

HUNGARIAN DAILY BACKGROUND

(To 1700 hrs, Nov. 9)

A-6

In contrast to November 7, when the KADAR government showed very little sign of life (despite its declaration that the scheduled holiday should be considered a regular working day) a sharp increase in government statements was noted on Kossuth Radio from 1000 hours on November 8. RFE Monitoring has indicated that Kossuth Radio resumed broadcasting from BUDAPEST as of 1600 hours November 8, after apparently having broadcast from BUDAPEST for the past several days.

It seems that the KADAR Government's aim is to give the impression that it is active and in effective control of most of the country. In fact the regime's broadcasts reveal that a) there has been no general resumption of work, and b) fighting continues in a number of areas.

In an attempt to curtail or circumscribe the powers of the (anti-Communist) - revolutionary committees, the government declared that local power was in the hands of the executive committees of the Councils. The revolutionary committees could act as "political debating organs," but could not give orders without consulting the councils, and "shall immediately dis-
 (30) (circled)

Industry Minister's Appeal

At 0700 hours November 7 the radio station broadcasting on the wavelength of Radio Kossuth transmitted the text of the November 7 "Redded Rep" editorial, on the 1917 Bolshevik revolution, which condemned those who wanted to spoil Soviet-Hungarian relations. For most of the rest of the day music was broadcast. At 2000 hours the announcer read an appeal by Minister of Industry, Antal APFO, to the coalminers, urging them to return immediately to the pits as factories were ~~empty~~ and the coal reserves of the railroads were fast running out.

During the rest of the evening this station broadcast news of the return of normal life to various localities of south-eastern and central Hungary, including MADO, HOSKESO-YASARENY, HENKOSZABA, SERKED, FIKOSVELENYHALL, KUSZENTHAR-TON, CSOKED, BALJA. The territory encompassed by these localities, as well as the BUDAPEST area, seems to form the territorial basis of the KADAR Government. It is significant that no reference was made in the Kossuth news broadcast to any other portion of the country - for example MISKOLC, BUDAPEST itself, and the whole Transdanubian area.

All the orders given by Kossuth Radio on November 8., in the form of Decrees or appeals,were dated from BUDAPEST, November 7.

At approximately 1100 hours Kossuth Radio announced that members of the revolutionary worker-peasant cabinet of KISSI were sworn in the previous day by Istvan DOBI, Chairman of the Presidium. Subsequently the Cabinet met and ordered all the officials of ministries and other central authorities to report to their place of work,also stating that the organs of local administration were the executive committees of the local councils.

The railroads were ordered to take all measures to insure traffic without delay.

George CHAMADY, former manager of the Railroads and member of the first of Imre NAGY's two recent cabinets was appointed Government Commissioner for Communications and Post.

The government set up a commissariat for food supply. Rezső NYIRSI, Minister of Food Industry in the HESKES cabinet and subsequently in the first recent NAGY cabinet, was appointed commissioner. He issued detailed instructions concerning resumption of food deliveries. All food stores have been ordered to reopen within 2 1/2 hours.

In the schools teaching has to be resumed immediately, and in the schools where there is only one compulsory foreign language in the curriculum, students are free to choose what language they want to study.

Deputy Premier and Commander of Armed Forces, Ferenc MUNKICH, ordered members of the armed forces to remain in their barracks, and those separated from their units to remain at home. As the military revolutionary council had made central direction of the armed forces impossible, MUNKICH said that their activities were strictly forbidden during the time of present emergency.

In another decree, MUNKICH ordered that in cases where the chiefs of government ministries and other state organs were absent, the highest officials should take over. He ordered that revolutionary committees set up in ministries etc. could have only an advisory position, could not dismiss or appoint leaders.

After all these orders, which were preceded by an address to the peasants by ISTVAN DOBI, and an appeal to workers and peasants by STANLEY MARGOLIS, Minister of State in the KIDAR Government, the pseudo Lonsuth Radio broadcast an announcement by the Soviet Commander, dated November 6.