

Khrushchev's Visit to France in 1960 in the Hungarian Press and Diplomatic Documents¹

Máté, Zsolt

In this study I would like to introduce the Hungarian press coverage of N. S. Khrushchev's visit to France in 1960. I will use two countrywide newspapers (*Népszabadság*/People's Freedom, *Magyar Nemzet*/Hungarian Nation) and one from the countryside, from Baranya County (*Dunántúli Napló*/Transdanubian diary). I have chosen them because the first two were the most popular countrywide daily newspapers and the most important for the political leaders of journalism (Takács 2012, 59–60) and the last one is published in Pécs, a city with French connections since the 19th century. First, I will discuss the French-Hungarian relations in that age, then I will write about the quantity of the information in the articles about the trip, then analyse the articles in different views and finally show how Hungarian journalists fought about Charles De Gaulle.

In Hungary, French-Hungarian relations after the Second World War is a popular topic. In the last two years, three books were published with hundreds of documents about the relations of these two countries (Garadnai 2011; Garadnai 2013; Kecskés 2013). The memoirs of Charles and Philippe de Gaulle's book is available in Hungarian too, and it discusses Khrushchev's visit (de Gaulle 2003, 172–178; de Gaulle 2008, 535–538). Some researchers are interested in a subtopic, the connections of both countries' socialist parties (Klenjánszky 2006, 141–164). The newspapers are used as sources in these projects too, but just from the French side (Majoros 2011, 113–119). Books by Hungarian writers contain information about Khrushchev's trip in 1960, so this is a known event of the Cold War (Szebeni 2012, 317–319; Kecskés 2013, 60; Garadnai 2011, 34). So, the following topic would join in an active countrywide research procedure, which gives job and topics for so many historians.

The Hungarian-French relations around 1960

To understand the large quantity of the articles in the Hungarian press it is important to understand the two countries' relations. The relations of Soviet Bloc nations with France depended on Soviet-French relations (Garadnai 2011, 29). In the United Nations, the "Hungarian question" was another key point which

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the two countries confronted, for instance, in 1959, when at the XIII. General Assembly France voted against Hungary.² When De Gaulle became the president of France, the Central-European countries reacted in a negative way and the press called him “fascist” (Kecskés 2013, 59). The positive turning point was the French president’s press conference on 25 March 1959 about Germany’s borders (Kecskés 2013, 60). This statement’s date is connected with the 2nd Berlin crisis, because Khrushchev’s deadline ended in March 1959, so this resulted in a better Soviet-French relationship.

The French Embassy in Budapest organized a book exhibition between 24 October and 8 November 1959. More than 40 000 people visited the exhibition and many of them did not speak French, so the Hungarian society’s western attitudes were still strong in 1959.³

The most important aspect in the Hungarian journalism in the Kádár age was to use an “anti-imperialist” style (Takács 2012, 180). Critical writing about the Soviet Union was prohibited (Takács 2012, 185). In that era, most of the articles were just news, not essays, analysis or comment on processes, which was a problem for the leadership of the single-party state’s political party (Takács 2012, 184). All of these aspects are available in the event’s press coverage.

The invitation

The first part of the news analysis began with the announcement of Khrushchev’s invitation to France. This means the research contained the checking of all the articles in the three newspapers in the end of October 1959.

The Hungarian readers received information about the event very quickly, first from Paris, from the Associated Press (AP) and the Hungarian news agency (Magyar Távirati Iroda, MTI).⁴ After this, the regional newspaper published articles in every issue until the end of the month. The *Népszabadság* and *Magyar Nemzet* did the same, except some issues (two, one). Most of the articles were from press coverage of foreign newspapers, but all of them greeted the invitation and connected it to the future Summit Conference.⁵ Only one half-page long commentary was published in this period, which was written in an anti-western attitude and the first half of it was not even about the future meet-

2 Garadnai 2011, 56; 61th. document (in Garadnai 2011,173–174).

3 Garadnai 2011, 57–58; Garadnai 2005, 42. A telegramm from Jean Paul-Boncour, the French ambassador in Budapest in 1959 is available in 68th. document (in Garadnai 2011,186–187).

4 De Gaulle meghívta Hruscsovot Párizsba. *Dunántúli Napló* (Later: *DN*) 1959. 10. 23. 1.; De Gaulle a csúcsértekezlet előtt találkozni akar Hruscsovval. *Magyar Nemzet* (Later: *MN*) 1959. 10. 23. 1.; Nyugati értesülések szerint De Gaulle meghívta Párizsba Hruscsov elvtársat. A hírt hivatalosan eddig nem erősítették meg. *Népszabadság* (Later: *NSZ*) 1959. 10. 23. 5

5 For example (Later: F.e.): Nyilatkozatok, kommentárok Hruscsov és De Gaulle várható találkozájáról. *DN*, 1959. 10. 24. 4.; A párizsi sajtó De Gaulle – Hruscsov-találkozóról. *DN*, 1959. 10. 25. 6.; De Gaulle a csúcsértekezlet előtt találkozni akar Hruscsovval. *MN*, 1959. 10. 23. 1.

ing.⁶ A quote from this article: "According to the Khrushchev-de Gaulle meeting the proposal came from the French president in a kind of situation when the differences turned to be the most intense between France and the Anglo-Saxon powers. A typical feature today's international politics is that in this situation it was de Gaulle's only chance to request a meeting with Khrushchev."⁷



András Mészáros's caricature from Népszabadság
Khrushchev accepts De Gaulle's invitation
"As you see, I am not smaller, than you!"
Népszabadság, 1959. 10. 27. 5.

6 Ferenc, Paál: A Hruscsov-de Gaulle találkozó. MN, 1959.10. 23. 3.

7 „A Hruscsov-de Gaulle találkozóhoz a kezdeményezés a francia elnöktől indult ki, még pedig olyan helyzetben, amikor talán a legélesebbé váltak az ellentétek Franciaország és az angolszász hatalmak között. Jellemző vonása az egész mai nemzetközi politikának, hogy ebben a helyzetben de Gaullenak nem maradt más választása, mint találkozót kérni Hruscsovtól!” Ferenc, Paál: A Hruscsov-de Gaulle találkozó. MN, 1959.10. 23. 3.

The preparations

In March 1960, when Khrushchev's arrival in France approached, the Hungarian press started to publish information about the event's preparations. The *Magyar Nemzet* (20) and *Népszabadság* (17) published more articles than the regional newspaper (8). The two countrywide daily magazines published most of the articles in the second week of the month, when the original plan was published. There are two categories of the articles, between 1 and 22 March. The first one is connected with the programme, for example introducing the programme, delaying the trip⁸ and rescheduling the events⁹ or just mentioning when it will be published.¹⁰ The other big parts of the news were about the French and Soviet reactions to the announcements.¹¹ A few mentioned the real preparations in France.¹²

The original plan was that Khrushchev would arrive on 15 March in 1960. Before this, French communists and politicians gave statements about the visit. In Hungary the readers knew this, because the newspapers published quotes from these.¹³ Journalists gave information about the new date and *The Népszabadság* published a short novel by André Wurmser, a French communist writer, which was the written version of a "dream" about the Khrushchev-De Gaulle meeting.¹⁴

8 F.e.: MTI: Hruscsov elvtárs betegsége miatt elhalasztotta franciaországi látogatását. *DN*, 1960.03.15. 1.

9 F.e.: TASZSZ: Hruscsov elvtárs március 23-án utazik Franciaországba. *DN*, 1960. 03. 15. 1.

10 F. e.: MTI: Itt a végleges hivatalos program. Március 28-án hozzák nyilvánosságra a Hruscsov – de Gaulle közleményt. *MN*, 1960. 03. 03.

11 F.e.: MTI (Moscow): Moszkvában nagy meglelégedéssel fogadták Hruscsov franciaországi utazása új időpontjának gyors kitűzését. *MN*, 1960. 03. 16. 2.

12 F.e.: Kilátás a francia-orosz barátság hídjára. Bemutatták a sajtónak Hruscsov francia lakosztóját. *MN*, 1960. 03. 13. 1.; László, Salgó: Párizs Hruscsov elvtárs fogadására készül. *DN*, 1960. 03. 23. 1.; István, Kovács: Párizsba küldött munkatársunk telefonjelentése: A francia közvélemény meglelégedéssel fogadta a Hruscsov látogatás új időpontjáról szóló hírt. *NSZ*, 1960. 03. 15. 5.; MTI: "Aranykönyv", vitaestek, filmvetítések. Franciaország készül a szovjet kormányfő fogadására. *MN*, 1960. 03. 04. 2.

13 A francia nép mind nagyobb érdeklődéssel várja Hruscsov elvtárs látogatását. Üdvözlő feliratok Párizs munkásnegyedeiben. *NSZ*, 1960. 03. 11. 5.; „Egyetértéssel és baráti együttműködéssel egyengethetjük a világbéke útját” – írja Hruscsov látogatásáról Petit tábornok. *NSZ*, 1960. 03. 13. 1.

14 André Wurmser: Álom – a látogatás előtt. *NSZ*, 1960. 03. 13. 4–5.

The first days in Paris

After Khrushchev left Moscow on an IL-18, the Hungarian press published information about all important events. The MTI made a very informational report and from this we can know that Khrushchev arrived at the airport a few minutes after half past eight and that *Pravda's* and *Izvestya's* editor in chief went with him.¹⁵

All newspapers published articles about the arrival on the first page. The *Népszabadság*, *Magyar Nemzet* and *Dunántúli Napló* devoted almost the full first two pages to the topic.¹⁶ Those editorial offices that sent correspondents to Paris published the first informational reports.¹⁷ The readers could read so much common information in the three newspapers, but each had differences as well. All newspapers published speeches by De Gaulle and Khrushchev on the front page and reported on the international reactions of the event.¹⁸ But only the *Népszabadság* published pictures about the first day and a map about every stop of the trip with dates.

The second day's highlights were about the French-Soviet discussions. The *Népszabadság* gave the first two and a half pages, the *Magyar Nemzet* the first one and half page, the regional newspaper just one page to the articles. Except for the second newspaper all of them published pictures, too. The reports of Hungarian journalists tried to show the French reactions to the events, not just the Soviet premier's daily schedule.¹⁹

The Hungarian press wrote about the events of the third day almost the same amount as the day before (the *Magyar Nemzet* wrote exactly one and a half pages, *Népszabadság* gave half page more). In the *Népszabadság* Khrushchev's meeting with the French communists was the highlight, unlike at the other two products, where the press conference was the headline. Both countrywide newspapers quoted Khrushchev's statements and published sensationalist articles, like the story of the saddest girl in Paris, who was not able to give her small gift to Nina P. Khrushchev, who was "*the most popular woman in Paris*".²⁰

15 MTI (Moscow): Indulás Moszkvából. *MN*, 1960. 03. 24. 1.

16 *DN*, 1960. 03. 24. 1–2.; *MN*, 1960. 03. 24. 1–2.; *NSZ*, 1960. 03. 24. 1–2.

17 Dénes, Polgár: Éjszakai telefonjelentésünk: Szovjet himnusz Párizsban. *MN*, 1960. 03. 24. 2.; Anna, Bebrits-István, Kovács: Az első találkozás Párizs népével. *NSZ*, 1960. 03. 24. 2.

18 *DN*, 1960. 03. 24. 1–2.; *MN*, 1960. 03. 24. 1–2.; *NSZ*, 1960. 03. 24. 1–2.

19 *DN*, 1960. 03. 25. 1–4.; *MN*, 1960. 03. 25. 1.; *NSZ*, 1960. 03. 25. 1–3.

20 „Párizs legnépszerűbb asszonya”. *DN*, 1960. 03. 28. 26. 4.; Mozaik a látogatásról. *MN*, 1960. 03. 26. 2.

The last event in Paris, the visit to the opera-house appeared only in the *Népszabadság*, which published a report and a photo a day later, when Khrushchev arrived in Bordeaux.²¹ In the same issue the readers could peruse the full text of Khrushchev's speech to French politicians.²²

From the first three days of the trip the regional newspaper published three and a half pages of articles and four pictures, the *Magyar Nemzet* published four pages, the *Népszabadság* gave eight and a half pages and thirteen pictures to the articles.

The "Tour de France"²³

Khrushchev's trip continued on 26 March in Bordeaux and this was the beginning of a trip across France in a counter clockwise way. About the first day of the two countrywide newspapers published one and a half pages, the regional just a half. Common information were the bottles of wine consumed, which Khrushchev received from local people and the atmosphere in which hundreds of people showed intense interest in the Soviet Premier. The two newspapers, where the readers could get more information about the trip published quotes from Khrushchev's statements, too.²⁴

About the events of the next two days, the visit to Marseille, Dijon and Nîmes, the Hungarian readers could read on Tuesday, March 29. (On Monday the newspapers did not come out, except on important holidays). Because of this, the *Népszabadság* published three pages with five pictures, the *Magyar Nemzet* almost two pages and the *Dunántúli Napló* one page in two parts. The articles informed the readers about the form of welcome Khrushchev received in each city, and his visit to a French farm. Only the political party's newspaper published one of the premier's speeches. The Hungarian reporters were amazed by the crowds of curious people: "*The visit just finished, the guests came through the gate and the people broke the police cordon and ran to Khrushchev. They drafted him away from the car and hundreds of friendly arms tried to reach him.*"²⁵ A day later the *Népszabadság* published Khrushchev's speech in the city hall of Marseille.²⁶

21 István, Kovács: Az igazi siker a párizsi Operában. *NSZ*, 1960. 03. 27. 2.

22 TASZSZ (Paris): Hruscsov elvtárs beszéde francia parlamenti képviselők előtt. *NSZ*, 1960. 03. 27. 4.

23 This expression used in title of articles in the Hungarian press. Dénes, Polgár: Párizsi telefonjelentésünk. A "Tour de France" mérlege. *MN*, 1960. 04. 01. 2.; Anna, Bebrits: Párizsba küldött munkatársunk telefonjelentése: Hruscsov megnyerte a "Tour de France"-ot. *NSZ*, 1960. 04. 01. 3.

24 *DN*, 1960. 03. 27. 1–6.; *MN*, 1960. 03. 27. 1–2.; *NSZ*, 1960. 03. 27. 1–2.

25 „Alig, hogy befejeződött a látogatás és a vendégek kiléptek a kapun az emberek áttörték a rendőrkordont és odarohantak Hruscsovhoz. Elsodorták a kocsiótól, százával nyúltak felé a barátai karok.” In: Anna, BEBRITS: Több százezres tömeg Marseille-ben. *NSZ*, 1960. 03. 29. 1–2.

26 *NSZ*, 1960. 03. 30. 2–3.; *NSZ*, 1960. 03. 29. 1–3.; *MN*, 1960. 03. 29. 1–2.; *DN*, 1960. 03. 29. 1–4.

From Provence, Khrushchev flew to the north-eastern part of France to visit Verdun, Reims, Metz, Épernay. The Hungarian readers received metaphorical analogies about the visit to the historical places, like Verdun is *"the first world war's Stalingrad"*.²⁷ Because of Verdun, most of the quoted statements were about the war and peace.²⁸ A day later, the Népszabadság published two speeches of Khrushchev from Reims, through the Soviet news agency.²⁹

The last day of the "Tour de France" was in Lille and Roubad where Khrushchev visited miners. About this day, the lengths of the reports started to decrease. The Népszabadság published two pages about the events in Lille (one statement was published a day later), the Magyar Nemzet's reports were a little bit longer than one page. Khrushchev visited factories earlier in his trip too, but their role in the reports were not as large as the last day.³⁰

In the Hungarian Press this was the end of the first part of the French visit. Anna Bebrits, a Hungarian reporter, referring to a French newspaper wrote: *"Khrushchev won the 'Tour de France'"*³¹, because while some people tried to protest against the Soviet premier, he was very popular among the citizens of France.³² The Népszabadság published seventeen-, the Dunántúli Napló printed eight pictures of this part of the trip. By the end of the trip, the length of the reports started to get shorter, but in quantity it remained the part about which most reports arrived. The Hungarian reader was informed about every event.

The De Gaulle-Khrushchev talks

The last part of Khrushchev's visit was his discussions with De Gaulle. The quantity of the articles started to decrease and as a result, this part of the visit has the least number of articles.

From the first day again in Ile-de-France the visit of Renault factory and the meeting with the General Confederation of Labour trade union were the highlights. From the first event the Hungarian reporters published conversations with the workers.³³ The representatives of the trade union greeted Khrushchev and showed their respect for the Soviet Union's achievements.³⁴

27 „Az első világháború Sztálingrádjja”. NSZ, 1960. 03. 30. 1.

28 DN, 1960. 03. 30. 1–4.; MN, 1960. 03. 30. 1–2.; NSZ, 1960. 03. 1–3.

29 NSZ, 1960. 03. 31. 2–3.

30 NSZ, 1960. 04. 01. 1–3.; MN, 1960. 03. 31.1–2.; DN, 1960. 03. 31. 1–4.

31 „Hruscsov megnyerte a „Tour de France”-ot.” Anna, Bebrits: Párizsba küldött munkatársunk telefonjelentése: Hruscsov megnyerte a „Tour de France”-ot. NSZ, 1960. 04. 01. 03.

32 Anna, Bebrits: Párizsba küldött munkatársunk telefonjelentése: Hruscsov megnyerte a „Tour de France”-ot. NSZ, 1960. 04. 01. 03.

33 István, Kovács: Hruscsov elvtárs ismét Párizsban. NSZ, 1960. 04. 01. 1.

34 DN, 1960. 04. 01. 1–4.; MN, 1960. 04. 1. 1–2.; 1960. 04. 1. 1–3.

About the first day of Khrushchev-De Gaulle talks in the Rambouillet, the *Népszabadság* published just one and a half pages, the *Magyar Nemzet* less than half, the *Dunántúli Napló* just one page, but they still kept on the first page too. The Hungarian readers got a description of the presidential palace everywhere, but the journalists did not print anything about the topics of discussions. From the next days' events the regional newspaper and the party's journal published the full text of Khrushchev's statements at the latest press conference too, but the *Dunántúli Napló* did not publish anything about it on the first page.³⁵ A day later, the party's newspaper published Khrushchev's statement on French television and also the French-Soviet common statement.³⁶

The regional newspaper did not publish anything about Khrushchev's departure to Moscow, but the two countrywide ones wrote positive articles, and published statements by Debré and Khrushchev. The journalists hoped that Soviet-French relations would improve after the visit and the "spirit of Camp David" would be successful later, too.³⁷ All newspapers reported on, or published the text of Khrushchev's report on his visit from Moscow.³⁸

On 4th April, when the Hungarian newspapers reported on Khrushchev's departure, Hungary "celebrated" the 15th anniversary of the end of combat of the country in the Second World War. A day later, the press reported on the ceremonies. This is the reason why the newspapers did not publish articles on the first page or as much information as earlier.

The aftermath and conclusion of the press coverage

After Khrushchev's return to Moscow, only the two countrywide newspapers published reactions about the effect of the visit. These contained Soviet and French press coverage,³⁹ the French Communist Party's statement,⁴⁰ and the French-Soviet Association's evaluation⁴¹ as well as mentioning the event in articles about French-Soviet trade⁴² and the preparation for the four state summit.

35 *DN*, 1960. 04. 02. 1.; *NSZ*, 1960. 04. 02. 1–4.; *MN*, 1960. 04. 02. 1.; *DN*, 1960. 04. 03. 1.; *NSZ*, 1960. 04. 03. 1–5.; *MN*, 1960. 04. 03. 1–2.

36 *NSZ*, 1960. 04. 04. 6.

37 *MN*, 1960. 04. 04. 5.; 1960. 04. 04. 7.

38 *MN*, 1960. 04. 06. 1–2.; *DN*, 1960. 04. 06. 4.; 1960. 04. 06. 5.

39 Eredményes és hasznos látogatás. A szovjet és a francia sajtó Hruscsov elvtárs franciaországi útjáról. *NSZ*, 1960. 04. 07. 4.; A szovjet és a francia sajtó értékelése Hruscsov látogatásának nemzetközi jelentőségéről. *MN*, 1960. 04. 07. 1.

40 MTI (Paris): Hruscsov őszinte emberi szavai eljutottak a franciák szívéig. *NSZ*, 1960. 04. 10. 5.

41 MTI (Paris): A Francia-Szovjet Társaság nyilatkozata Hruscsov látogatásának eredményeiről. *NSZ*, 1960. 04. 12. 5.

42 István, Gyulai: A szovjet-francia kereskedelem. *NSZ*, 1960. 04. 12. 5.

In the popular media, the event also has two further results. The first one is a book, which contains statements, pictures, and reports on Khrushchev's French visit (Rudnyánszky 1960). This book is more than two hundred pages long and was published in the middle of April, two weeks after the end of the visit. The other result is the Hungarian Newsreel special broadcast, which contained videos just about the trip.⁴³

All of this shows the huge press coverage of the event in the Hungarian press. The three newspapers published more than two hundred articles and forty-six pictures. The majority (more than sixty percent) of the news was published while Khrushchev was in France. More articles were published before the visit than after. The newspapers kept the topic alive for two weeks after Khrushchev's arrival to Moscow, but after that the four state summit conference turned out to be more important. The MTI and the Socialist Party's newspaper sent a reporter to France to inform the readers about the events. The Hungarian readers received all important information about the journey. But none of the published articles contains information about the plot, which Roy Medvedev revealed in his Khrushchev biography, to assassinate Khrushchev (Medvedev 1989, 194). I did not find any information about this event anywhere else, so maybe French sources can give further details of the event.

The archival documents

Documents on Khrushchev's trip are available in Hungarian-French diplomatic sources as well as secret reports. Most of the documents are written about the Khrushchev-De Gaulle talks, but there is also information about the Hungarian embassy's operations, and about the reporters.

First about the press, because the first part of this study is written about that. Six reporters went to France, to cover the visit. The Hungarian embassy was criticized, because it did not use the journalists well to collect non-publishable information and somebody had to inform the delegation about the international atmosphere and some unfriendly events.⁴⁴ On 21 April at the Press department in Budapest, a secretary ordered the six reporters to a meeting, where five of them could go together with some people from the French department. The report of this meeting contains information about the reporters' work in France. The Hungarian Embassy helped them with car rides, translations, and telephone usage, but generally the diplomats were not interested in their job and did not prepare for the events. This resulted in slow administration and indirect connection with the ambassador. The biggest problem for the

43 The description is available at:
<http://www.filmintezet.hu/uj/hirado/heti/index.php?y=hir&id=1808&eid=11798>
 (Download: 2013. 11. 26.)

44 MNL OL, XIX-J-1-j-Fr-5/b-00395/1960 5.d.) 46–49.

reporters was that the Embassy could not get more places in the small group of journalists, who followed Khrushchev, although the possibility to get more than one place was available. At least, the only position in this group was for the MTI's reporter, Zoltán Pállfy, and this resulted in the informational reports on the "Tour de France".

The reports about the announcement of the event were not as optimistic as the reports that followed the visit. The diplomats connected the invitation with helping the increase of De Gaulle's prestige and delaying the four-state summit conference and of course the report connected the last reason to the French atomic bomb tests and to the Algerian crisis.⁴⁵ The documents did not contain Hungarian or East-European dimensions.

Endre Sík, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, received a report about the event. This contains information about the planning. (For example Catholic Church officials urging their followers to boycott Khrushchev's public programmes and making protests (Kir prebendary did not welcome the Soviet premier). The report contains the following about French Hungarians: *"It can be determined that Hungarian immigrants could not organize any hostile action. Undoubtedly, a few hundreds of Hungarian immigrants transported to Corsica played a big role in this."*⁴⁶ The "Hungarian question" did not come up in the De Gaulle-Khrushchev talks,⁴⁷ and the visit did not change the official opinion about this.⁴⁸ The report gives a large role to Khrushchev's decisions and steps about the positive results of the visit.⁴⁹

József Vince from the Embassy in the summer of 1960 made a presentation about the event to the members of the Socialist Party. In this speech after the summit conference, he still hoped for the improvement of Soviet-French relations and still talked about détente.⁵⁰ Three weeks earlier the French ambassador reported to the French foreign minister about the negative opinion about Khrushchev's visit, which he experienced on a streetcar.⁵¹ This shows how different the opinions about the event were.

45 MNL OL, XIX-J-2-j-FR-11/a-006798/1989 10.d. 59–60. ; XIX-J-1-j-FR-11/a – 006798/1959 10.d. 61–64.

46 *„Megállapítható az is, hogy a magyar emigráció semmiféle ellenséges akciót nem tudott megszervezni. Kétségtelen, ebben szerepet játszott az, hogy néhány száz magyar emigránst Korzikába szállítottak."* In MNL OL, XIX-J-1-j-Fr-5/b-00395/5-1960 5. d. 37.

47 MNL OL, XIX-J-1-j-Fr-5/b-00395/5-1960 5. d. 37.

48 96th Document in Garadnai 2011, 242–243.

49 MNL OL, XIX-J-1-j-Fr-5/b-00395/5-1960 5. d. 38–42.

50 84th document in Garadnai 2011, 228–230.

51 75th document in Garadnai 2011, 209.

The last aspect is the economic possibilities, because the two leaders agreed on improving French-Soviet commerce. A report says that the possible export products could be coal, oil and other natural sources. The potential markets could be socialist countries, because it is much cheaper to buy from them.⁵²

The huge press coverage and the event's place in the foreign ministry's documents shows, how Hungary could react to an event in that age, and how many places Hungary could connect with a topic. The press coverage showed that the readers could receive almost every piece of information about the visit and the archival documents show how the ministers and ambassadors saw the event. The French embassy's documentation and the French Hungarians' archive could give new information about the topic of Hungarian reception. It could generate further researches.

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