

These closing weeks of 1956 find that once again the face of the world is scarred with conflict. We recall that, in June 1953, the people of East Berlin rose in rebellion against the occupying forces of Soviet Russia. ~~Their bid for freedom was harshly put down.~~ Earlier this year, in the city of Posnan, patriots of the vassal-state of Poland struck out for independence. ~~This uprising, too, was crushed,~~ and the leaders were brought to trial on a variety of charges. But before the trials were concluded, the people of Poland made a second attempt --- and succeeded in gaining a measure of independence under the leadership of Mr Gomulka. The release of Cardinal Vishinsky, after years of imprisonment, was a token of their success.

Now --- Hungary. These pictures are from Győr --- now famous as the first big town to be taken out of Soviet control.

Wrecked Soviet tanks, with cynical inscriptions chalked on them, lie alongside other mute relics of Russian rule; the giant statue of Stalin which was pulled down and broken up; the evidence of savage battles in city streets.

Outside the city hall of Győr flies the Hungarian flag --- from which the central star of Russia has been cut out. Inside, clerks and secretaries resume the work of administration --- with guns at hand.

Across the famous chain-bridge, our movie camera correspondent drives into the capital city, Budapest. Flags of the western world are a new kind of passport in this ancient capital. Here, too, ~~is~~ massive evidence of grim fighting.....while the sound of shooting was to be heard in the distance. / cue

These were the scenes accompanying the most spectacular revolution of modern times; resulting in a promise that all Soviet troops would be withdrawn by the Kremlin, from the surroundings of Hungary's capital. / cue

And these were the scenes that followed the battles.

~~But though the disabled tanks in the battle-scarred streets seemed like a symbol of victory,~~ <sup>BUT THEN</sup> the people of Hungary began to hear ~~disquieting~~ disquieting news. While they went about their new duties, they learned that the Russian promise to withdraw had not been kept. ~~Indeed, from outside the borders of Hungary new battalions, new armoured units, were coming in in strength.~~ Fate still hung in the balance.

But as our news cameramen returned on the road back to Austria, the great spirit of the people of <sup>HUNGARY</sup> ~~Austria~~ remained undaunted.

In other capitals of Europe, the Hungarian rising had its repercussions. This was Rome --- where students, shouting anti-Communist slogans, demonstrated in sympathy. Near the headquarters of the Italian Communist Party --- a violent clash with police. The fire brigade was called out to quell the disturbance. Many on both sides were injured.

Also in Rome --- a truer demonstration of sympathy was enacted in Vatican City --- whence sorely-needed supplies of medical stores were dispatched by air.

From Paris, the news bulletin recalls one of the most shameful chapters of the human story. This day, near the ~~Paris~~ Town Hall, the Memorial to the Unknown Jewish Martyr was inaugurated --- in memory of six million Jews killed in death-camps during the Second World War.

And now --- in Israel itself --- continues the story of the Jewish fight for survival. Farming communities on the borders of this threatened land on the Mediterranean shore have had to learn to carry a rifle as they followed the plough. Between Israel and Egypt is the Gaza Strip --- the corridor that was invaded by Egypt on the day the State of Israel was created, and became a headquarters for Egyptian commandos.

This is the Greek ship Panagia --- under charter to Israel --- which was held at Port Said by Egypt for three months of this year. Despite ~~pleas~~ pleas to the United Nations, Egypt has consistently refused passage through the Suez Canal to the ships of Israel. The Israel Government of Ben Gurion decided to invade Egypt, and the Israeli Army marched in.



The next move was the request to Egypt by the British Government that Anglo-French forces should be allowed to move into positions beside the Suez Canal. The Egyptian Government refused and broke off diplomatic relations following the British Government's decision to use force as a temporary measure; Cairo was given warning to keep clear of airfields --- and the destruction of the Egyptian Air Force began. The Royal Air Force --- long-practised in these ~~special~~ operations from wartime experience --- quickly accomplished its first task.

British and French fleets moved into the battle area.

The first naval action attempted by Egypt was an attack on the Israeli port of Haifa. It ended in the surrender of the Egyptian destroyer Ibrahim el Awsl.

A few of the crew were killed and wounded; the remainder were brought ashore as prisoners ~~xxxxxxx~~ by the Israelis.

American citizens left ~~soon~~ for home from the affected areas of the Middle East.....and President Eisenhower declared that the United States would take no part in the hostilities.

Meanwhile, in New York, the action of Britain and France was placed before the Security Council of the United Nations. Britain and France applied the veto. The matter was passed on to the General Assembly, which called for a Cease Fire by 64 votes to 5.

Following bitter scenes in the House of Commons, the British Government proposed that an international police-force --- (on the pattern of the Allied Armies in Korea) --- should be used to maintain peace in the Middle East. And a special session of Parliament was called for Saturday afternoon --- at which Sir Anthony Eden told the Commons our police-action must go on.

Meanwhile --- reinforcements left Britain for the Middle East in the troopships Empire Fowey and Dilwara. The men who were sailing into ~~the~~ the battle-zone were obviously in the best of spirits, despite the gravity of the hour ;;; despite the gravity of this time of disunity when --- above all times --- our people at home should be united. In the words of the Prime Minister: SOUND TO END.