JPRS: 2601

12 May 1960

SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS

8-13 March 1960
(117th of a series)

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

RETURN TO MAIN FILE

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

Photocopies of this report may be purchased from:
PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

U.S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE
205 EAST 42nd STREET, SUITE 300
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

19980109 042

JPRS: 2601

CSO: 13-N/117

SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS

Source Coverage: 8-13 March 1960

This report is based on selected issues of the Hungarian provincial newspapers published during the period 8-13 March 1960.

The statements within brackets are those of the researcher.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Key to Abbreviations	
Source Abbreviations	c
Other Abbreviations	c
PART I. GOVERNMENT	
Patriotic People's Front	1
Local Councils	2
Government and National Assembly Representatives and Foreign Visitors	4
PART II. COMMUNIST PARTY	
Ideology, Strategy, Organization, General Activities	5
Communist Youth Activities	9
Communist Press on the Counter-Revolution and Refugees	10
Hungarian-Soviet Relations	11
PART III. ECONOMIC INFORMATION	
Manufacturing Industry	12
Chemical Industry	14
Metallurgical Industry	17
Fuels and Power	18
Food Production and Consumer Goods	20
Transportation and Communication	21
Construction Industry	22
General Economic Information	24
PART IV. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS	
Law Enforcement, Jurisprudence, Protection of Public Property	26
PART V. MILITARY	29
PART VI. SCIENCE	29
Bibliography	30

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

Source Abbreviations

DM - Delmagyarorszag

DN - Dunantuli Naplo

EM - Eszakmagyarorszag

FMH - Fejer Megyei Hirlap

HBN - Hajdu-Bihari Naplo

KA - Kisalfold

KDN - Kozepdunantuli Naplo

KM - Keletmagyarorszag

SN - Somogyi Neplap

SMN - Szolnok Megyei Neplap

ZH - Zalai Hirlap

Other Abbreviations

CC - Central Committee

DIMAVAG- Diosgyori Magyar Allami Vasut es Gergyar; Hungarian State Railroad Car and Machine Factory in Diosgyor

GOCS - Gordulo Csapagy Gyar; Ball Bearings Factory (in Debrecen)

KISZ - Kommunista Ifjusagi Szovetseg; Communist Youth Federation

KPM - Kozlekedes es Postaugyi Miniszterium; Ministry of Transportation and Post

KTSZ - Kisipari Termelo Szovetkezet; Artisan Producer Cooperative

MAV - Magyar Allamvasut; Hungarian State Railways

MSZBT - Magyar-Szovjet Barati Tarsasag; Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society

MSZMP - Magyar Szocialista Munkaspart; Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party

NEB - Nepi Ellenorzo Bizottsag; People's Control Committee

PPF - Patriotic People's Front: Hazafias Nepfront

TSZ - termeloszovetkezet; producer cooperative

PART I. GOVERNMENT

Patriotic People's Front

On 10 March 1960 the PPF Borsod Megye committee met in Miskolc and discussed the PPF's role in strengthening the megye's TSZ's. Imre HEGYI, vice president of the Megye PPF organization, addressed the meeting. He stated that in the spring of 1960 a total of 159 TSZ villages (kozsegek) in the megye would start agricultural production using socialist methods. These communities represent more than 70 percent of the area in the megye. HEGYI also announced that regular PPF Evenings and PPF Sundays will be organzed during the summer at which scientific lectures and TSZ reports would be given. (EM, 11 Mar 60, p 1)

The Gyor-Sopron Megye PPF, in conjunction with the German Workers' Democratic Association (Nemet Dolgozok Demokratikus Szovetsege) will sponsor a group of traveling entertainers who will perform in various communities in the megye between 15 and 20 March 1960. (KA, 9 Mar 60, p 7)

"We often hear the accusation that the PPF performs no useful function and exists in name only," writes SN. "While this allegation is occasionally true, one should not generalize," the daily adds. In order to prove the PPF's usefulness, SN cites the example of the Barcs jaras PPF (Somogy Megye). Recently the major function of this organization was the organization of the PPF educational courses. The jaras PPF, before starting the actual courses, organized another preliminary (so-called regional conference) course for urban community presidents and secretaries. At this preliminary conference, PPF course leaders and local officials discussed the three major subjects to be covered by the courses. These subjects are: the problem of educating the youth and that of the youth's migration to urban areas; the relation between local councils and local PPF organizations; and TSZ problems. Another useful function being performed by PPF organizations is the recruiting of volunteers for volunteer labor. "Whether the PPF's do perform a useful function depends on the /individual/ PPF president," SN concludes. (SN, 12 Mar 60, p 3)

Local Councils

/On 8 March 1960 Hungary celebrated the 50th anniversary of International Women's Day. The megye MSZMP organizations saluted the anniversary in the daily press and guest speakers appeared in all of the larger communities./

The No 9/1959 decree issued by the Minister of Labor in 1959, modified and extended to 15 towns the jurisdiction of a previous ministerial decree dealing with the functions of the local departments of labor organized within the local councils. According to this decree every position, including that of department head, in every sector of the economy must be filled by applicants recommended by the local departments of labor. Immediately after the crushing of the counter-revolution the Nagykanizsa town council established a labor department, ZH reports. When interviewed by Ede TIMAR, however, Laszlo GUMILAR, head of the Nagykanizsa labor department, stated that, despite the new decree, a number of enterprises in Nagykanizsa are still hiring help through personal acquintance instead of through the department. (ZH, 8 Mar 60, p 4)

Red Cross group secretaries and TSZ health inspectors in Csorna jaras will meet on 15 March 1960 to discuss public health problems of the TSZ's. (KA, 12 Mar 60, p 7)

At its recent meeting the Gyor-Sopron Megye council elected Janos PRUBSZKY president and Jozsef NAGY vice president of the megye NEB. During the meeting Andras POZNAN, vice president of the council's executive committee, stated that a total of 262 TSZ communities were formed in the megye during the spring of 1959 but, by the end of the year, a number of newly formed TSZ's had merged. A total of 43,932 persons representing 40,628 families joined the TSZ's in 1959. (KA, 11 Mar 60, p 3)

On 7 March 1960 the executive committee of the Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye council met in Nyiregyhaza and heard a report on the closing of the books of the megye's TSZ's. (KM, 8 Mar 60, p 3)

At the 7 March 1960 meeting of the Hajdu-Bihar Megye council, Istvan AMBRUS, a member of the council, was unanimously elected president of the megye council's executive committee. (Dr Lajos TATAR KISS, the former president, who was elected president of the SZOVOSZ (Szovetkezetek Orszagos

Szovetsege; National Association of Cooperatives) was relieved of his position by the megye council on 26 February 1960). Istvan AMBRUS has been a Party member for more than a decade and his last position was that of second secretary of the MSZMP Hajdu-Bihar Megye organization. Dr Lajos KOLOZSVARI, secretary of the megye council's executive committee, submitted the megye budget for 1960 as modified and handed down by the National Assembly. The 1960 Hajdu-Bihar Megye council's budget was approved at 399,964,000 forints. The budget provides for an expenditure for community renewal projects of almost 29 million forints more than 1959; also, volunteer work performed in community renewal projects will increase by a value of 1,300,000 forints in 1960 compared with 1959. (HBN, 8 Mar 60, p 3)

The number of TSZ members and the area tilled by cooperatives in Hajdu-Bihar Megye has doubled since 1959, stated Istvan AMBRUS, newly elected president of the megye council's executive committee, during an interview with Mihaly BENCZE. At the present time there are 59 TSZ villages and two TSZ towns in Hajdu-Bihar Megye, AMBRUS added. Discussing the TSZ's problems, the president declared that in order to provide food for its steadily increasing livestock, more corn will be produced in the megye. Because of this planned increase in corn production, the present need for 150 wagons of synthetic fertilizer has been doubled. Turning to the community renewal projects, AMBRUS stated that although the value of volunteer work in the megye amounted to six million forints in 1959, the local council did not appreciate this manifestation of patriotism, and made plans for volunteer work valued at only four million forints for 1960. (HBN, 13 Mar 60, p 3)

During the Borsod Megye council two-day conference, held on 11 and 12 March, Istvan TOTH, president of the council's executive committee, gave a report on the work performed by the council. "While TOTH listed a number of positive achievements with regard to the functioning of the local councils, he also stressed their major drawback, i.e. the independent attitude of the executive committee," reports EM. Because the executive committee does not consult with other permanent committees and often ignores the general public, council members are staying away from collective work in ever-increasing numbers, TOTH declared. While in 1959, at the January and February jaras and town council meetings, 88 percent of the council members were present, only 75 percent attended the April meetings and, at the

May to June conferences, only 60 percent of the members showed up. Of a total megye membership of 9,375 council members, 4,897 gave reports in the first half and 4,746 reported in the second half of 1959. In the first half of 1959 a total of 61,169, and in the second half of 1959 a total of 52,258 people attended the various meetings organized by council members. Andras BUSZNYAK, a council member, was the second featured speaker on the first day of the conference. He spoke of the local councils' role in strengthening TSZ's. / For speech given on the second day see: "Sociological Items"./ (EM, 12 Mar 60, p 1)

Government and National Assembly Representatives and Foreign Visitors

Sandor RONAI, a member of the MSZMP Political Committee and President of the National Assembly, was the featured speaker at the Women's Day ceremonies in Ozd. (EM, 8 Mar 60, p 1)

Lajos CSIKI and Sandor PAPP, National Assembly representatives from Hajdu-Bihar Megye, will meet with their constituents on 9 March 1960 in Debrecen between 9 A.M. and noon. (HBN, 9 Mar 60, p 5)

Sandor CZOTTNER, Minister of Heavy Industry, was present at the meeting of the Borsod Megye MSZMP organization's executive committee which discussed future plans for the development of the chemical industry. Gyula SZEFER, a deputy Minister / of Heavy Industry/, gave a report on contemplated large-scale investment in Borsod Megye. (EM, 12 Mar 60, p 1)

More than 500 people attended the meeting in Morahalom at which Zoltan KOMOCSIN, a member of the MSZMP Political Committee, first secretary of the CC of KISZ and National Assembly representative from Csongrad Megye, gave a report on his activities as National Assembly representative. In the second half of his speech KOMOCSIN discussed the international situation. After the meeting he visited the new local KISZ headquarters and then left for Szentes, where he repeated his report on the National Assembly. (DM, 8 Mar 60, p 3)

On 7 March 1960 NGUYEN Dinh Can, Cultural Attaché from the / North/ Vietnamese Embassy in Budapest, officially

inaugurated the "Baranya Megye Vietnamese Days" in Pecs. (DN, 8 Mar 60, p 1)

HUSSEIN AL TALABANI, Minister of Transportation in Iraq, and his party visited Siofok and toured the MAHART (Magyar Hajozasi Rt.; Hungarian Shipyard). (SN, 11 Mar 60, p 4)

A Bulgarian women's delegation visiting Hungary in connection with International Women's Day ceremonies paid a visit to the Hajdu-Bihar Megye MSZMP organization. Mrs Ferenc STOZICSKI, secretary of the megye women's council, introduced the guests to the committee. Ferenc GODOR, first secretary of the Party organization, greeted the Bulgarian women. (HBN, 12 Mar 60, p 1)

PART II. COMMUNIST PARTY

Ideology, Strategy, Organization, General Activities

As early as November 1958 MSZMP started organizing in the new Power Works in Pecs and there are at present 85 Party members in the plant, declared Istvan TOTH during an interview with Istvan GAZDAGH. The Party considers the Power Works a relatively easy place to organize because the majority of its skilled workers support the MSZMP organization and all of the 31 engineers in the plant are young men (all of them graduated in the people's democracies), many of whom are already Party members. Nevertheless, the Party is at present seeking to organize the physical workers; 60 percent of the present candidates for membership have been recruited from the ranks of the manual laborers. (DN, 11 Mar 60, p 2)

Since the socialist reorganization of agriculture has not yet been completed in Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye, the Communists must distinguish among the various strata of peasantry, writes Tibor NAGY in an editorial entitled "On the Problems of the Class Struggle." Those peasants who have joined the TSZ's are on their way to realizing socialist production methods and industrial workers should help them in their new endeavors. Another stratum of the rural population is the kulaks, peasants who "were or still are exploiting" tenant farmers. In the present phase of the

dictatorship of the proletariat a policy of containment (korlatozas) is being followed against these kulaks. "Because of well-known mistakes, however, this policy of containing the kulaks was in many respects replaced by their complete elimination." Because of this "slip in executing policy," a number of kulaks in Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye were deprived of their economic foundations who, because of their class position, are not friendly to the people's democracy. "It is true that their hostility stems in part from the fact that our policy toward them was incorrect." But the fight against these kulaks still must go on, NAGY declares. "We must contain their economic functions and curb their political influence." While "we must make it possible for them to produce we must, simultaneously, make sure that they are deprived of all possibilities of speculation and exploitation."

"Earlier we exaggerated the class struggle and the whip, originally meant for the enemy, cracked down on the backs of the honest middle peasants." Nevertheless, the class struggle "is still on," and it is "always in motion." Sometimes it is intensified, sometimes it is fought less severely. The fierceness of the struggle depends on the following factors: the relative strength of the bourgeoisie and its capacity to resist; the political situation; the organizational strength of the Party and the workers' class; and the international situation. After the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat the class struggle can lose some of its fierceness, "but it is not according to the law / nem torvenyszeru; i.e. not in accordance with the law of necessity as envisaged by Marxism-Leninism / that the ruling classes voluntarily renounce their desire to recover power."

More and more people are turning to the Party to ask whether the class struggle is still being waged in Hungary, NAGY continues. "Yes, the class struggle is still on and will be on as long as different classes still exist." In five jarasok in Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye socialist agricultural production methods were introduced, while in other jarasok in the megye individual peasants produce on small landholdings. "This heterogeneous situation is nothing but class struggle itself." While in the jarasok where peasants produce independently the class struggle must be turned against exploitation, in the communities that already belong to the TSZ's the fight must be carried on against personal antagonism and against the influence of non-TSZ

members." The class struggle has not ceased, "it has only taken on another form." Efforts must be made to develop collective thinking and collective action in the TSZ's. "This too is class struggle." One of the new manifestations of the class struggle is the covert propaganda being spread among the peasants aimed at increasing their devotion to the idea of small private landholdings.

Some of these "new aspects" of the class struggle are not actually new, NAGY writes. They are "not independent of or different from the teachings of Marxism-Leninism; they are only adapted to the actual situation in accordance with the changing times in Hungary." (KM, 9 Mar 60, p 2)

"I am convinced that in our society everybody believes in the necessity of ethical education, nevertheless, it is surprising that there was practically no reaction to Gyula SZENTISTVANYI's debate-starting article on this issue," writes Pal Zoltan SZABO in an article entitled "Ethics Must be Taught and Explained." The article was published by DN on 28 February 1960. "Ethical attitudes depend a great deal on environment," SZABO writes; "therefore, we must create a system free of misery, poverty, and capitalist greediness." The socialist revolution in itself cannot bring about these conditions, it can only provide the opportunity to create such a system. "Before 1956 / a reference to the counter-revolution / it was one of the major mistakes that more was said than was done about changing the working people's lives." But patience is needed, for the betterment of life cannot be achieved overnight. In the meantime, however, ethics must be taught, analyzed, and explained. Through education in ethics the people will be made to understand that only in collective work can the individual find his own fulfillment and happiness, SZABO ends. (DN, 13 Mar 60, p 4)

An ever-increasing number of invitations are being received here / presumably the SMN editorial offices / to name-giving ceremonies and weddings," writes Eszter BORSI. "The people, in this instance as in many others, are finding new forms which so rightfully are replacing old religious ceremonies." "We therefore have the right to declare that in this respect too, we are able to assist people in their family lives and that we can participate in the people's most intimate affairs." BORSI finds, however, that it is much easier for Party members to participate in weddings and name-giving ceremonies - traditionally gay affairs - than to attend funerals. "There is no real problem if a Party member dies,"

BORSI continues, "because then the Communists are willing to participate in the burial ceremonies. For example, at the recent funeral in Kunszentmarton of a Party official, not only MSZMP members but non-Party members as well, who were otherwise fanatically religious, were present."

"Our attention was recently focused on these problems" BORSI writes, "when an elderly woman, a non-Party member, died. Her deceased husband and all her surviving children were MSZMP members. What should be the procedure in such a case?" BORSI poses the question and answers: "In such cases the PPF should approach the family." Recently in Kunszentmarton the PPF organized a group that assumed the responsibility for burying non-Party members." "It is high time that we talked about these problems," BORSI continues, "for an ever-increasing number of non-Party members are discarding religious ceremonies. If we can replace old ceremonies with moving, beautiful, intimate and affectionate rituals, we can fill the void created by the loss of a beloved in the souls of the people." /Note the use of the word "soul" (lelek) in this anti-religious article./ (SMN, 13 Mar 60, p 3)

Maria G. SZABO, a KA reporter, visited the Zrinyi Gymnasium in Gyor and noted with satisfaction that "a more intimate relationship is developing between teacher and student." "Contemporary problems are discussed in the school and respect for the Communist martyrs of the /1956/ counter-revolution is increasing," SZABO remarks. Touring the premises SZABO found that a number of students were organizing an anti-religious library in the school. SZABO was also told that documents about World War II are being discussed by students. As regards a pamphlet entitled "The Crimes of the Swastika," a coed told SZABO that some the of the students remarked that they agreed with the Nazi theory which considered the Germanic race superior to others. "Some of these students even tried to convince us that the war was in the interest of the whole German people," SZABO quotes the girl as saying. "In similar arguments the students must often ask for the teachers' help although, according to the students, discussion is freer when no teacher is present, SZABO states, adding that "teachers must help during these formative years because the coed admitted that there were many occasions when nobody could refute the pro-German arguments. (KA, 11 Mar 60, p 4)

The residential district Party groups (lakoteruleti Partcsoportok) have brought new color, new drive, and more active mass organizational work into the life of the MSZMP, writes Gyula SUTO. The residential district groups correspond to the Party cells of apartment buildings in Budapest, SUTO adds. Party members assigned to these groups in Debrecen meet bi-monthly and inform the proper MSZMP organizations about public opinion in a given street or district. These Party members, in addition to performing educational functions by visiting tenants and residents daily, are also instrumental in solving minor problems.

To prove that several members of a residential district Party group can obtain remarkable results, SUTO cites the example of the Party group operating in the GOCS housing project. "Tenants in this project have not participated in volunteer works for years," SUTO states. Recently members of the newly organized Party group in the housing project visited the tenants and "asked them whether they would like to participate as volunteer workers in landscaping the project." "On the next Sunday more than 200 tenants showed up for volunteer work," SUTO remarks. Residential district Party groups are mushrooming but, surprisingly, many Party members are reluctant to participate in them. "To report for work in a residential district Party group is a duty and compulsory for MSZMP members according to a CC decree," SUTO writes. "But how can we call this a 'duty' or 'compulsory'?" "Anybody who cares about community work should be glad to serve in these groups." (HBN, 10 Mar 60, p 2)

Communist Youth Activities

Between February 24 and March 4 1960 secretaries from the Nyiregyhaza KISZ organizations participated in conferences held from 5 to 9 P.M. each day. The purpose of the conferences was to familiarize the KISZ secretaries with the decisions of the 7th MSZMP Congress. The highlight of the series of conferences was the lecture given by Sandor NAGY, head of the Szabolcs Szatmar Megye MSZMP agitation and propaganda department. (KM, 8 Mar 60, p 3)

As of the end of January 1960 a total of 6,000 youngsters from 380 different entertainment groups had registered in Baranya Megye for the KISZ cultural festivities to commemorate the liberation of Hungary. In 1959 only 330 such groups

functioned in the entire megye, DN remarks. (DN, 11 Mar 60, p 1)

The Ajka town KISZ organization reported at its recent meeting that KISZ members in Ajka had pledged to save four million forints' worth of raw materials in 1960 and to undertake 50,000 hours of volunteer work in the Ajka industrial basin. Of the work hours pledged KISZ members will spend 20,000 on landscaping Ajka and the remaining 30,000 at the TSZ's, in various plants, and on the construction of the Kab Mountain television relay station. (KDN, 10 Mar 60, p 6)

Communist Press on the Counter-Revolution and Refugees

Mrs Sandor HOFFMAN, interviewed by Laszlo SZALAI for SN, declared that she was summoned in 1954 to be a "people's juror" (nepi ulnok) at different courts in Somogy Megye and that "at the beginning she was wary of her new job." Since the crushing of the counter-revolution Mrs HOFFMAN has been a juror at the Somogy Megye Court, and "has taken part in more than one hundred counter-revolutionary cases." "I am convinced," SZALAI quotes Mrs HOFFMAN as saying "that every sentence delivered by our court in counter-revolutionary cases was just." "Mrs HOFFMAN is a Communist," SZALAI continues. "She is doing the job of a people's juror as the Party expects her to." (SN, 13 Mar 60, p 4)

Miklos POLGAR writes in KA: "The Gyor-Sopron Megye KISZ delegation did not go to Vienna in order to meet dissidents / refugees / but we were nevertheless curious to see how the Hungarians who had left their country more than three years ago / i.e. after the counter-revolution / were living there." The article, entitled "Among Dissidents", is next to last in a series published in KA under the title "Vienna, 1960."

"We were walking in the street, thirty of us, all well-dressed, good-humored, happy young people from Gyor, when a woman in her early thirties passed by us and stopped short. 'Where are you from?' she asked. 'When we told her we came from Gyor, tears ran down her cheek." "This woman cried because she heard Hungarian words," POLGAR comments. The next day the delegation came upon Istvan SZILI from Kapuvar, a refugee who had left Hungary in 1956. "SZILI, a former popular member of the Kapuvar soccer team, was

incredibly filthy and was wearing rags when we met him," POLGAR continues. "At first SZILI insisted that he was repairing his own car, that was why he was so dirty, but later he broke down and confessed that, although in Lapuvar he had been a truck driver at TEFU (Teherautofuvarozasi Tr.; Trucking Enterprise), in Vienna he was only a laborer." POLGAR declares that SZILI is not going back to Hungary because "he is afraid." He is stricken with homesickness and remorse, POLGAR adds. "We told him about Hungary but he did not quite believe us because his only source of information about Hungary in the last three years had been the copies of Nemzetor / a Hungarian language refugee pulication in Vienna_/, a publication packed with lies."

The next Hungarian expatriate the_Gyor-Sopron group met was a former die-maker from Csepel / Budapest_/, who is now a janitor in an apartment building. "Was it worthwhile leaving Hungary?" POLGAR allegedly asked him. "You would never understand it," the refugee replied. "I am free here, I can learn languages, I can buy a car." However, POLGAR asserts, he later admitted that he has no car and that he had not learned German well. "It is Saturday evening," POLGAR continues, "and this poor fellow is washing a staircase in Vienna. In Hungary on a Saturday evening he could have dressed up, gone to the movies or to a dance. Poor fellow, and he thinks he is free. Well he is free to scrub the staircase...He is right, this we could never understand."

Touring the streets of Vienna the KISZ group also discovered a poster advertising a show entitled "Budapest is Silent", but POLGAR dismisses it as "another ice cube in the cold war." Commenting on another advertisement, this one announcing the showing of an Austrian-made film entitled "I Married the Director," POLGAR writes: "Vienna is still taken in by the idiotic story of a rich director marrying a poor secretary. Just like in Hungary...30 years ago." "Now I realize that it is not Vienna that is getting farther and farther away from us, but it is we, Hungary, who have made the real progress, leaving Vienna far behind," POLGAR concludes. (KA, 12 Mar 60, p 6)

Hungarian-Soviet Relations

A "gratitude-relay" (halastafeta) will leave Zalaegerszeg on 29 March 1960 carrying a "gratitude flag" (hala

zaszlo) to the Hungarian-Soviet border, where on 3 April 1960 a Soviet-Hungarian youth meeting will be held to commemorate the liberation of Hungary. On 20 March the five jarasok in Zala Megye will start a relay from the rural communities to the jaras capitals. On their way members of the relay teams will pick up "gratitude ribbons" (hala szalag) from the various communities. From the jaras caritals the five relay teams will leave for the megye capital (Zalaegerszeg) and, on 29 March, after a brief ceremony, the gratitude relay will take off for the Soviet border. At each megye boundary the "gratitude flag" will be taken over by a new team which will then carry the flag toward its destination. "In this way every youth in the megyek will be given the opportunity to tie his "gratitude ribbon" to the "gratitude flag." (ZH 11 Mar 60, p 5)

The MSZBT Friendship Train carrying approximately 300 passengers to the Soviet Union will leave Veszprem on 13 March 1960 at 9:30 A.M. The train will stop in Varpalota to pick up additional passengers. (KDN, 11 Mar 60, p 3)

PART III. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

Manufacturing Industry

While GOCS overfulfilled its February monthly plan by 6.0 percent as far as value is concerned, the factory's actual production in volume lagged way behind its monthly plan, HBN reports. (HBN, 10 Mar 60, p 6)

The house organ of the GOCS recently published an article by Lajos SZOBOSZLAI in which the author, an engineer at GOCS, disclosed that red tape prevented the factory from mass producing ball bearings made of synthetic material. According to SZOBOSZLAI, the new product was researched in GOCS and, as early as May 1958, was presented to the authorities as a product cheaper and better than imported ball bearings. From mid-1958 to early 1960 documents concerning the new bearings were buried in various offices and the Technological University in Budapest, which was to test the product, did not answer the GOCS' inquiry for 12 months. HBN expresses its hope that the mass production of the ball bearings will shortly begin in spite of the oppo-

sition of some of the large factories. According to Janos FRANK, the chief engineer at GOCS, a number of factories refused to place orders, and the Foundry and Machine Industry Products Purchasing and Sales Enterprise (Koho es Gepipari Anyagellato es Ertekesito Vallalat) advised GOCS that the new ball bearings were different from the standard products used in Hungary. "This is a strange excuse," HBN comments. (HBN, 12 Mar 60, p 3)

Janos PALLAG, a ZH reporter, visited the Machine Factory Enterprise in Zalaegerszeg to talk again to non-Party member laborers about grievances they had expressed in 1959. The enterprise is a service factory, i.e. it manufactures spare parts and tools for larger manufacturing concerns. In 1959 the enterprise contracted only with the Ganz-MAVAG factory to make spare parts for engines which Ganz-MAVAG exported. The major grievance during the year was that Ganz-MAVAG did not guarantee continuous work and, when work slackened, a number of workers were laid off. In order to improve the situation in 1960 the enterprise contracted with four major manufacturing enterprises [not identified]. In 1960, however, while continous work has been guaranteed, the enterprise lacks the proper equipment and tools to meet its obligations. The shipment of 10 steel drills recently acquired by the enterprise was useless, PALLAG writes, because the drills are unsuitable for the machines the enterprise is equipped with.

As regards labor relations, PALLAG found that BOROS, director of the enterprise, is a popular figure, however, the office personnel look down on the physical workers and snubbed a recent party. In the opinion of non-Party members, MSZMP's prestige in the plant rose recently when it came out against the laying off of 30 workers during the winter slowdown. While touring the different shops in the enterprise the reporter found "the situation to be at its worst in the locksmith shop, where the workers are bitter." There is a constant lack of raw materials, PALLAG adds. (ZH, 11 Mar 60, p 3)

Workers at the Agricultural Machine Repair Enterprise in Nyiregyhaza perform labor unique in Hungary, reports KM. This enterprise services imported tractors and manufactures potato harvesters. The type of harvester manufactured here, in Hungary, is made in none of the other people's democracies. (KM, 12 Mar 60, p 5)

According to the Ten-Year Development Plan drawn up by experts in the factory, DIMAVAG will spend 190 million forints on investment in the next ten years. One of the major investments will be the construction of a new 8,000-square meter in area shop in the plant. With these gradual investments production will increase by 38 percent in 1965 and by 58 percent in 1970 compared with 1958. Per capita production will increase by 34 percent during the ten-year period. (EM, 13 Mar 60, p 5)

SMN reports that the Glass Factory in Karcag has succeeded in manufacturing the "SK-21"-type optical glass to be used by telecommunication systems and that the new product is at present being tested by the Optical Research Institute. After several years of planning the glass factory concluded its preparations for manufacturing the product in the second half of 1959 and, after installing special electrical equipment, began experimental manufacture early in 1960. The report adds that the same glass factory, which is located on the outskirts of Karcag town, in conjunction with the Ammunition Factory [in Szekesfehervar] was the first one to manufacture glass spark plugs in Hungary. The spark plugs were exhibited and won gold medals at the Brussels World Fair. (SMN, 13 Mar 60, p 1)

Thanks to the efforts made during the 1959 labor competition, the Metal Press and Sheet Metal Factory in Jaszbereny will be able to manufacture all of its products at a profit in 1960, reports SMN. A year ago eleven of the factory's products were manufactured at a loss, the report states. Among the items the factory produced at a loss were two of its main products, refrigerators and coolers. Workers recently pledged to overfulfill the export plan in 1960 and they hope to realize an additional five million forints' profit. Among the products to be exported in 1960 are aluminum pots with bakelite handles for sale in the United States. (SMN, 13 Mar 60, p 1)

Chemical Industry

The Chemical Works on the Tisza [River] (Tiszamenti Vegyimuvek) produced 7.2 percent more sulphuric acid in 1959 than in 1958, reports SMN. The workers will receive profit shares equivalent to more than 20 working days' wages. (SMN, 12 Mar 60, p 3)

"In spite of the series of breakdowns at the enterprise in 1959, the Nitrogen Works in Pet overfulfilled its annual plan by 11 percent and profit shares equivalent to a month's wage will be distributed shortly," said Laszlo BALOGH, secretary of the MSZMP plant committee's executive committee, at a workers' rally held at the Nitrogen Works on 7 March 1960. "1960 is a year of preparation," BALOGH stated, "production figures obtained this year will form the basis of the second Five-Year Plan. The Nitrogen Works must concentrate on labor organization and efficiency, for the enterprise will switch to a 40-hour work week and will put two new plant units into operation without an increase in the labor force," BALOGH continued. As far as the value of the gross product is concerned, the Nitrogen Works is expected to produce approximately the same in 1960 as it did in 1959, while the basic hourly wages will be increased by 24 fillers (0.24 forints). BALOGH then asked the rally to accept the labor offerings pledged by the enterprise in connection with the labor competition and stated that the pledge calls for a 3.0 percent overfulfillment of the annual plan. This overfulfillment, among other items, will include the production of 2,400 tons of saltpeter (or other similar nitrate products) and 12,500 cubic meters of argon above the plan. By 31 December 1960 the new ethyl alcohol unit will be put into operation at one-third its capacity and, by 30 September 1960, the sorbic unit will start operation at full capacity.

BALOGH then suggested to the rally that the Nitrogen Works should start a "liberation commemoration work shift" beginning with 15 March and should use this period "to catch up with the production that is lagging behind schedule due to the series of breakdowns at the enterprise in the past week." The rally, by open voting, "wholeheartedly accepted the proposal." (KDN, 9 Mar 60, p 1)

Since a new market is opening up in the countries of tropical and sub-tropical climate for products of the telecommunication industries, Hungarian industry must prepare itself for competition in these geographical areas, Mrs Andor KERKAI, chemical engineer, writes in FMH. In connection with these problems the communication-technological industry directorate (hiradastechnikai iparigazgatosag) held a so-called climatological course for experts in late 1959, KERKAI states. The Beloiannisz Factory is the only industrial plant in Hungary with a research laborabory organized especially for research and experimentation with materials and mechanical devices suitable for telecommuni-

cation systems in tropical climates. The fact remains, however, that Hungary has not yet solved the problem of "acclimatizing" the television and radio sets it manufactures. The Hungarian chemical industry will play an important role in researching the so-called "acclimatization" process. "At the present time our chemical laboratory / presumably the Beloiannisz lab_/ is doing permeability experiments on the paper membranes of speakers. When these products are exported to tropical countries the paper membranes must be treated with fungicides and insecticides." With the help of the Nitrokemia enterprise in Fuzfo good results have already been obtained in this field, and with special fungicide emulsions and suitable silicon compounds the problem of treating the paper membranes seems to have been solved.

No solutions have been found, however, for the "acclimatization" of the chassis, the copper and aluminum parts, and the case with its coating of nitric or polyethylene lacquer. In experimenting with heat-resistant synthetic materials, Nitrokemia in Fuzfo is again giving valuable help. The modernization of plating methods and chemical analysis of the anisotropic barium ferrite magnets in the speakers are among the projects Hungarian chemists will shortly undertake. (FMH, 9 Mar 60, p 4)

KM reports that Dr Emil KATONA of the Heavy Chemical Industry Research Institute in Veszprem has succeeded in his experiments with a new rust-proof machine oil. The new product, when spread on metal parts, seals the metal and prevents rusting. It will be mainly used on agricultural machines stored outdoors but it can also be applied to passenger cars and trucks. The Research Institute is studying the most economical means of mass producing the new machine oil. (KM, 11 Mar 60, p 1)

Our University (Egyetemunk), the periodical published by the College MSZMP and trade union organizations in conjunction with the College KISZ committee at the Chemical Industry University in Veszprem, has improved since its first issue but "certain contradictions concerning the publication of the journal" must be discussed openly, writes Istvan KONCZ. The ten-year-old University had a publication of its own even before the outbreak of the counter-revolution that was "swept away" by the events of 1956. "It was not until May 1959 that the students felt strong enough to resume the publication of the college magazine." When the first issue

came off the press it was surprisingly free of politics. Eventually, articles dealing with politics and ideological problems were published, such as the recent controversial article on religion and ethics by Jozsef LICK. But the journal is still "silent about the ideological battle between Marxism and Idealism, camouflaged in modern wrappings, which is being waged at present in the Chemical Industry University and is undoubtedly being fought underground, in dormitories and dimly-lit corridors."

The journal publishes "profiles" of famous professors but the editors concentrate only on the scientific work performed by these professors. In a recent "profile" Professor Endre BERECZKY, gives important warnings to future chemists but the editors "skip over his statements fast." "There is a contradiction between the success of thecampus publication and its editorial and political timidity," KONCZ writes. The reason for this contradiction can be found in the editorial offices, where "there is a marked personal antagonism between the editorial board and KISZ," the article concludes. (KDN, 9 Mar 60, p 5)

Metallurgical Industry

Workers from the Lenin Foundry Works, the Light Machine Factory and the Heavy Die Factory held a joint trade union activist meeting in Ujdiosgyor to discuss the problems of inter-factory cooperation. Istvan TOROK, a member of the CC of MSZMP and chief secretary of the Metal Workers' Trade Union was the featured speaker. (EM 11 Mar 50, p 1)

At the recent production conference held in the Foundry Works in Ozd 887 workers, 27 of them women, were awarded the "outstanding worker" distinction. The workers received a total of 500,000 forints in premiums and prizes. (EM, 11 Mar 60, p 4)

Plans for the introduction of large-scale automation are being drawn up at present in the Foundry Works in Ozd, reports EM. The automation of different operations will be classified numerically in order of importance and physical work at these operations will be eliminated by priority. To date the plan provides for the introduction of 60 automated processes in eight shops. These innovations will free approximately 400 laborers from heavy physical work who will then be assigned to other operations in the plant. The

automation program will be financed by short-term bank loans, plant development funds, and investment. The shift to automation has already begun in the rolling mills, where self-unloading lorries have replaced 200 laborers. (EM, 13 Mar 60, p 1)

A new mineral grinder, "the most modern mineral grinder in Central Europe," will be put into operation in Mad by the end of 1961, reports EM. The new grinder, to be used for crushing bentonite and kaolin, will pulverize 100 tons of mineral daily, which is double the capacity of the present grinder. (EM, 11 Mar 60, p 1)

Fuels and Power

Vilmos BESE, General Director of the Crude Oil Trust, in an interview in DM, declares that the Soviet Union has completed plans for pumping its oil to Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, and East Germany and that Hungary must be prepared to put the Hungarian section of the international pipeline into operation no later than mid-1962. The main pipeline from the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia will branch out at Ipolysag and cross the Hungarian-Czechoslovakian border at Dregelypalanka. From there the Hungarians will lay down a 130-kilometer pipeline to Szazhalombatta; this line will not go through Budapest. From Szazhalombatta an 18-kilometer pipeline will be built to Kapolnasnyek that will join with the Zala Megye pipelines branching out toward Szony. Via this network Soviet oil will reach the Crude Oil Enterprise in Szony without the need for surface transport. A Danubian Oil Refinery will be built in Szazhalombatta for refining the Soviet crude oil. The capacity of the pipeline is expected to be from 1,700,000 to 2,600,000 tons annually, depending on the number of pumps installed. By pumping the oil instead of transporting it overland, Hungary is expected to save 150,000,000 to 300,000,000 forints [annually?]. The Soviet Union will supply two-thirds of Hungary's entire crude oil needs, leaving only one-third to be produced domestically. "This means that the international pipeline will be Hungary's great oil field," BESE concludes. (DM, 9 Mar 60, p 2)

Since the piping of natural gas to Nagykanizsa has always been a problem, the Natural Gas Producing Enterprise (Foldgazuzemi Vallalat) was given an ambitious construction

plan for 1960, writes ZH. The enterprise received only 10 tons of metal pipes however, instead of the 25 tons necessary to fulfill the construction plan for the first quarter of 1960; in the second quarter the Zala Megye Council provided only eight tons instead of the required 27 tons of metal pipes. Because of the lack of material the majority of plumbers and mechanical workers were laid off for three weeks during January. (ZH, 10 Mar 60, p 3)

From 13 to 24 March 1960 an exhibition on atomic energy will open to the public in Miskolc. (EM, 13 Mar 60, p 5)

The Crude Oil Enterprise in Nagylengyel produced 1,500 tons of oil above its monthly plan in January and fulfilled its February plan 100 percent, reports ZH. While in January the enterprise produced an average of 2,160 tons of oil daily, in February the average daily yield was 2,250 tons. Although oil production has progressed successfully in Nagylengyel in the first quarter of 1960, the plan for oil prospecting for the same period will not be fulfilled. (ZH, 10 Mar 60, p 4)

Hungarian oil experts who were sent on a one-year study tour of the Soviet Union will return to Hungary on 10 March 1960. Workers in Nagylengyel are planning to organize a number of conferences at which Imre PAPP, an engineer from Nagylengyel and a member of the returning Hungarian oil crew, will deliver lectures on Soviet oil production methods. (ZH, 10 Mar 60, p 4)

In an article summarizing the position of the Borsod Power Works in Hungary's economy, Laszlo SARVARY, chief engineer, writes that the power works supplies approximately one-fifth of Hungary's total electric power. The bulk of electricity generated here is transmitted to the national high-tension network, while the remaining power is used in the industrial plants of Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen Megye. The Chemical Combine in Borsod, the Coal Segregator (Szenosztalyozo) and the future Chemical Works in Berente, the Light Concrete Products Enterprise, and the Mining Machine Repair Enterprise receive electric current directly from a high-tension cable, while the nation-wide high-tension network is linked with this cable by a number of transformers. A circuit system which is also linked with the high-tension (35,000 volt) cable supplies electricity to the mines of the Sajos Valley, to public utilities, to consumers in urban areas and to the new Ore

enricher Works (Ercdusito) in Rudabanya.

Among the various industrial enterprises supplied with electricity by the Borsod Power Works, the new Ore Enricher in Rudabanya will need from 1,500 to 2,000 kilowatts, the Chemical Combine in Borsod 18,000 kilowatts, the Coal Segregator 600 kilowatts, EMASZ (Eszakmagyarorszagi Aramszolgaltato Vallalat; North Hungarian Electrical Supply Enterprise) 10,000 kilowatts, the mines 25,000 kilowatts, and the Chemical Works in Berente, which is still under construction, 15,000 kilowatts of electricity. In order to meet this increased demand, the Power Works in Borsod must increase the capacity of its transformers and reorganize its network. "These projects will be accomplished during 1960-1961," SARVARY writes.

In 1960 the Borsod Power Works must solve two major problems. Because of the low-quality alloys used in manufacturing the dynamos, there were a great many costly breakdowns at the plant during 1959. "Even if it is expensive, a way must be found to eliminate these technical breakdowns," the chief engineer comments. The other problem is that of the exposed wiring, which in 1959 several times caused the entire Works to be shut down for some length of time. Most of the faulty wiring has already been repaired and, despite bad weather, the Power Works in 1960 has not suffered damages comparable to those of 1959."

Turning to the problems of the forthcoming Five-Year Plan, SARVARY states that an eleventh boiler will be installed during the next few years. The Borsod Power Works is also drawing up plans for supplying Kazincbarcika town with electricity but, "in order to meet all the new demands for electric power, the Power Works in Borsod will need significant investment." (EM, 10 Mar 60, p 3)

Food Production and Consumer Goods

The Potato Starch Factory in Demecser (Demecseri Burgonyakemenyito) which produces glucose, dextrose, and starch syrup, was shut down for four weeks in 1959 because it could not obtain the required amount of potatoes to fulfill its annual plan. "This was not the first time that such a thing has happened there," A.O. comments in KM. "The management again did not provide for enough raw material.

There were plenty of industrial potatoes available in Hungary in 1959 but the management's 'right hand' in Budapest did not know what 'its left hand' in Demecser was doing. Potatoes originally intended for the starch factory were rerouted to Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye and used for distilling spirits. "Why they distilled spirits in the megye when Hungary already had more spirits distilled in 1959 than it could use, nobody knows," A.O. remarks.

Because of this experience workers are not willing to initiate or participate in labor competitions. "Labor competition does not necessarily mean the overfulfillment of the annual plan; a competition could be started for cheaper production, A.O. suggests and adds: "While it is true that the management has no funds to finance premiums if the annual plan is not overfulfilled, the EDOSZ (Elelmezesi Dolgozok Szakszervezete; Food Producing Industry Workers' Trade Union) and the Ministry of Food could work out a scheme by means of which premiums would be paid to those workers who perform outstanding work in industrial plants but, due to no fault of their own, are unable to overfulfill the annual plan." (KM, 13 Mar 60, p 6)

Light shades of nylon stockings have completely disappeared from the market, complains EM on its front page. "The stores say it is the wholesaler's fault; the wholesaler says it is the factories' fault." "Authorities should put an end to this unnecessary shortage." (EM, 13 Mar 60, p 1)

Transportation and Communication

The Public Road Enterprise in Gyor will spend a total of 68.5 million forints on road construction and road repair in 1960, reports KA. This is 3.7 percent more than the 1959 expenditure. Among the projects the enterprise is expected to finance during 1960 are the widening of the Gyor-Szekesfehervar, Csorna-Szombathely, and Gyor-Veszprem-Balaton highways from their present four meters to six meters. The pavement of the Gyor-Szekesfehervar highway between Barsonyos and Taplanypuszta, of the Csorna-Szombathely highway between Szil and Pali, and of the Gyor-Veszprem-Balaton highway between Gyor and Veszprem-varsany will be of asphalt. Widening the three highways will cost approximately 35 million forints. In addition

to a number of minor TSZ connecting roads, the enterprise will build a four-meter wide, 11-kilometer gravel road between Tet and Lebeny and a four-meter wide, 5.5 kilometer gravel road between Sopron and Fertorakos. The Enterprise is planning to use a total of 120,000 tons of gravel, cinder and other materials for road construction in the megye in 1960. The transportation of all this material at one time would require, according to the enterprise's statisticians, 8,000 freight cars of 15-ton capacity each. (KA, 8 Mar 60, p 3)

On the basis of its performance in January 1960, the MAV Miskolc directorate was awarded first place in the national work competition in which the Debrecen, Szeged, Szombathely, Pecs, and Budapest MAV directorates participated. (EM, 10 Mar 60, p 1)

Although the MAV Pecs Directorate transported 42,770 tons more freight in February 1960 than in the same month of 1959, it lagged behind its monthly plan, reports DN. The plan was fulfilled by 92.1 percent. According to MAV officials the norm established in the plan is too high. After the Directorate devised its freight transport plan for February, the KPM added an additional 82,000 tons to it. The workers in the Directorate were not able to cope with such an increased load, DN remarks. (DN, 11 Mar 60, p 3)

With the installation of a television relay antenna on the top of the Lajos Kossuth University in Debrecen, viewers within a 20-kilometer radius will be able to watch television programs originating in Budapest, reports HBN. The inauguration of the relay antenna was contemplated for the Fourth of April (Hungary's liberation day) ceremonies but, because of the decision to install a more powerful antenna than originally planned, the inauguration will be delayed for several weeks. (HBN, 13 Mar 60, p 1)

Construction Industry

"A new deadline was again promised for completing the construction of the five-million forint Central Hotel in Nagykanizsa," reports Ede TIMAR, adding that the construction of the hotel "seems to be a never-ending process." The contractor, the Zala Megye Construction Enterprise, recently suggested that the construction should be com-

pleted in three steps.. "While the plan sounds good," TIMAR comments, "it is actually nonsense." There is no electricity in the hotel and, without electricity, nothing can be accomplished." There is no transformer and, even if there were, it would be useless because the enterprise is unable to obtain the necessary 400 meters of electric cable. "It is absurd that for lack of 400 meters of cable a multi-million forint construction project should be halted," TIMAR exclaims.

According to calculations the hotel, when completed, is expected to transact 70,000 forints worth of business monthly and the restaurant and pastry shop, both under the hotel's management, are each anticipating 100,000 forints worth of business monthly. Since the hotel will provide for first-class accomodations, it will operate on a 50-percent profit basis. "Our economy will suffer considerably if the hotel is not opened to the public by 30 June 1960." (ZH, 12 Mar 60, p 3)

Approximately 50 civil engineers, bridge builders, and other experts of the KPM's Bridge Construction and Planning Departments from Zalaegerszeg, Szekesfehervar and Kaposvar participated in a technological conference held recently in Kaposvar. Istvan SZEGEDI, an official from UVATERV (Ut es Vasuttervezesi Vallalat; Road and Railroad Planning Enterprise) briefed the conference and spoke about cantilevered bridge construction in Hungary and abroad. (SN, 11 Mar 60, p 1)

The construction of a 22-million forint, five-story mineral grinder will soon be completed in Palhaza, reports Barna CSORBA. The grinder will be put into operation on 1 May and it will be able to crush 60,000 tons of perlite annually. The only source of perlite in Central Europe is found in the Palhaza-Telkibanya region of Hungary. Perlite, an important construction material, is a mineral containing carbonated water. At high temperatures the carbonated water "explodes", inflating the mineral to ten times its original size. One liter of exploded / in Hungarian technical language "popped" / perlite weighs only 13 grams. Mixed with concrete or gypsum, perlite can be used for construction purposes not only because it is light but also because it is a good insulator. (EM, 9 Mar 60, p 6)

EM publishes the following correction on its front page: "On 2 March 1960 EM reported a speech delivered by Sandor

RONAI at the Miskolc town council. According to this report, RONAI stated that Hungary would build 250,000 dwelling units in the first year of the forthcoming Five-Year Plan. This is incorrect. The statement should read: 'We will already have more apartments this year. In the first five years of the 15-year plan we intend to build 25,000 dwelling units.'" (EM, 11 Mar 60, p 1)

General Economic Information

According to a survey prepared by the Innovation Committee of the Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye Trade Union Council, of the 1,322 innovations submitted in the megye in 1959, 665 were accepted and 564 were realized. A total of 540,000 forints in premiums was paid to the innovators. (KN, 13 Mar 60, p 10)

The MSZMP Veszprem Megye committee held an industrial Party activist meeting on 11 March 1960 in Veszprem at which Ferenc ABRAHAM, head of the megye MSZMP committee's industrial and transportation department gave a report. Speaking of 1959 achievements, ABRAHAM stated that state enterprises in the megye pledged to overfulfill their annual plan by 104 million forints, i.e. by 3.4 percent, in 1959, but these pledges turned out to be "much too cautious." "Figures calculated on the basis of the old prices now show that these enterprises overfulfilled their plans by 194 million forints, i.e. by 6.4 percent." In its decree of March 1959 the CC of MSZMP expressed its desire to make the major industrial sectors in Hungary understand the need to achieve production contemplated for 1960 in 1959. In accordance with this decree production in three major sectors in Veszprem Megye was as follows:

	Production planned for 1960 within the framework of the 3-Year Plan, on the national scale. (in % as compared with 1957)	Production in Veszprem Megye in 1959 (in % compared with 1957)
Heavy Industry	132	147.2
Light Industry	123	132.0
Food Industry	111	130.3
Ministerial Industries, Total	125	143.8

Individual plants achieved remarkable results within the different industries. The aluminum foundries in Ajka and in Inota together overfulfilled their 1959 plan by 4.5 percent and produced 4,336 tons (or 13 percent) of aluminum more in 1959 than in 1958. The Nitrogen Works in Pet produced over 4,000 tons (4.5 percent) more saltpeter, and the Industrial Explosive Factory in Feremarton produced 18,000 tons (21 percent) more superphosphate in 1959 than their respective plansfor 1959 had envisaged.

Results in the food industry were not promising because raw meat and lard production lagged "way behind its 1959 schedule." The lag occurred, according to ABRAHAM, because the majority of slaughtered animals were not suitable for lard production and the local industry did not receive the planned number of livestock. In the socialist sector of industry in Veszprem Megye the workers' average wage in 1959 was approximately 1,689 forints /annually/, basically the same as in 1958, but above the national annual average (1,600 forints). Turning to the problem of production in 1960 the speaker cited the percentage ratios by which production, productivity, and gross national product is to be increased but added that "1960 plans of the various industrial enterprises in the megye are not yet known." (KDN, 12 Mar 60, pp 1-2)

The second featured speaker at the Veszprem Megye MSZMP industrial activist meeting was Janos PAP, a member of the CC of MSZMP and first secretary of the megye Party organization, who stated that "we must beware of the excessive self-congratulation which has already been manifesting itself in 1960," "During the past 10 to 15 years we were constantly concentrating on quantity," PAP stated. "This year we must be very careful to overfulfill the annual plan. It should be done only where the supply of raw materials allows it and the market can absorb the products." "Technological education has not been progressing according to our needs, every enterprise must therefore exercise extreme care in handling its technological labor force," PAP declared. (KDN, 13 Mar 60, p 2)

The demolition of old buildings in Szeged is done by volunteer work. The town council has announced that the money saved by using volunteer work would be invested in the construction of new buildings. (DM, 11 Mar 60, p 1)

In response to the town council's appeal, the population of Ajka pledged to render 5,200 working days of volunteer work. The value of this pledge exceeds 270,000 forints. In addition to pledges from skilled workers and laborers, the faculty at the high school pledged to work 58 days and kindergarten teachers promised to contribute 55 days of volunteer work. (KDN, 10 Mar 60, p 6)

PART IV. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS

Law Enforecement, Jurisprudence, Protection of Public Property

Three "suspicious young foreigners" were arrested by Istvan T. and Jozsef GY., volunteer policemen, on 4 March 1960 in Rakaca, reports EM. When the youngsters were offered bread during the interrogation, one of them exclaimed: "It is good to be in Hungary, here the bread is good. In Czechoslovakia it tastes like leather." The Hungarian captors were disgusted to hear a young man talk in such a disparaging tone about his homeland, EM declares /but nowhere in the report identifies the "foreigners" as Czechoslovakians/. Since the captured "foreigners" refused to answer any questions, Bela F., police staff sergeant (fotorzsormester), handed them over "to the friendly nation they came from." (EM, 13 Mar 60, p 3)

In order to save the lower courts from being overwhelmed with small claims, plant and territorial mitigation boards were instituted in Hungary, writes Nandor SZEGEDI nn SN. These mitigation boards consist of four members, two of them appointed by the trade unions and two by plant managements. Judgments are reviewed regularly by the Ministry of Labor in Budapest and, if the Ministry objects to a decision, its attorney vetoes the judgment. "The proper handling of cases is reflected in the fact that, of the 370 cases handled by the territorial mitigation board in Somogy Megye in 1959, only one was vetoed by the Ministry," SZEGEDI writes.

While the territorial mitigation board functions smoothly in the megye, the number of cases transferred or appealed from the plant boards to the territorial boards, as compared with 1958, has increased considerably in 1959. "One reason for the increased number of trans-

ferred cases is the fact that there were more workers in Somogy Megye in 1959 than in 1958, but the major reason for the greater number of cases appealed is the negligence of the plant mitigation boards. The situation would be greatly improved if men with legal training were to sit on these boards, SZEGEDI declares. "The incident which took place at the tractor station in Nagybajom, where the board members borrowed a book on labor legislation and hastily tried to find a paragraph that could be applied to the case in question was a shameful performance." Many plant mitigation boards ignore the eight-day period within which, according to the law, cases must be discussed. Files are often left untouched for two, three or even six months and when the workers inquire about a case, the board quickly delivers a judgment. (SN, 13 Mar 60, p 4)

According to the report given by Gyorgy MACZKO, president of the megye NEB organization, on the second day of the Borsod Megye council's conference, 1,132 people's controllers in Borsod Megye conducted a total of 165 investigations in accordance with their annual plan, and 56 investigations above their plan in 1959. In addition to these activities the various NEB organization also investigated 650 public and 340 private denunciations during the year. MACZKO told the conference that there were a number of organizations in the megye that misunderstood the MSZMP April 1958 decree on the protection of public property. As a result, the protection of public property is not well organized in many industrial plants and farms. Most of the mistakes made by people's controllers, however, stem from inexperience. "In several jarasok the NEB's approach is too formal," MACZKO remarked. /For the speech delivered on the first day of the conference see: "Local Council"./ (EM, 13 Mar 60, p 1)

Twenty-six persons in Gyor were arrested and charged with black marketeering and illegal possession of gold, reports Istvan CSERESZNYAK. The gold seized belonged to the estate of Vilmos Opitz, a jeweler, who died some time ago and whose sister managed the jewelry shop until 1949, when it was nationalized. In 1949 the gold disappeared from the store and the police later learned that is was buried somewhere. During the ensuing years Laszlo SOKORAI, Aladar OPITZ, and Laszlo SOLYMAR, all from Gyor, obtained parts of the hidden gold and sold some of it on the black market. According to Hungarian law, gold can be sold only to the State. Through confessions obtained from the defendants and by searching

the homes of those involved in the complex business transactions, the Gyor police recovered four kilograms of gold and 161 dollars. (KA, 10 Mar 60, p 5)

Mrs Antal BALOGH, a funeral director in Morahalom, and her husband Antal BALOGH, who worked with her, were found guilty of illegal profiteering and were sentenced to ten months and six months in prison, respectively. The Szeged jaras court found that the couple charged 120 to 220 forints extra for "miscellaneous items" at funeral services even when the clients did not request them. From 1929 to 1949 Mrs and Mr BALOGH owned and operated the Morahalom funeral home. In 1949 it was nationalized but, since 1954, the couple had been allowed to work there again as state employees. (DM, 13 Mar 60, p 10)

Dr Imre MILE, presiding judge of the Szolnok Jaras court, found Vilmos HEGEDUS guilty of offering bribes on seven counts, of abusing his official position on four counts, and of accepting bribes on 13 counts and sentenced him to eight years in prison. The court also fined HEGEDUS 20,000 forints and ordered him to pay 48,260 forints in damages. Co-defendants Oliver HEGEDUS, a nephew of Vilmos, and Gyorgy SZIGETI, received lighter sentences.

Vilmos HEGEDUS, former head of the Szolnok town council's administrative department, "in exchange for illegal gifts, excused several people from performing their civic duties / not specified / and for illegal gratuities he assigned apartments to those who were not entitled to them." In announcing the sentence the judge declared that HEGEDUS, by his corrupt behavior, undermined the people's faith in local councils and that the severe sentence was not only HEGEDUS' personal punishment but was aimed at preventing similar crimes. HEGEDUS appealed the sentence. (SMN, 13 Mar 60, p 8)

Four persons were arrested and 16 others booked on charges of black marketeering and crimes against public property when a curious patrolman put an end to the operations of a ring which specialized in buying and selling government paint on the black market in Debrecen. The patrolman's curiosity was aroused when he saw Laszlo SZIRAKI, Sr., a painter, sell a large quantity of paint to local artisans. In the course of an investigation the police learned that painters from the Construction Artisan Cooperative, the Iron Machine Construction Cooperative and

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Delmagyarorszag, Szeged; 8-13 March 1960

Dunantuli Naplo, Pecs; 8-13 March 1960

Eszakmagyarorszag, Miskolc; 8-13 March 1960

Fejer Megyei Hirlap, Szekesfehervar; 8-13 March 1960

Hajdu-Bihari Naplo, Debrecen; 8-13 March 1960

Kelet Magyarorszag, Nyiregyhaza; 8-13 March 1960

Kisalfold, Gyor; 8-13 March 1960

Kozepdunantuli Naplo, Veszprem; 8-13 March 1960

Somogyi Neplap, Kaposvar; 8-13 March 1960

Szolnok Megyei Neplap, Szolnok; 8-13 March 1960

Zalai Hirlap, Zalaegerszeg; 8-13 March 1960

#1650

END

the Hajdu Megye Construction Industry Enterprise, all in Debrecen, had been stealing paints regularly from their jobs and selling it to SZIRAKI who, in turn, resold it to small artisans in the town. According to police the value of the stolen paint exceeded 170,000 forints. (HBN, 9 Mar 60, p 6)

The Szeged jaras court found Dr Laszlo KADAR, a physician, guilty of blackmarketeering and sentenced him to six months in prison. KADAR, a district doctor in Szoreg, bought an Opel-Rekord passenger car while his application for a certificate to purchase a Soviet-made Moskvich was still pending. When the certificate was granted, KADAR failed to return it to the authorities and instead sold it for 3,000 forints on the black market. (DM, 19 Mar 60, p 8)

PART V. MILITARY

The auxiliary military headquarters in Tiszafured, on the occasion of removing the names of those who were born in 1909 from the draft board, will hold a brief ceremony on 10 March 1960. (SMN, 9 Mar 60, p 4)

PART VI. SCIENCE

Lajos KIRALY, secretary of the Borsod Megye chapter of the Hydrological Society, in an interview in EM, declared that several thousand cadastral yokes were completed destroyed and several tens of thousands of cadastral yokes were seriously damaged by soil erosion in Borsod Megye. "Because of increasing soil erosion in the hilly and mountainous regions, pastures and tillable lands are becoming unproductive. This tendency has already been manifested in the Ozd, Edeleny, and Putnok jarasok," KIRALY declared. Hydrologists are submitting urgent suggestions for the handling of water and irrigation on lands operated by large-scale production methods. (EM, 10 Mar 60, p 1)