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Imre Nagy, the Hungarian leader who was executed and buried in a prison grave after Soviet troops crushed the 1956 uprising, was given a solemn burial yesterday in Budapest. In the honor guard were

Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth, right; Minister of State Imre Pozsgay, behind him; Matyas Szuros, left, the President of Parliament, and Deputy Prime Minister Peter Megyessy, second from left.

Hungarian Who Led '56 Revolt Is Buried as a Hero

By HENRY KAMM

Special to The New York Times

BUDAPEST, June 16 — Thirty-one years after he was hanged and his body thrown into a prison grave, Imre Nagy, who led the 1956 uprising against Soviet domination, was given a solemn funeral today on Budapest's largest square, followed by a hero's burial.

The ceremonies were organized by the opposition, which worships the former Prime Minister as a national hero, but four leading members of the ruling Communist Party came to pay tribute.

They were announced to the crowd by their Government titles, because it had been made clear that they would not have been welcome as party representatives. The Interior Ministry estimated the crowd at 100,000, nowhere near the quarter of a million the organizers had expected.

Eulogies and Condemnations

The four top party officials, Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth, Minister of State Imre Pozsgay, Deputy Prime Minister Peter Megyessy and Matyas Szuros, the president of Parliament, laid wreaths and stood briefly as honorary pallbearers flanking Mr. Nagy's coffin.

They left before a succession of eulogies to Imre Nagy (pronounced im-reh nuhjdge) that were unsparing in their condemnation of the Communist Party and its ally, the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Army crushed the uprising after feigning a withdrawal from Hungary on Nov. 4, 1956. Its tanks began rolling after Mr. Nagy, yielding to an aroused nation, formed a coalition government to replace one-party rule, declared Hungary's neutrality and withdrew from the Warsaw Pact.

Moscow secretly put Janos Kadar, whom Mr. Nagy had earlier freed from prison, in full charge of the country, which he dominated until he was de-

posed last year. Mr. Kadar has been relegated into oblivion by his successor, Karoly Grosz, and is said by the party that for 32 years did his bidding to be physically and mentally ill.

Many in the crowd looked up in shock and seemed to be holding their breath to hear at so public a ceremony, in so sumptuous a setting, words of such astonishing candor. The Government network televised the ceremony live from

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In the Surface Calm of Beijing, What's 'Normal' Isn't Quite

By SHERYL WUDUNN

Special to The New York Times

BEIJING, June 16 — Twelve days after soldiers machine-gunned civilians on the streets, the Government seems to have willed the capital back to normal life, with buses and bicycles rolling down streets and markets filled with the latest harvest of watermelons.

But beneath a surface of calm and behind the official story about the events of the June 4 massacre, there are small reminders that indicate it may take some time for a more profound peacefulness to settle on the capital.

"Martial law has had a drastic effect on our business," said a clothing ven-

duer in the capital have begun to fill up again with cars and people.

There are other signs that daily life is almost normal. A crowd has gathered around one stall where a pretty woman in a rather revealing yellow dress is showing off tablecloths that she is trying to sell. A man dashes across Changan Avenue, the Avenue of Eternal Peace, his baby nearly spilling from his arms as a car passes by. Bicycles jam up at intersections, waiting for lights to turn green or for pedestrians to cross. Lines form at bus stops during rush hour, with people jockeying for the spot where the bus will open