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**DEPORTATIONS TO THE SOVIET UNION DURING THE 1956
HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION ACCORDING TO THE KGB DOCUMENTS
HELD IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE UKRAINIAN COMMITTEE FOR
STATE SECURITY⁷**

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After the Second World War, the connection between Hungary, and those who lived in the Soviet Union, was cut, with the strict closing of the borders and the impossibility of traveling. The infrequent communication via post, was strictly checked. The Soviet authorities only allowed the population to subscribe to a few foreign publications, in a small number of copies. Very few people were allowed to buy and even read the Hungarian party press.

In Transcarpathia, only a few people dared to speak publicly about the Hungarian revolution in 1956 because it was considered as a crime against the Soviet Communist system. Empathy takes an integral part in the story of the revolution of 1956. Through empathy the Hungarians of Transcarpathia expressed complete identification with the spirit of the Hungarian revolution. That is how the October and

⁷ The research was supported by Tempus Public Foundation in the framework of *Eötvös Scholarship of the Hungarian State*.

November of 1956 became the measure of opposition towards the communist dictatorship, and standing up for the idea of freedom.

Intellectuals, students, workers, farmers, expressed their empathy to the ideas of the Hungarian revolution. Some tried to get across the border, to protect the Hungarian revolution with weapons, but the Soviet authorities have captured them.

After crushing the revolution, the newspapers published in Transcarpathia, celebrated the “victory over the counter-revolution” condemned the participants (the “Hortyists, fascists”). During the days of the revolution, only disapproving writings were published, articles showing the slightest traces of sympathy could not be published, neither in central, nor in local papers. In Transcarpathia, the fact that there were people who sympathised with the Hungarian revolution, never saw the light, thus the local population never knew about the individual, or group actions against the Soviet Communist system.

Transcarpathia had an important role during the days of the revolution, and the period after it. On the one hand, the location served as a staging arena for the fights in Hungary, on the other hand, the Soviet leadership often needed the help of the population for interpretation. The Soviet political leadership, that led the crushing of the revolution, settled at Ungvár (Uzhgorod). The KGB leaders, and high-ranking officers delegated from Moscow to Transcarpathia constantly informed the Soviet Union Communist Party’s Central Committee and Secretariat.

The reminiscences of the Soviet soldiers serving at Beregszász (Beregove), revealed, that the first military units assembled to crush the revolution, crossed the Soviet-Hungarian border on October 24. Thousands of revolutionists were deported to the prison of Ungvár, the so-called Kádár’s speech from Szolnok, which was the call of the Hungarian Revolutionary Working-Peasant Government to the Hungarian people, was also transmitted from Ungvár. From Transcarpathian Hungarians, interpreters were assigned to the interrogation of the revolutionists in the prison of Ungvár, who were intellectuals, and archives staff members. Also from among the Transcarpathian Hungarians, chauffeurs were assigned to the Soviet officers. Some

Transcarpathian healthcare workers were taken to Hungary to take care of the wounded Soviet soldiers.

Meanwhile, the most trustworthy Transcarpathian communists were selected, and directed to Hungary, to aid the “restoration of order.” By the decree of the KGB, “40-50 accountable Party officials,” to the first call of the Party, appeared mostly as translators, interpreters, and took part in “restoring the order” in Hungary, and arranging the economic, cultural, and political life. Among them were Mihály Vlagyimir, the deputy editor of the *Carpathian True Word* (Kárpáti Igaz Szó), who, before his retirement, burned the Carpathian True Word’s editions from late 1956 to early 1957, or Gábor Veress, the late head of the Nationality Affairs Subdivision of the Regional Administration, and others [11, pg. 23-24].

The documents of the Ukrainian Committee for State Security proved that after the Revolution of 1956, and also a few months after the revolution, in Transcarpathia, smaller and bigger groups, high school students, youths distributing flyers, expressed their solidarity with the Hungarian youth, and their actions. Thus, in Transcarpathia, many flyer distributing groups were formed due to the effects of ’56, for example in Gállocs, Ungvár, Nagyszőlős, Mezőkaszony, and Sárosoroszi [1]. After arrest, the main charges against the members of the “politiciser” group were being “counter-revolutionist”, “anti-regime” and “hiding weaponry”. These were punishable by years of imprisonment.

According to the current facts, the Transcarpathian events of 1956 resorted to the Hungarian ethnicity’s actions and movements. Despite of the fact that the majority of the Transcarpathian events were symbolic expression of solidarity, the currently processed archived documents revealed, that a sum of 46 people faced judiciary procedure, from which 18 was found guilty, and spent a total amount of 24 years in prison, 8 more was expelled from the university, and 1 person, Endre Gecse, protestant pastor, died during interrogation.

From the archives of Transcarpathia, we know that after Hungary was overran, according to the command sent from Moscow, the political headquarters established by SKP KB was still active. They did everything they could, to support their creation,

the illegitimate Kádár government in its work, and the rebels to face their punishments. They supported the restoration of the “order” in the Soviet governed Hungary, with free economic, and other kinds of aids, which was reported daily by Transcarpathian newspapers.

The “Hungarian government” led by János Kádár, formed in the first days of November in Moscow, received help with the “restoration of order” by loyal cadres. Among the first measures were the coordination of deportations to the Soviet Union.

Different “summarising” lists were made about the deportations, and other catalogues were taken, too, in which only the elements of a single “shipment” were listed, who were headed to Ungvár, Munkács, Strij, and even back to different Hungarian cities, such as Veszprém, Debrecen, Nyíregyháza, or Szombathely, etc. These lists provide information regarding the number of people taken from Hungarian cities to the Soviet Union, and the number of those who got home, to Hungary.

The records regarding the numbers of those deported, are varying. The report of Deputy Interior Minister Holdkov reports about 4-5 thousand people arrested, to Interior Minister Dudrov [13, pg. 155]. The list given to the Hungarian President of the Republic, László Sólyom, by the Ukrainian president, Viktor Juscsenko on the 10th of July 2007, contains almost three thousand names. The research of the Transcarpathian archives so far revealed that more than a thousand Hungarian revolutionists have been through the Soviet prisons.

Deputy Interior Minister Holdkov arrived to Ungvár on the second week of November, where he took care of the reception and placement of the partakers of the Hungarian “counter-revolutionist rebellion”, arrested and delivered by the units of the Soviet army [13, pg. 154]. Holdkov reported to the Interior Minister of the Soviet Union, Dudrov, on the 15th of November 1956, about the events during his stay at Ungvár. *“I report, that according to the instructions, I arrived at Munkács on the 6th of November, with a group of colleagues from the Ministry of Interior, and colonel Berezin, the representative of the Soviet Ministry of State Defence, where I made contact with comrade Colonel General Komarov, the representative of the Command*

of the Soviet units, with whom we agreed upon the place and order of the reception of the partakers of the Hungarian counter-revolutionist movements arrested by the units of the Soviet army. We decided that the units of the Soviet army will escort all the convicts to the prison of Ungvár” [13, pg.154-155].

The records of the convicts were, in most cases, made according to a pre-written script. In the scripts, often different stories were constructed about the suspects, and the observed.

The interrogations were conducted mostly in Russian. The majority of the interpreters were Transcarpathian Hungarians. Sometimes the interpreters were changed during the interrogations. Some of the prisoners, who spoke Russian, made their statements in Russian too.

Among the deported, there were policemen and soldiers who guarded the building of the Party Committee, who were deported accidentally. Maj. Gen Belcsenko, one of Serov’s deputies, ordered to interrogate them, on the 2nd of December 1956. He wanted to know how they were attacked, who was murdered by the rebels, and whom do they know among them [3]. After they identified themselves, many of them helped the work of the interrogators, during their stay at Ungvár. According to one of the summarising lists, a total of 231 soldiers were arrested from various military units [7].

In Serov’s report addressed to Khrushchev, he wrote: *“The arrests will only be implemented if the hostile activity can be proven with evidence and factual data... [13, pg. 151].”* On the 8th of December 1956, general Belcsenko from Ungvár, told Maj. Gen. Maljarkov, the forensic leader of the KGB Central Investigation Main Office: *“I’m sending the list of those about whom we don’t have any information on whether they took part in the rebellion” [7].*

Holdkov’s report to Dudrov also supports that many were arrested unfoundedly: *“Regarding the majority of the prisoners, the documents were not filled properly. The available information consists of lists made by the local Hungarian authorities, the Soviet Preventive Organisations, reports of the soldiers, and the testimonies of convicts. In case of most of the prisoners, the documents required for*

arrest are missing, furthermore, there are some who are not even on the lists... Taking into account, that there are 14-17-year-old teenagers, and even girls, among the prisoners, it is presumable that a portion of the arrests were unfounded." [13, pg. 157].

Holdkov wrote: *"Together with the representatives of the Ukrainian SSK Home Office, we decided that the prisoners shall be placed, besides the prison of Ungvár, into the prisons of Strij, Drohobic, and Stanislav cities"* [13, pg. 155]. The documents of the KGB only prove that a part of the prisoners was transported into the prisons of Strij and Drohobic cities [8].

The revolutionists were transported to Ungvár mainly between the 4th and the 15th of November. In some cases, even the Soviet authorities did not know the exact whereabouts of the prisoners. The following case is a good evidence for this: Lieutenant-colonel Klimenko sent a list to colonel Glebov, which consisted of 140 names, Glebov's response was that he knows about 16 people from the list, they are with him, but he has no information about the others [2].

A part of the deported was transported home to Hungary in December 1956. The documents evince that the prisons of Hungarian cities are taking over the prisoners from the Soviet authorities. A few examples: *"I took over the 30, that is, thirty people mentioned above, and their personal documents in 24 envelopes (for 24 people). They did not make complaints or objections against the accompanying and the guarding staff during their captivity. Veszprém, 16th of December 1956, 21:30. police Lieutenant Sándor Patkó, County Police Headquarters"* [2]. *"I took over the above-named 45 capita on this day. Veszprém, 15th of December 1956, 23:45. Their personal documents... [illegible signature] Veszprém County Prison"* [2]. *"Handover acknowledgement. From the Soviet command, I took over 36 (thirty-six) capita detainee, without complaints and [illegible]. Lieutenant Horváth, Kaposvár 10th of December 1956"* [5]. *"I took over 50, that is, fifty capita, without checking the names, on the 19th of December 1956, in Budapest. Lieutenant Mátyás Csúcs. National Prison of Budapest"* [3]. On the front page of some records, usually sticky notes were glued with instructions such as: *"To be handed over, to clarify the role in*

the rebellion” “*To be handed over to Hungarian authorities for further investigation*” “*To be handed over to Hungarian authorities for reconnoitring*” “*To be handed over to clarify the part in the rebellion, or to be set free rightfully.*” “*To be handed over to Hungarian authorities to determine the extent of guiltiness*” “*To be handed over to Hungarian authorities for prosecution*” etc. These imply that the Soviets expect further investigation from the Hungarian authorities.

From the letters exchanged between authorities, it stands out that there was a strict hierarchy within the KGB. The internal letters prove that from time to time that the supervisors of the interrogators introspected the interrogations, and gave instructions to their subordinates. There was a constant and vivid contact between the Soviet interrogators, and the Hungarian commanders of military and KGB units. After identifying the prisoners in the prison of Ungvár, if there were no data regarding them, they tried to acquire them from Hungary. But due to the hurry, sometimes they sent documents about those who were not even in the Soviet Union. Some of the documents originating from Hungary can be found in the KGB archives. Some of them were translated, and can be found in the archives with their translations, but others can only be found in Russian [9].

There are some records of how the prisoners were dealt with in the prison. They received medical and dental care, shaved bald so they would not contract lice, this was confirmed by eyewitnesses too. However, there is no data on that many Hungarian revolutionists died in the Soviet prisons, and if they were beaten during interrogation.

On the 20th of October 2006, the Consulate General of the Republic of Hungary in Ungvár, ordered a plaque to be inaugurated on the wall of the prison of Ungvár dedicated for those Transcarpathian revolutionists and sympathisers of the revolution, along with hundreds of Hungarian citizens who were held captive in the prison, after crushing the revolution and independence war of 1956. The former freedom fighters came to the commemoration, convicts, who sacrificed their freedom, so the next generation can live free, and who paid a high price for freedom. Ten years later, on the 20th of March 2016, a memorial was erected in Ungvár, in front of the building of

the former County KGB Central, in honour of the heroes of the Independence war of 1956, and the victims of the communist dictatorship.

More and more data proves that the AVO escaped to Transcarpathia in the days of the revolution. According to the KGB's informative reports, the presidium of the SKP KB temporarily permitted the BM police force officers and their families fleeing from the Hungarian freedom fighters, to the Hungarian party officials, to be taken in at Transcarpathia [12].

The Transcarpathian county committee had to take care of the refugees, a sum of 132 capita, who were dwelling at Ungvár and Munkács. Among others, at Munkács stayed András Szobek, former minister of ingathering, János Matolcsi, former minister of agriculture, Oszkár Bethlen, the former editor of Szabad Nép, István Csáki, the former head of the MDP party school in Szolnok county, and the former deputy secretary of the Szolnok county MDP party committee, Dr. László Háy, the former chairman of the Hungarian National Bank, Zoltán Fodor, the head of the Department of International Affairs of the MDP, and many others. Mátyás Rákosi, Ernő Gerő, András Hegedüs, József Révai, István Kovács, László Piros, István Bata, Gyula Egri, Erzsébet Andics, Zoltán Bíró, Ferenc Bíró, Dezső Bíró, and other senior party leaders and their families stayed in Moscow. A total of 50 capita. All of them received shelter, food, and medical attention [14, pg.178].

This turns out from the report of B. Ponomarjov, the SSK Communist Party's central committee's leader responsible for contact with foreign communist parties, on the 17th of November 1956.

The report of the secretary to the Transcarpathian committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party made on the 16th of November 1956, revealed that, just on the 16th of November, 52 senior party member and soldier arrived at Munkács, in two groups [14, pg.179-191].

The officers who stayed in Transcarpathia, took part in the interrogations of the Hungarians deported in 1956, in the prison of Ungvár. Among them was Maj. György Végh from Nyíregyháza, AVH Head of Department, (Mentioned as Vig in the Soviet documents) [10, pg. 37].

The independence wars in our history emphasises, that the Hungarian nation will never give up on its freedom. In 1703, 1848, and on the 23rd of October in 1956, the Hungarians chose freedom. With this, they offered hope, better future, freedom, liveable life, and dignity to a whole nation. The heroism of the freedom fighters who fought against the enormous Soviet numerical superiority, earned respect everywhere to this day to the Hungarian name. The whole world paid attention to Budapest. 1956 was the measure of those people who were ready to do everything for justice, because they know that only those, who do not give up on justice, are worthy of freedom. A measure remains the choice of those, who in October, from the Party and the Homeland, chose the latter, and paid for it with their lives. They wanted to build a homeland from the country, citizens from the population, nation from the people. Those '56-ers who are alive today, can feel and see that the sacrifice, the days of imprisonment, the lengthy interrogations, defamation, suffering, was not in vain, because all this reminds to freedom, and that lies cannot last forever.

It is the moral and professional duty of the historians of the XXIst century, to research and present the actual story of the events of the revolution, and make its name well-known. It is important to provide a history which contains the whole truth, to the next generation. We, historians, are still in debt to the common people of '56 with presenting their roles, because they were brave enough to stand up for the ideas of the revolution, and paid a high price for it.

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Appendix No. 1

The archived photograph of József Illés, the convict of the politiciser group of

Nagyszőlős

AUCSS, Fond 2598. Opisz 1. No.3385.



Appendix No. 2.

The list of the captives in the County Prison No. 1. in Ungvár

AUCSS, Fond 43. Opisz 1. No. 16.

№ пп	Фамилия, имя и отчество	Год и место рождения	№ воинской части	Обстоятельства задержания
1.	КХАС Бела Белович	1922 г.р., уроч.Будапеште	1872	Задержан 6 ноября 1956 года вместе с группой солдат и некоторых офицеров - сослуживцев, несших охрану почты 8 района Будапеште. Оружия при себе не имел, так как последний еще 4-го ноября было отобрано мятежниками.
2.	ХОРВАТХ Вантен Яношевич	1929г.р. с. Ач, обл.Комаром	-"-	-"-
3.	ГАБОР Ферец Игнацинич	1929г.р., м.Борсан, обл.Чикмеда.	-"-	-"-
4.	КОТОНО Ласло Андрианович	1930 г.р.г.Кумеаден, обл.Бач-Кишкун.	-"-	Задержан 16/XI-56г. без оружия в расфоложении его части, в подвале, где он прятался из-за происходившей рядом перестрелки. Оружие еще до этого всей частью было сдано Советскими военнопольными, которые для этой цели специально были приглашены в часть.
5.	ТОРЦИ Драго Каролашич	1931г.р., с.Кипш-мерён обл.Хейдубюгер.	-"-	Задержан 6/XI-56г. в расфоложении р-даостязици 8 района Будапеште, вместе с группой подчиненных солдат, оружие по предложению советских в/служащих было сдано без сопротивления.
6.	КОСНАР Валент Валентинович	1934г.р. с.Таскойче, обл. Бач-Кишкун.	-"-	Задержан 6/XI-56г. советскими петрулями на ул.Будапеште без оружия, после того как был разоружен и ступлен советскими в/служащими из здания райкома партии 8 района, где он с подчиненными солдатами нес охрану.

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34	КОЧИШ Гейза Гейзович	1930	член ВПТ	Служащий, ассистент кафедры педагогической химии Веспремского университета.	Командир взвода национальной охраны в Университете, в вооруженной борьбе не участвовал.	Возвратить в Венгрия.
35	КОЧИШ Кароль Льордьевиц	1932	б/п	Инженер з-да с/х машин в г. Сомбатгель.	Данных об его участии не имеется.	-"-
36	КУБИК Гейза	1934	б/п	Солдат в/ч 1236/2, из рабочих.	-"-	-"-
37	КУН Оттило Яношевич	1928	б/п	Рабочий, работал каменщиком в с.Бодислов.	Находился в национальной гвардии, задержан с оружием без сопротивления.	-"-
38	КОСОВ Янош Яношевич	1934	член ДИС	Крестьянин, единоличник. солдат в/ч 1872.	Участвовал в подвзлении мятежников, обезоружен мятежниками.	-"-
39	ЛЕСКЕНЦИИ Тибор Яношевич	1933	член ДИС	Рабочий, грузчик кирпичного завода.	Участвовал в отряде самоохранны.	-"-
40	ЛИБУВ Матяш Матяшович	1938	член ДИС	Рабочий -монтажник на мотоциклетном з-де в Будапеште.	Задержан с оружием. Данных об его участии не имеется.	-"-
41	ЛУГОШ Алош	1925	б/п	Рабочий, рабочий на текстильной фабрике в Будапеште.	Данных об-его участии не имеется.	-"-
42	МАЛЕНКИН Михаил Иосифович	1938	член ДИС	Крестьянин-средник, работал в своем хоз-ве.	Служил в народной охране, оружия не имел.	-"-
43	МАТИИ Ничальберещович	1937	член ДИС	Ученик кузнеца в г.Будапеште.	Данных об его участии не имеется.	-"-

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146.	НОВОСЕЛ Мартин Вилимович	1/524 1927 г., с. Раговец /Югославия/	14.7 1.56г., г. Будапешт
147.	НЬМНИ Иштван Яносович	2/36 1933 г., гор. Будапешт	14.7 1.56г., в. Будапешт
148.	НЬМНЕВ Иштван Деметерович	1/319 1919 в., обл. Толна, г. Тапи	14.7 1.56г., г. Будапешт
149.	ОРБАН Волтан-Тибор Шандорович	1/601 1923 г., г. Мишкольц	14.7 1.56г., г. Будапешт
150.	ОРБАН Лайош Шандорович	— 1923 г., г. Будапешт	10.7 1.56г., г. Будапешт
151.	ОЛАХ Бела Лайошович	1/508 1937 г., с. Домоказа, обл. Боршод	14.7 1.56г., г. Будапешт
152.	ОЛАХ Вильмош б/отчества	— 1927 г., г. Будапешт	14.7 1.56г., г. Будапешт
153.	ОЛТОРЕН Бейло Матяшович	— 1934 г., г. Будапешт	11.7 1.56г., г. Будапешт
154.	ПАРИШ Иштван Ежевофич	— 1935 г., с. Чепреч, обл. Вом-	8.7 1.56г., г. Дебрецен
155.	ПОДЕР Мария Ижефовна	она 1933 г., г. Будапешт	10.7 1.56г., г. Будапешт
156.	ПЕЗДИК Янош Яносович	— 1937 г., Шрлгваткерт, обл. Бачкишкунгалом	14.7 1.56г., г. Будапешт
157.	ПЕНЗЕН Имре Имревич	2/37 1936 г., г. Карцаг	14.7 1.56г., г. Будапешт
158.	ПЕТРИ Иштван Яносович	1/302 1937 г., г. Будапешт	14.7 1.56г., г. Будапешт
159.	ПЕТЕРИО Андраш Бейла Лайошович	1936 г., Уйпешт IV	14.7 1.56г., г. Будапешт
160.	ПЕТРОВАК Оскар Оскарович	2/38 1917 г., с. Соколис Нитра/Чехослов./	11.7 1.56г., г. Семсотель
161.	ПИЛИНСКИ Мария Атиловна	она 1935 г., г. Будапешт	10.7 1.56г., г. Будапешт
162.	ПОУЛИНИ Ласло Ференцович	1/54 1935 г., г. Рагошпалата, Пешская тупа	14.7 1.56г., г. Будапешт