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SATELLITES MADE RESTIVE BY HUNGARIAN REBELLION

The Hungarian rebellion sparked expressions of popular discontent in other satellites, but the regimes appear able so far to cope with the situation. Unrest has been shown by anti-Soviet demonstrations, student protests, workers' meetings, and panic buying. Ferment has been most evident in Poland, Rumania, and to some extent East Germany, with the other satellites maintaining at least a surface calm. However, all of the regimes have called for order and discipline, and some have announced special precautionary measures to avert any potential outbreaks.

Poland. Unrest has been most notable in Poland, although the success of the new Gomulka regime in gaining concessions from the Soviet leaders has kept the situation from worsening. However, anti-Soviet demonstrations occurred in Wroclaw on October 22, and in Warsaw, Legnica, Gdansk, and Bialystok on October 24, following the outbreak in Hungary. Student-led demonstrations also occurred in Poznan on October 31 and in Krakow on November 5 but broke up without violence.

During the early phase of the Hungarian revolt, the Polish regime expressed solidarity with the Hungarian people's aims. But as violence continued, it became apprehensive lest similar developments endanger its control in Poland and shifted its propaganda stress to warnings and appeals for calm. The news of the new Soviet attack on Hungary and reports of movements of Soviet reinforcements to East Germany across Poland increased tension, which was reflected in panic buying of food and other consumers' goods. The regime acted on November 2 to prevent further trouble by issuing a warning to "reactionary elements" demanding withdrawal of Soviet troops from Poland, and Gomulka, seconded by newly freed

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Cardinal Wyszynski, on November 4 called for "iron discipline" for the good of the country. A workers' militia, set up last week in Warsaw factories to maintain order, has now been copied in other cities.

Rumania. In Rumania the regime is attempting to keep potentially dangerous unrest from erupting into disorders. Student discontent with the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and expressions of pro-Hungarian sympathies at schools in major cities, beginning on October 23, reportedly led to numerous arrests at two leading universities with large Hungarian enrollments and to the reported closing of a Hungarian university in Targu Mures, the capital of the Hungarian Autonomous Region. Workers' meetings have expressed sympathy with Hungary; signs of dissatisfaction have appeared among the Hungarian minority of 1.5 million. Uneasiness has led the populace to a food purchasing spree.

The regime has taken a number of extraordinary precautionary steps, including the reported dispatch of army units to minority areas, increased police vigilance, the closing of four regions on the Hungarian border to Western diplomats on October 31 and the sharp curtailment of travel by foreigners since then. Party leaders returned early from talks with Tito and almost immediately announced wage increases; and President Groza was suddenly recalled to Bucharest from a long convalescence.

East Germany. The East German regime is attempting to calm students of Humboldt Dresden and other universities who have spoken out against ideological and Russian-language courses. Ulbricht and other German leaders met with students on November 2, promising them some concessions but warning that the government would continue to determine the curriculum. Numerous East German students appear to have participated in anti-Soviet demonstrations in West Berlin. Workers have expressed sympathy for the Hungarian people, but have refrained from demonstrating because of increased police alertness as well as recollections, probably, of the Soviet suppression of their 1953 uprising.

Other Satellites. There has been no evidence of open anti-Soviet manifestations in Czechoslovakia or Bulgaria, although the governments of both countries have said vigilance would be increased. Some panic buying has been virtually the only evidence of popular restiveness in Czechoslovakia; heightened police activities during October against "enemy agents" and reported quiet arrests of some students may have sidetracked any potential organized demonstrations.

In Bulgaria on November 5 the press and radio warned that hostile elements who were becoming more active would be "smashed with an iron fist" if they attempted to weaken friendship with the Soviet Union. These warnings may signify that some unrest has come to the surface, or they may have been sounded to justify repressive government action. One source reported on November 6 that the borders had been closed to all Bulgarians and that "known nationalists" had been detained by police.

In Albania, a protest strike against "hunger wages" was reported to have occurred at a factory in the northern part of the country and to have turned into an anti-Soviet demonstration. An official Albanian source denied any disturbance.

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