4. In cases falling under (2) point b another Chamber of the Court of First Instance can be entrusted with the proceedings.

The People's Chamber hears any appeal against the new sentence of the Court of First Instance when the matter is re-heard.

Par. 11/5. When the People's Chamber supplements or corrects the state of facts it reviews the sentence of the Court of First Instance on the basis of the stated facts which it has established.

Par. 12/1. When the People's Chamber establishes that the Court of First Instance has decided incorrectly, it changes the sentence of the Court of First Instance and makes a decision in accordance with the law.

Par. 12/2. The People's Chamber – after due consideration of all the circumstances to be taken into account – can sentence an accused who has been found not guilty or increase the sentence of a person who has been punished even when the Public Prosecutor makes no appeal against the interest of the accused.

#### JUDGMENT IN CASES OF SPECIAL REMEDIES

Par. 13. The Supreme Public Prosecutor or the President of the Supreme Court can lodge a protest also with the People's Chamber in the interest of legality against legally binding decisions of any court in a criminal matter, except when the decision in question has been made by the Presidential Council of the Supreme Court of the People's Republic.

Par. 14/1. The Supreme Public Prosecutor can make an application for retrial in the case of a legally binding decision of any court also before the People's Chamber. When the People's Chamber finds that the request is well founded it can rehear the case itself.

Par. 14/2. The provisions contained in (1) are also to be used in a case for an application for retrial of a decision of the People's Chamber.

#### DECISION CONCERNING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MERCY AND THE EXECUTION OF SENTENCES

Par. 15/1. When the People's Chamber sentences an accused person to death it immediately decides whether to make a recommendation for mercy or not.

Par. 15/2. When the People's Chamber unanimously or by majority decides to make a recommendation for mercy it sends immediately the documents in the case with any request for mercy submitted and with the statement of attitude of the Supreme Public Prosecutor and of the People's Chamber to the Minister of Justice in order that they may be forwarded to the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

Par. 15/3. When the People's Chamber doesn't recommend the accused person for mercy it is responsible for the carrying out of the death sentence.

Par. 16. The execution of sentences of imprisonment must take place immediately after the announcement of the sentence of the People's Chamber.

### CHAPTER III

#### PROVISIONS OF THE CRIMINAL LAW

Par. 17/1. When the People's Chamber is trying at first instance a criminal act which falls within the provisions of the summary procedure (No. 4/1957 Decree-Law Par. 1(1)-(2)) it decides on the sentence according to Par. 5 and sub-paragraph 1 of Par. 8 of the abovementioned Decree-Law.

Par. 17/2. When the People's Chamber is sitting as a court of second instance or in connection with special remedies, punishment for a criminal act which falls under the provisions of a summary procedure (No. 4/1957, Decree-Law Par. 1/-/2 sub-para) is decided upon in accordance with Par. 5 and sub-para 1 of Par. 8, if the proceedings at first instance were conducted according to the regulations governing summary criminal procedure. The provisions of Par. 9-14 are also to be used in these cases.

### CHAPTER IV

#### MISCELLANEOUS AND COMING INTO FORCE OF THE DECREE-LAW

Par. 18. The following provisions take the place of the second part of sub-para 1 of Par. 5 of the Decree-Law No. 4 of 1957:

"The court can according to all the circumstances of the case award life imprisonment or 5 to 15 years imprisonment instead of the death-sentence. Any lesser punishment cannot be given."

Par. 19/1. The Decree-Law is to be applied in cases which are proceeding at the time of its coming into force. The provisions of the Decree-Law concerning judgment in applications for retrial or in proceedings questioning the legality of the proceedings are also applicable in cases which were decided by a legally binding decision before the coming into force of this Decree-Law.

Par. 19/2. The provisions of sub-para 1 do not affect sub-para 3 of Par. 214 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Par. 20. This Decree-Law comes into force on the day of its promulgation.<sup>1</sup>

ISTVÁN DOBI s.k.  
President of the Presidential  
Council of the People's Republic

ISTVÁN KRISTOF  
Secretary

---

<sup>1</sup>) April 6, 1957

## Appendix B.

*Ordinance no. 1/1957 (III.19) B.M. of the Minister of the Interior Concerning Expulsion and the Placing of persons under police control. Magyar Közlöny, No. 32, March 19, 1957*

To put into effect Decree no. 1830/1939 M.E. and to ensure legality more effectively, I herewith decree:

### *Para 1*

The heads of the "chief commands" of the county police/the police of Budapest may:

- a) Expel from their permanent or temporary domicile, or from a specified part of the country, persons who are dangerous to the state and public security or to the life of the socialist community or who are undesirable having regard to other important State interests, or dangerous for the economy.
- b) place these persons under police control at their permanent or temporary domicile, or within the territorial administrative unit in which his domicile is seated.
- c) expel a person, and at the same time place him under police supervision in another part of the country.

### *Para 2*

The measures of restraint listed in section 1 cannot be taken against:

- a) persons who have completed their 60th year;
- b) persons who have at least two children under 10 years of age, or
- c) who have two dependents who do not earn and who are supported by the persons in question and whose existence would be detrimentally affected by such measures of restraint.

### *Para 3*

The following groups of persons cannot be expelled or placed under police supervision:

- a) persons against whom criminal proceeding must be brought on the basis of evidence which is available or can be made available,
- b) persons who are minors;
- c) persons who according to the Police doctor suffer from a protracted or serious illness;
- d) women in an advanced stage of pregnancy;
- e) persons who are deaf, crippled or in any other way disabled, or who are unsound of mind.

*Para 4*

- 1) Within 15 days after being served with a final order of expulsion the person who is expelled shall leave his/her domicile and move to another residence of his/her choice. The person expelled may choose any other place of residence, excepting the area specified in the order of expulsion.
- 2) A person expelled may not return to the village (town, district, area) from which he/she has been expelled, without previous permission of the competent police unit of his/her new domicile.

*Para 5*

Persons who, in addition to being expelled, have been placed under police control must move, within 15 days after being served with a final order of expulsion, to the village (town, district, area) assigned to them by the police command. They may leave their forced residence only with the permission of the police command of their new domicile.

*Para 6*

- 1) Persons placed under police supervision:
  - a) may not leave their residence, or the administrative territorial unit stated in the warrant, without the previous permission of police command, of the venue of his/her new residence;
  - b) must report to the police at intervals as provided in the order;
  - c) must abide by the restrictions provided in the order.
- 2) The order placing a person under police control shall not provide that he/she must report to the police (conf. al. 1 of the present section) more than once a week.
- 3) The police command may forbid a person who is under police control:
  - a) to leave at a certain period of the day;
  - b) to visit public places in general, or specific public places;
  - c) to use a telephone in his flat.
- 4) These restrictions must be determined in a manner so as not to hinder the person who is under police control from following his occupation.



*Para 7*

The expulsion and placing of persons under police control are only for a period of six months, which may be extended three separate times for an additional six months, but not to exceed a total of 2 years. After each six months' period the case must be re-examined *ex officio*.

*Para 8*

- 1) Orders, imposing restrictive measures as provided in this Decree and made in the first instance, and orders made in the course of the re-examination of the case, which uphold the former, may be appealed against.
- 2) An appeal made against a decision in the first instance suspends its execution.
- 3) The appeals are decided by the State police command of the Ministry of the Interior.

*Para 9*

An expulsion order which has become final or an order concerning the placing of a person under police control and reversal of such orders, must be noted in the Identity Card of the persons expelled or placed under police control.

*Para 10*

The person who has been expelled by the police from one or more places or from a specific area of the country and, while under the expulsion order, returns thereto, and the person who infringes or eludes the provisions concerning police control, commits a contravention as defined in the decree, having the force of an act, no. 16/1956.

*Para 11*

The present Decree comes into effect as from the day of its publication. Its provisions must be applied also to cases which are *sub judice*.

*Para 12*

The present Decree will be put into effect by the national police command of the Ministry of the Interior.

*Para 13*

Decree no. 760/1939 B.M. is invalid as at the coming into force of the present Decree.

BELA BISZKU  
Minister of the Interior

INFORMATION ON SENTENCES UNDER  
BETWEEN FEBRUARY 27, 1957 AND JUNE, 1957

SUMMARY JURISDICTION  
AS PUBLISHED IN HUNGARIAN SOURCES

Source			Courts		Data on Convicted			Data on Trial				
File No.	Source <sup>1)</sup>	Date	Kind of Court	Place of Court	Name	Age	Profession	Charge	Sentence	Appeal	Sentence on Appeal	Whether Executed
129	RB	Feb. 18	Military Court	Budapest	Magas, Sandor			Possession of arms	Death	yes		commuted
130	RB	Feb. 21	County Court	Miskolc	Barta, Bela		Fact. worker	Demonstration	14 years			
131	RB	Feb. 27	County Court	Miskolc	Toeroek, Istvan		Headmaster	Counter-rev.	Detention (Mental case)			
132-137	RB	Feb. 27	County Court	Miskolc	6 men			Counter-rev.	3-12 years			
138	RB	Feb. 28			Cziraki, Mihaly			Concealing arms				
139-143		March 1	Military Court	Budapest	5 men			Concealing arms	Death	3 yes	Life	2 executed
144	Nep	March 3	County Court (Ordinary Court)	Szeged	Molnar, Janos			Counter-rev.				
145	Nep	March 3	County Court (Ordinary Court)	Szeged	Virgonc, Pal			Counter-rev.	6 months to 2 years			
146-150	Nep	March 3	County Court (Ordinary Court)	Szeged	5 men			Counter-rev.				
151	RB	March 6			Nagy, Tamas		Journalist	Writing inflamatory articles	2 years			
152	RB	March 7	County Court	Pecs	Szabo, Istvan			Counter-rev.	Life			
153	RB	March 7	County Court	Pecs	Pal, Lajos			Counter-rev.	Life			
154	RB	March 7	County Court	Pecs	Fekete, Janos			Counter-rev.	15 years			
155	RB	March 7	County Court	Pecs	Pajta?, Laszlo			Counter-rev.	15 years			
156-157	RB	March 7	County Court	Pecs	2 men			Counter-rev.	8 years			
158	RB	March 11	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Benke, Miklos	min.	industrial apprentice	Concealing arms	4 years			
159	RB/Nep	March 11	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	K., Janos <sup>2)</sup>	min.	industrial apprentice	Concealing arms	4 years			
160	RB/Nep	March 11	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	B., Mihaly	min.	industrial apprentice	Concealing arms	3½ years			
161	RB/Nep	March 11	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	T., Laslo	min.	industrial apprentice	Concealing arms	3½ years			
162	RB/Nep	March 11	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	J., Lukacs	min.	industrial apprentice	Concealing arms	1½ years			
163	RB/Nep	March 11	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	J., Jozsef	min.	industrial apprentice	Concealing arms	3 years and 8 months			
164	RB/Nep	March 11	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Misti, Laszlo		Industr. appr.	Concealing arms	5 years			
165	RB	March 11	County Court	Miskolc	Bokros, Imre		Build. worker	Counter-rev.	Life			
166	Nep	March 12	County Court	Csongrad	Bugyik, Sandor	19	Lock-smith	Concealing arms	6 years			
167	Nep	March 13	County Court	Pest	Szmrek, Benjamin			Murder; Larceny	15 years			
168	Nep	March 13	County Court	Pest	Raffael, Peter			Murder; Larceny	8 years			
169	Nep	March 13	County Court	Pest	Mraz, Peter			Murder; Larceny	2 years			
170	Nep	March 13	County Court	Pest	L.I.	min.		Murder; Larceny	1½ years			
171	Nep	March 13	County Court	Pest	R.M.	min.		Murder; Larceny	3 months			
172	RB	March 13	County Court	Heves	Ivadi, Laszlo			Counter-rev.; concealing arms	6 years			
173	RB	March 13	County Court	Heves	Gyoery, Kalman			Counter-rev.; concealing arms	4-20 months			
174	RB	March 13	County Court	Heves	Becskei, Bela (Istvan?)			Counter-rev.; concealing arms	4-20 months			
175	RB	March 13	County Court	Heves	Seboek, Jozsef			Counter-rev.; concealing arms	4-20 months			
176	RB	March 13	County Court	Heves	Hanko, Laszlo			Counter-rev.; concealing arms	4-20 months			
177	RB	March 15	Military Court	Nagykanizsa	Horvath, Istvan		Farmer	Concealing arms	15 years			

<sup>1</sup> The abbreviations are explained on p. 90 of the REPORT.

<sup>2</sup> In the case of minors the surname is not normally given.

(continued)

Source			Courts		Date on	Convicted			Date on Trial								
File No.	Source	Date	Kind of Court	Place of Court	Name	Age	Profession	Charge	Sentence	Appeal	Sentence on Appeal	Whether Executed					
178	HIS	March 15	Military Court	Budapest	Garami, Gyula	25	Lorry-driver	Possession of arms	Death	yes	15 years	Commuted					
179	HIS	March 15	Military Court	Budapest	Bata, Sandor			Possession of arms	Death								
180	Nep	March 16	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Rehm, Jozsef			Concealing arms	5 years								
181	RB	March 16	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	Fekete, Jozsef			Arresting and torturing communists	9 years								
182	RB	March 16	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	Soki, Antal			Arresting and torturing communists	3 years								
183	RB	March 16	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	Acs, Jozsef			Arresting and torturing communists	10 months								
184	RB	March 17	County Court	Tatabanya	Kerpecs, Janos			Larceny; possession of arms	3 years								
185	RB	March 17	County Court	Tatabanya	Bikas, Ference			Larceny; possession of arms	2 years								
186	RB	March 17	County Court	Tatabanya	Gerencser, Julia			Larceny; possession of arms	1 year								
187	RB	March 17	County Court	Tatabanya	Brenner, Jozsef			Larceny; possession of arms	6 months								
188	Szabad Fold	March 17	County Court	Gyula	Erdodi, Laszlo			Destroying soviet monument	2 years								
189	RB	March 20	Military Court	Debrecen	Jozsa, Gyogy			24 43 min.	employee Worker				Concealing arms	Death	yes		
190	Nep	March 21			Szabo, Istvan								Manslaughter; concealing arms	15 years			
191	Nep	March 21	Military Court	Kecskemet	Kardos, Karoly								Concealing arms	13 years			
192	Nep	March 21	Military Court	Kecskemet	Hursan, Pal								Concealing arms	12 years			
193	Nep	March 21	Military Court	Kecskemet	Bencsik, Elek								Concealing arms	7 years			
194	Nep	March 21	Military Court	Kecskemet	Cs., Lajos								Concealing arms	1½ years			
195	Nep	March 21	Military Court	Kecskemet	Voros, Lajos								Concealing arms	8 years			
196	Nep	March 21	Military Court	Kecskemet	Hegely, Ferenc	Concealing arms	6 years										
197	Nep	March 21	Military Court	Kecskemet	Mazan, Matyas	Concealing arms	5½ years										
198	Nep	March 21	Military Court	Kecskemet	Flender, Mihaly	Concealing arms	7 years										
199	Nep	March 21	Military Court	Kecskemet	Szilagyi, Tibos	Concealing arms	7 years										
200	Nep	March 21	Military Court	Kecskemet	Szasz, Pal	Concealing arms	6 years										
201	Nep	March 21	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Jakab, Jozsef	Mechanician Electrician	Concealing arms	6 years									
202	Nep	March 21	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Kathonai, Tibos		Concealing arms	5 years									
203	RB	March 22	Court of summary jurisdiction	Budapest	Bajusz, Ferenc Jozsef		Robbery	Death									
204	HIS	March 23	County Court	Miskolc	Mikulas, Gabor	Manual labourer	Inciting speeches; attacking soviet formations	Death									
205	HIS	March 23	County Court	Miskolc	Tokar, Dr. Vince		Inciting speeches; attacking soviet formations	Death									
206	HIS	March 23	County Court	Miskolc	Nizsei, Dr. Bela		Inciting speeches; attacking soviet formations	Death									
207	HIS	March 23	County Court	Miskolc	Zambory, Jozsef		Inciting speeches; attacking soviet formations	10 years									
208	RB	March 23	Summary trial	Szekszard	Dromvari, Jozsef		Counter-rev.	14 years									
209	RB	March 23	Summary trial	Szekszard	Goedoe, Istvan		Counter-rev.	6 years									
210	RB	March 23	Summary trial	Szekszard	Goedoe, Sandor	Counter-rev.	5½ years										
211	RB	March 23	Ordinary Court		Several men												
212	RB	March 23	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Folly, Gabor	Organizing against PD	Life	yes	Supreme court increased sentence to death	Executed							
213	Nep	March 23	Military Court	Gyor	Koch, Jozsef	Concealing arms	15 years										

(continued)

Source		Courts		Data on		Convicted			Data on Trial			
File No.	Source	Date	Kind of Court	Place of Court	Name	Age	Profession	Charge	Sentence	Appeal	Sentence on Appeal	Whether Executed
214	RB	March 23	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Vasvari, Sandor			Organizing against PD	5 years			
215	RB	March 23	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Horvath, Miklos			Organizing against PD	5 years			
216	RB	March 23	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	P., Gyula			Organizing against PD	1 year and 4 months			
217	RB	March 23	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	P., Istvan			Organizing against PD	1 year and 4 months			
218	RB	March 23	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Huszar, Bela			Organizing against PD	Acquitted			
219	RB	March 23	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	P., Istvan *)	min.		Failing to report	8 months			
220	Nep	March 26	Metropolitan Court (Ordinary Court)	Budapest	Harcos, Oliver			Larceny	2½ years			
221	Nep	March 26	Metropolitan Court (Ordinary Court)	Budapest	Huber, Gyula			Larceny	2½ years			
222	Nep	March 26	Metropolitan Court (Ordinary Court)	Budapest	Fazekas, Istvan			Larceny	2 years			
223	RB	March 29	Military Court	Budapest	Balazs, Ferenc	24	Teacher	Concealing arms	Death	yes		Executed
224	RB	March 29	Military Court	Budapest	Kos, Geza	24		Concealing arms	10 years			
225	RB	March 31			Ludmany, Imre			Inciting against coop.	2½ years			
226	MTI	April 2		Kecskemet	Kiss, Mihaly Francia			110 murders				
227	Nep	April 2	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	1 (leader of group)			Concealing arms	9 years			
228	Nep	April 2	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	2			Concealing arms	8 years			
229	Nep	April 2	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	3			Concealing arms	7 years			
230	Nep	April 2	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	4			Concealing arms	7 years			
231	Nep	April 2	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	5			Concealing arms	5 years			
232	Nep	April 2	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	6			Concealing arms	1½ years			
233-234	RB	April 2	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	2 boys		At school	Distributing leaflets	corrective school			
235	RB	April 3	County Court	Miskolc	Szombati, Dr. Istvan			Counter-rev.	Death	yes	13 years	
236	RB	April 3	County Court	Miskolc	Berzsenyi, Gyoergy			Counter-rev.	Death	yes	11 years	
237	RB	April 3	County Court	Miskolc	Verebes, Lajos			Counter-rev.	10 years			
238-241	RB	April 3	County Court	Miskolc	4 men			Counter-rev.	6 months to 3 years			
242	RB	April 3	County Court	Miskolc	Verres, Lajos			Counter-rev.	12 years	yes	Supreme court reduced sentence to 7 years	
243	RB	April 3	County Court	Miskolc	Meszaros, Gyoergy			Counter-rev.	10 years	yes	Supreme court reduced sentence to 8 years	
244	NSZ	April 3	Metropolitan Court, spec. bench	Budapest	Both, Jozsef			Concealing arms	8 years			
245	RB	April 5	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Horvath (Korbasz?), Jozsef			Terrorism taking fire-arms; attempted execution during counter-rev.	10 years			
246	RB	April 5	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Boris, Jozsef			Terrorism; taking fire-arms; attempted execution during counter-rev.	6½ years			

\* Not identical with the No 217.

(continued)

Source			Courts		Data on	Convicted			Data on Trial			
File No.	Source	Date	Kind of Court	Place of Court	Name	Age	Profession	Charge	Sentence	Appeal	Sentence on Appeal	Whether Executed
247	RB	April 5	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Kis, Vendel			Terrorism; taking fire-arms; attempted execution during counter-rev.	3½ years			
248	HIS	April 5	County Court	Komarom	Eszto, Zoltan		Engineer	Organizing of strikes	6 years			
249	RG	April 6	Military Court	Gyor	Csaszar, Jozsef Sr.			Attacking soviet troops; concealing arms	Acquitted			
250	RG	April 6	Military Court	Gyor	Csaszar, Jozsef Jr.	30		Attacking soviet troops; concealing arms	Death			
251	EH	April 6	County Court	Miskolc	Gyuro, Illes		Worker	Plotting against PD	14 years			
252	RB	April 8	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Toth, Ilona		Student	Incitement against the government; murder; distribution of antigovernmental leaflets	Death	yes	Conf. (June 20) RB	
253	RB	April 8	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Gyoengyoesi, Miklos	28		Incitement against the government; murder; distribution of antigovernmental leaflets	Death	yes	Conf. (June 20) RB	
254	RB	April 8	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Goenczi, Ferenc	26		Incitement against the government; murder; distribution of antigovernmental leaflets	Death	yes	Conf. (June 20) RB	
255	RB	April 8	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Molnar, Geza			Incitement against the government; murder; distribution of antigovernmental leaflets	8 years	yes	14 years	
256	RB	April 8	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Obersovsky, Gyula	30	Journalist	Incitement against the government; murder; distribution of antigovernmental leaflets	3 years	yes	On app. by peopl. Court Bench of Supr. Court Sent. incr. to Death June 20 RB	Further review of cases under consideration RB. June 21
257	RB	April 8	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Gali, Jozsef	27	Playwright	Incitement against the government; murder; distribution of antigovernmental leaflets	1 year	yes		
257a	RB	April 8	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Kovacs, Ferenc	25	Security policeman	Inciting to murder	10 years	yes		
258	RB	April 8	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Pribelszki, Istvan			Incitement against the government; murder; distribution of antigovernmental leaflets	6 months	yes	30 m.	
259	RB	April 8	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Bago, Gyula			Incitement against the government; murder; distribution of antigovernmental leaflets	6 months	yes	30 m.	
260	RB	April 8	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Lukacs, Jozsef			Incitement against the government; murder; distribution of antigovernmental leaflets	10 years			
261	RB	April 8	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Matefy-Csaba, Janos	16		Incitement against the government; murder; distribution of antigovernmental leaflets	1 year	yes	8 years	
261a	RB	April 8	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	(Not known)			Incitement against the government; murder; distribution of antigovernmental leaflets	8 months	yes	3 years	
262	RB	April 9	Military Court	Budapest	Polya, Ferenc Sandor			Concealment of arms	Death	yes		Executed
263	RB	April 9	Military Court	Budapest	Bencsik, Jozsef Jr.			Concealment of arms	Death	yes		Executed
264	RB	April 9	Military Court	Budapest	Bencsik, Jenó			Concealment of arms	Death	yes	15 years	
265	Nep	April 10	Military Court	Budapest	Schiff, Janos	27	Worker	Concealing arms	Death	yes		Executed
266		April 12		Gyor	Lasz, Sandor			Writing inciting articles	1½ years			
267-287	RB/MTI	April 12	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	21 men			Counter-rev.; murder	14 death; Four life; one 15 years; one 10 years; one 5 years	yes		

(continued)

Source			Courts		Date on	Convicted			Data on Trial			
File No.	Source	Date	Kind of Court	Place of Court	Name	Age	Profession	Charge	Sentence	Appeal	Sentence on Appeal	Whether Executed
288	RB/MTI	April 12	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Lengyel, Laszlo			Complicity in murder by hanging 2 police officers				
289	RB	April 14	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Micsinai, Istvan			Accomplice in murder; misuse of power; hiding arms	15 years	yes	Supr. Court People's Court Bench Sentence increased to death	Executed
290	Radio Berzs.	April 19		Zalaegerszeg	Klincser, Gyula			Instigation in October-November 1956				
291	Nep	April 21	County Court	Miskolc	Ostorhazi, Laszlo			Murder; incitement against PD	Life			
292	Nep	April 21	County Court	Miskolc	Haviar, Laszlo			Murder; incitement against PD	12 years			
293-294	RB	April 23	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	2 men			Concealment of arms; counter-rev.				
295	RB	April 24			Magalin, Gyoergy		Teacher	Armed rising against communists				
296	RB	April 24			Kovacs, Gyoergy		Miner	Armed rising against communists				
297-309	RB	April 24			13 men known as Tatabanya Insurgents							
310	HIS	April 24	County Court	Nograd	Szabo, Ervin		Ex-chairman county workers council		8 years			
311	HIS	April 24	County Court	Nograd	Beda, Jozsef		Ex-chairman National Committee		8 years			
312	HIS	April 24	County Court	Nograd	Jecsmenik, Andor		Form. work. coun. offic.		7 years			
313	HIS	April 24	County Court	Nograd	Others				2-2½ years			
314	MTI	April 25	Supreme Court		Farkas, Mihaly			Abusing public office	16 years			
315	RB	April 25	Military tribunal	Budapest	Kiss, Janos			Concealing firearms	Death			Executed
316	RB	April 26	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	Szekely, Sandor			Counter-rev. acts	Life			
317	RB	April 26	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	Fodor, Endre			Counter-rev. acts	5 years			
318	RB	April 26	Military Court	Debrecen	Toeroek, Istvan		Student	Concealing firearms and ammunition	15 years			
319	RB	April 26	Military Court	Debrecen	Gegeny, Bela			Concealing firearms and ammunition	10 years			
320	RB	April 26	Military Court	Debrecen	Zombor, Laszlo		Technician	Failing to inform authorities of concealed firearms	10 years			
321	RB	April 29	People's bench supreme court	Budapest	Kanyo, Bertalan			Police murderer and counter-rev.	Death confirmed	yes		Executed
322	RB	April 30	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Horti, Laszlo			Plotting to overthrow people's democracy; concealing arms; distribution leaflets	15 years			
323	RB	April 30	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Varga, Tamas			Plotting to overthrow people's democracy; concealing arms; distribution leaflets	10 years			

(continued)

Source			Courts		Data on	Convicted			Data on Trial			
File No.	Source	Date	Kind of Court	Place of Court	Name	Age	Profession	Charge	Sentence	Appeal	Sentence on Appeal	Whether Executed
324	RB	April 30	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Rac, Elek			Plotting to overthrow people's democracy; concealing arms; distribution leaflets	5 years			
325	Nep	May 1	County Court	Gyula	Szabo, Sandor			Plotting to overthrow PD; illegal crossing of border	8½ years			
326	RB	May 2	County Court	Miskolc	Toth, Janos				Death			
327	RB	May 2	County Court	Miskolc	Kiss, Geza				Life			
328	RB	May 7	Military Court	Budapest	Gacsko, Istvan		Police-agent	Blowing up railway bridge	Death			Executed
329	RB	May 7	Military Court	Budapest	Alapi, Laszlo			Blowing up railway bridge	Death			Executed
330	RB	May 7	Military Court	Budapest	Toth, Miklos			Blowing up railway bridge	Death	yes		
331	RB	May 7	Military Court	Budapest	Kelemen, Karoly			Blowing up railway bridge	15 years			
332	RB	May 7	Military Court	Budapest	Kiss, Antal			Blowing up railway bridge	Death	yes		
333	HIS	May 9	Metropolitan Court		Cserbakoi, Endre			Taking part in fighting	Life	yes		
334	HIS	May 9	Metropolitan Court		Wiszt, Marta	min.			4 years	yes		
335	MTI	May 10	Supreme Court		Palhazi, Ferenc			Belonging to counter-rev. group	Death			Executed
336	MTI	May 10	Supreme Court		Preis, Zoltan			Belonging to counter-rev. group	Death			Executed
337	RB	May 13	County Court	Baranya	Dobrovics, Emil							
338	MTI	May 13	County Court	Budapest	Sinkovits, Gyula		miner	Strike in support of counter-rev.	14 years			
								Recent organization of subversive activities and concealing arms	Life			
339	MTI	May 13	County Court	Budapest	Racz, Sandor			Recent organization of subversive activities and concealing arms	15 years			
340-345	MTI	May 13	County Court	Budapest	6 men			Recent organization of subversive activities and concealing arms	1-5 years			
346	MTI	May 13	County Court	Budapest	Toth, Bela K.			Recent organization of subversive activities and concealing arms	12 years			
347	MTI	May 13	County Court	Budapest	Kiss, Arpad			Recent organization of subversive activities and concealing arms	10 years			
348	MTI	May 13	County Court	Budapest	Imre, Karoly			Recent organization of subversive activities and concealing arms	13 years			
349	MTI	May 13	County Court	Budapest	Kasa, Sandor			Recent organization of subversive activities and concealing arms	7 years			
350	Radio Szomb.	May 13			Kosa, Ferenc			Concealing arms	1 year			
351	Radio Szomb.	May 13			Szabo, Lajos			Illegally crossing the frontier	Released			
352	HIS	May 15			Pozsar, Istvan	26	University assistant	Counter-rev.	Released on ground of repentance			
353	RB	May 17	Summary proc.	Budapest	Kovacs, Lajos and accomplices			Concealing arms				

(continued)

Source			Courts		Data on	Convicted			Data on Trial			
File No.	Source	Date	Kind of Court	Place of Court	Name	Age	Profession	Charge	Sentence	Appeal	Sentence on Appeal	Whether Executed
354	RB	May 18	Supreme Court	Miskolc	Misita (Misuta?), Dezsoe			Counter-rev.; terror	8 years	yes	by People's Court Bench of Supr. Court increased to life	
355	RB	May 18	County Court	Debrecen	Bede, Laszlo		Professor	Attack on soviet forces	15 years			
356	NSZ	May 18	County Court	Mosonmagyar- var	Kertesz, Erno			Organizing illegal crossing of border	20 months			
357	NSZ	May 18	County Court	Mosonmagyar- var	Teszars, Bela			Organizing illegal crossing of border				
358	MTI	May 21	Military tribunal	Dunapentele	Pados, Prof. Istvan		Teacher	Guilty of arresting people; being concerned with broad- casting of writers appeal; counterrev.	Life	yes <sup>1)</sup>		
359-363	MTI	May 21	Military tribunal	Dunapentele	5 men			Guilty of arresting people; being concerned with broad- casting of writers appeal; counterrev.	5-10 years	yes		
364	MTI	May 21	Military tribunal	Dunapentele	Izinger, Gyula		Lieutenant	Guilty of arresting people; being concerned with broad- casting of writers appeal; counterrev.	7 years	yes		
365	MTI	May 21	Military tribunal	Dunapentele	Nagyeri, Karoly		Captain	Guilty of arresting people; being concerned with broad- casting of writers appeal; counterrev.	Life	yes		
366	RB/MTI	May 22	Military Court	Debrecen	Kiss, Sandor			Killing and robbing a soviet soldier	Death			Executed
367	RB/MTI	May 22	Military Court	Debrecen	Szrog, Sandor			Killing and robbing a soviet soldier	Death			Executed
368	HIS/MTI	May 22	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Kabelacs, Pal			Taking part in attack on radio building	Death			
369	HIS/MTI	May 22	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Kabelacs, Karolyi			Taking part in attack on radio building	Life			
370	MTI	May 23	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Roszner, Baron Istvan		Landowner	Counter-rev.	3 years			
371	HIS/RB	May 23	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	Foeldes, Gabor		Dir. theatre	Murder; incitement to mur- der; counter-rev.	Death			
372	HIS/RB	May 23	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	Tihany, Arpad		Schoolmaster	Murder; incitement to mur- der; counter-rev.	Death			
373	HIS/RB	May 23	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	Gulyas, Lajos		Clergyman	Murder; incitement to mur- der; counter-rev.	Death			
374	HIS/RB	May 23	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	Laszlo Weintreger			Murder; incitement to mur- der; counter-rev.	Death			
375	HIS/RB	May 23	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	Lajos Cifrik			Murder; incitement to mur- der; counter-rev.	Death			
376	HIS/RB	May 23	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	Imre, Zsigmond			Murder; incitement to mur- der; counter-rev.	Death			
377	HIS/RB	May 23	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	Jurik, Antal			Murder; incitement to mur- der; counter-rev.	Death			

<sup>1)</sup> By Prosecutor.



(continued)

Source			Courts		Data on	Convicted			Data on Trial			
File No.	Source	Date	Kind of Court	Place of Court	Name	Age	Profession	Charge	Sentence	Appeal	Sentence on Appeal	Whether Executed
378	HIS/RB	May 23	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	Korodi, Karoly			Murder; incitement to murder; counter-rev.	Death			
379	HIS/RB	May 23	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	Zalai, Ferenc			Murder; incitement to murder; counter-rev.	Death			
380-385	HIS/RB	May 23	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	6 men			Murder; incitement to murder; counter-rev.	6 months to life			
386	RB/MTI	May 23	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Eorsi, Istvan		Poet	Distributing leaflets; taking part in free Kossuth radio	5 years			
387	RB/MTI	May 23	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Szabo, Bela			Counter-rev.				
388	RB/MTI	May 23	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Nagy, Mihaly			Counter-rev.				
389	RB/MTI	May 23	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Molnar, Sandor			Counter-rev.				
390	RB/MTI	May 23	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Kaldor, Dr. Vera			Counter-rev.				
391	HIS/Nep	May 23		Budapest	Preszmayer, Agoston			Trying to overthrow premier Kadar; robbery; attempting to escape	Death			Executed
392	HIS	May 23		Budapest	Counter-rev. group			Trying to overthrow premier Kadar; robbery; attempting to escape	1 to 6 years			
393	RB/MTI	May 21/24	Military Court	Budapest	Boros, Istvan		Lieutenant	Counter-rev.	7 years			
394	RB/MTI	May 21/24	Military Court	Budapest	Kuelloes, Imre		Techn. empl.	Counter-rev.	10 years			
395	RB/MTI	May 21/24	Military Court	Budapest	Cziho, Pal		Transp. man.	Counter-rev.	5 years			
396	RB/MTI	May 21/24	Military Court	Budapest	Papp, Balint		Chairm. loc. org.	Counter-rev.	10 years			
397	RB/MTI	May 21/24	Military Court	Budapest	Tajti (Tajki?), Ferenc							
398	MTI	May 29		Budapest	Kemal, Ekrem	33	Ex-minister	Counter-rev.				
399		May 30 <sup>1</sup>		Budapest	Bibo, Istvan							
400		May 30 <sup>1</sup>		Budapest	Szigeti, Attila							
401					Angyal, Istvan							
402	RB	May 31	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Nagy, Dezsoe (Mrs.)			Counter-rev.	8 years			
403	RB	June 2	Military Court	Szekszard	Banda, Sandor			Counter-rev.	Death	yes		
404	RB	June 2	Military Court	Szekszard	Fured, Istvan (Mrs.)			Counter-rev.	Death	yes		
405	RB/MTI	June 8	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	Mihaly, Lendvai		Writer	Inciting against PD	8 years			
406	RB/MTI	June 8	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	Gyoergy, Peterdy		Writer	Inciting against PD	5 years			
407-409	RB/MTI	June 8	County Court	Gyoer-Sopron	3 men				8 months to 5 years			
410		June 8 <sup>1</sup>		Budapest	Bobak, Jozsef		Writer	Running a newspaper and an information office during the revolution. Organizing "Un. Hungarian Workers Party" Attack on Party H.Q., 30th Oct. '56	Death			
411		June 8 <sup>1</sup>		Budapest	Harazin, Janos		Writer		Death			
412		June 8 <sup>1</sup>		Budapest	Sijler, Laszlo		Writer		8 months to 8 years			
413-417				Budapest	5 men		Journalists		18 years			
418	MTI	June 21	Metropolitan Court	Budapest	Piroska, Janko (Mrs.)			Murder	Death			
419-421	MTI	June 22		Budapest	3 men			Illegal possession of arms	Death			
422	MTI	June 22	Military Court	Györ	Hetz, Gyula				Death		yes	
423	MTI	June 22	Military Court	Györ	Geiszt, Joseph				15 years			

<sup>1</sup>) These cases are still unconfirmed