

FINDING AID, RFE/RL Broadcast Records, Romanian Content

1. Friday, October 19, 1956 (1_Fri., 19 Oct. 1956_1)

Name of the broadcast	Content of the broadcast
(The 2nd Romanian broadcast of the day starts) - News of the Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reintegration of Gomulka and three of his supporters into the Central Committee of the PZPR - A delegation of workers from the automobile factory of Zeran addresses the CC of the PZPR criticizing some governmental measures - Polish parliamentary commission asked the government to stop jamming foreign radio signals - Hungarian students demand the elimination of mandatory Russian language courses and the diminution of Marxism-Leninism courses and the recognition of autonomy of the universities - Romanian delegation led by Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej starts official visit in Yugoslavia - Representative of the Netherlands in the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe pleads for a political offensive ousting communist domination over Eastern Europe - Soviet-Japanese agreements signed in Moscow - Official discussions to be held in Paris between the representatives of FRG and Romania about the faith of ethnic Germans living in Romania
- Review of Western Press, editor: Ion Măgureanu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the Israeli-Egyptian conflict - Lord Attlee in India - NYT: the similarities between the developments in Poland and Hungary and the personalities of Gomulka and Nagy - The Hungarian press requires the rapprochement with Belgrad
- Commentary by Iordache Ferentaru: "Gheorghiu-Dej does penance"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the visit of a Romanian delegation led by Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej in Yugoslavia following the reconciliation between Belgrade and Moscow. - The implications of Hungarian de-Stalinization for Romania
- Our Neighbours Today, editor: Petru Sărățeanu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excerpts from Hungarian newspapers and Radio Warsaw related to liberalization in Poland and Hungary - Emil Kolozsvári Grandpierre for the elimination of socialist realism
- Political chronicle from New York, editor: Pascal Valahu (The 2nd Romanian broadcast of the day ends)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the foreign politics of the USA - On the struggle between Stalinism and Titoism - On the events in the Middle East (Suez Canal)
(The 2 nd Romanian broadcast of the day starts) - News of the Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN General Assembly adopts a resolution that demands the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary and the organization of free elections - Fights continue in Hungary; the Kádár-government promises reforms - A Swedish newspaper publishes an interview with a Swedish citizen who was in Romania during the days of the Hungarian revolts
- Special program on the recent events in Hungary, editors: Gheorghe Timofte, Petru Sărățeanu, Iordache Ferentaru (The 2 nd Romanian broadcast of the day ends)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The debates about Hungary in the UN General Assembly - The reactions of Western public opinion to the Hungarian events

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2. Wednesday, October 24, 1956 (2_Wed., 24 Oct. 1956_1)

Name of the broadcast	Content of the broadcast
<p>(The 2nd Romanian broadcast of the day starts)</p> <p>- News of the Day</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Popular revolt broke out in the previous evening; Soviet troops intervene against the protesters. Bloody street clashes occur - Imre Nagy appointed Prime Minister - Government calls for calm, government communiqué speaks about threat to the regime - State of emergency proclaimed in Hungary - Radio Budapest: Prime Minister Nagy calls Soviet troops to reinstate public order - CC meeting organized during the night; new Politburo appointed favourable to Imre Nagy - Gomulka declares that Soviet troops will withdraw in their barracks in two days - Khrushchev congratulates on the election of Gomulka declaring support for his politics
<p>- Review of Western Press, editor: Ion Măgureanu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moscow is forced to make a compromise with Poland - The Austrian press writes about the news from Budapest
<p>- Chronological reconstruction of the events that took place in Poland and Hungary in the preceding 24 hours</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Polish people endorse unanimously the politics of Gomulka - Soviet warships are not allowed to enter the harbours of Gdansk and Gdynia - Signatures are collected for the liberation of Cardinal Wyszyński - One of the closed supporters of Gomulka appointed deputy minister in the Ministry of Defense led by the pro-Soviet Rokossovsky - Gomulka tries to keep under control the anti-Soviet demonstrations, after Khrushchev adopted a compromising stance - The Hungarian population manifests strong interest in the developments of Poland - Students publish their demands in 22 points - The Petőfi Circle calls for an immediate meeting of the HWP to be held. They also propose the re-appointment of Imre Nagy in the office of Prime Minister. - First Secretary of the Hungarian Working People's Party, Ernő Gerő finds the country in a revolutionary mood after returning from Yugoslavia - The Ministry of Interior revoked the authorization given for the solidarity protest to be organized in front of the Polish embassy. Two hours later the ban was removed. - Manifestations at the statue of General Bem - The speech of Ernő Gerő broadcasted by radio. The assertive, uncompromising tone of the speech causes anger among the population - The Central Committee of the Party is convened - Street clashes takes place between Hungarian demonstrators and domestic armed forces - Radio Budapest announces the appointment of Imre Nagy in the office of Prime Minister

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Martial law and state of emergency decreed - The government calls Soviet troops to reestablish order - Imre Nagy promises amnesty for those who put down weapons during the day - Border with Austria closed, telephone lines are down - Security forces shoot at the protesters; demonstrators try to demolish the statue of Stalin - A part of the Hungarian air forces side with the protesters
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3. Thursday, October 25, 1956 (3_Thu., 25 Oct. 1956_1)

Name of the broadcast	Content of the broadcast
(The 2 nd Romanian broadcast of the day starts) - News of the Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imre Nagy promises to start negotiations with the USSR about the withdrawal of the Soviet troops immediately after public order is reestablished - János Kádár elected First Secretary of HWPP to replace Ernő Gerő - Street fights continue in several districts of Budapest - The National Museum of Budapest was burnt - Polish government underwent ample reshuffle - UN Security Council discusses the problems of the Middle East
- Commentary by Grigore Gafencu on the events in Poland and Hungary	- Though the Soviet Union was forced to accept the rise of Gomulka in Poland, it did not give up its policy to intervene violently into the internal affairs of the satellite states
- Chronological representation of the events in Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Source of inspiration: Polish developments which were hailed enthusiastically by Hungarian students and intellectuals - The Ministry of Interior revoked the authorization given for the solidarity protest to be organized in front of the Polish embassy on 23 October. Two hours later the ban was removed. - The silent manifestation was quickly transformed; seven demands of the demonstrators - The speech of Ernő Gerő broadcasted by radio. The assertive, uncompromising tone of the speech causes anger among the population - Radio Budapest speaks about counterrevolution - Imre Nagy, symbol of anti-Stalinism and liberalization, appointed Prime Minister; his first measures not in accordance with the hopes of the people: martial law, call for Soviet troops to intervene - Imre Nagy promises amnesty for those who put down weapons during the 24th of October - Street fights continue; Speech held by Zoltán Tildy, the last non-communist President of Hungary, calling for peace - Violence spreads to other cities - Ernő Gerő replaced by János Kádár as First Secretary of the Party
(The 2 nd Romanian broadcast of the day ends)	- Imre Nagy promises radical political change and declares to start discussions with the USSR about the withdrawal of the Red Army

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4. Friday, October 26, 1956 (4_Fri., 26 Oct. 1956_1)

Name of the broadcast	Content of the broadcast
(The 2 nd Romanian broadcast of the day starts) - News of the Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hungarian officials promise amnesty once again for those who put down weapons until the end of the day - Clandestine radio stations call people to start general strike - Mikoyan and Suslov arrive in Budapest - The USA, the UK and France to start diplomatic action in the UN against the Soviet intervention in Hungary - Gomulka's visit in Moscow postponed until all the Soviet troops on the territory of Poland return to their barracks
- Declaration of the Romanian National Committee presented by the president of the committee, Constantin Vișoianu from New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the events in Poland and Hungary
- Commentary by editor Iordache Ferentaru : "The forces of liberty are put in motion"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communists are terrified by the events of Poland and Hungary - Several Hungarian armed units join the protesters, Soviet forces are supplied from Romania and Czechoslovakia - Provincial radio stations are taken over by demonstrators - Brief visit of Mikoyan and Suslov in Budapest - The people are not satisfied anymore by the simple replacement of hardliner communists by reformists.
- "There are different ways to celebrate the Soviets", editor: Gheorghe Timofte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The developments in Poland are eclipsed by the Hungarian revolt - The most important question that has to be addressed by both Gomulka and Nagy is the relationship of their countries with the Soviet Union - Gomulka is strongly supported by the people but his stances are not anti-Soviet enough for the protesters - The political future of Nagy is marked by the victims who have died during the Soviet intervention
- Review of Western Press, editor: Petru Sărățeanu (The 2 nd Romanian broadcast of the day ends)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le Populaire: The Soviet Politburo should decide whether to allow further liberalization in the satellite states or to crush every reformist movement - Die Welt: Though the Hungarian revolt might fail, it is the Soviets who are the true losers of the situation - Berliner Morgenpost: The Hungarian revolt is not the movement of national communists anymore but a fully-fledged anti-communist one

5. Thursday, November 1st, 1956 (5_Thu., 01 Nov. 1956_1)

Name of the broadcast	Content of the broadcast
(The 2 nd Romanian broadcast of the day starts) - News of the Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - British and French air forces attack Egyptian targets; the US opposes the intervention - Imre Nagy contacts Marshal Voroshilov in order to start discussions about the withdrawal of the Red Army from Hungary - Nagy declares to Western press correspondents that the neutrality

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	<p>of the country is a genuine question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NYT: Romanian authorities forbid the access of foreigners in the Western border regions; security measures in the Hungarian-inhabited regions are strengthened
<p>- Special program on the recent Hungarian events , editors: Ion Câmpineanu, Petru Sărățeanu, Iordache Ferentaru, Vlad George</p> <p>(The 2nd Romanian broadcast of the day ends)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Hungarian revolution starts to have effects in Romania as well; Romanian authorities forbid the access of foreigners in the Western border regions; security measures in the Hungarian-inhabited regions are strengthened; - The Hungarian communist party virtually ceased to exist; other parties are formed - Cardinal Mindszenty returns to Budapest - Editor Ion Măgureanu enters Hungary and reports from the country - Hungarian refugees return from Austria - Commentary by Grigore Gafencu on the recent events [110:50] - Commentary on the reactions of the Romanian government by editor Vlad George [123:00]

6. Sunday, November 4th, 1956 (6_Sun., 04 Nov. 1956_1)

Name of the broadcast	Content of the broadcast
<p>(The 2nd Romanian broadcast of the day starts)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - News of the Day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soviet troops start a new attack on Budapest while negotiations about their withdrawal is still underway - It is believed that the members of the Hungarian delegation negotiating with the Soviets were arrested - A puppet-government is formed in Szolnok by János Kádár - Cardinal Mindszenty seeks refuge in the US Embassy
<p>- Special program on the recent Hungarian events , editors: Ion Câmpineanu, Petru Sărățeanu, Gheorghe Timofte</p> <p>(The 2nd Romanian broadcast of the day ends)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A review of the political and military events of the last days - The Austro-Hungarian border is being closed by Soviet tanks - The USSR vetoes the adoption of a UN Security Council resolution on the Hungarian situation - Radio declaration of Imre Nagy on 4 November 1956 - Gradually all the rebel radio stations are silenced - The declaration of János Kádár: he announces the formation of a revolutionary worker-peasant government and calls for the help of Soviet troops

7. Saturday, November 10th, 1956 (7_Sat., 10 Nov. 1956_1)

Name of the broadcast	Content of the broadcast
<p>(The 2nd Romanian broadcast of the day starts)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - News of the Day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN General Assembly adopts a resolution that demands the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary and the organization of free elections - Fights continue in Hungary; the Kádár-government promises reforms - A Swedish newspaper publishes an interview with a Swedish

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	citizen who was in Romania during the days of the Hungarian revolts
- Special program on the recent events in Hungary, editors: Gheorghe Timofte, Petru Sărățeanu, Iordache Ferentaru (The 2 nd Romanian broadcast of the day ends)	- The debates about Hungary in the UN General Assembly - The reactions of Western public opinion to the Hungarian events

