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SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN  
PROVINCIAL PRESS

(26 April - 1 May 1960)  
(124th in the series)

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SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS

Source Coverage: 26 April - 1 May 1960

This report is based on selected issues of the Hungarian provincial press published during the period 26 April - 1 May 1960.

The statements within the brackets are those of the researcher.

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## KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

### Source Abbreviations

DM - Delmagyarország  
DN - Dunantuli Naplo  
EM - Eszakmagyarország  
FMH - Fejér Megyei Hirlap  
HBN - Hajdu-Bihari Naplo  
KA - Kisalfold  
KDN - Kozepdunantuli Naplo  
KM - Keletmagyarország  
SN - Somogyi Neplap  
SMN - Szolnok Megyei Neplap  
ZH - Zalai Hirlap

### Other Abbreviations

CC - Central Committee  
KISZ - Kommunista Ifjusagi Szovetseg; Communist Youth Federation  
MSZMP- Magyar-Szocialista Munkas Part; Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party  
NEB - Nepi Ellenorzo Bizottsag; People's Control Commission  
PPF - Patriotic People's Front; Hazafias Nepfront  
TSZ - termeloszovetkezet; farmers' collective farm

## Part I. GOVERNMENT

### Patriotic People's Front

In the course of PPF elections in the Hayduböszormeny Jaras a 51 member committee was elected as well as the delegates to the coming national PPF congress. Among the latter are Gyula KALLAI, president of the PPF National Council; and Dr Karoly MATUZ, deputy president of the megye of the megye court. (HBN, 26 Apr 60, p 6)

Istvan BENCSIK, member of the national council of PPF discusses the importance of national PPF elections in an article in HBN. After outlining the role of peoples' fronts in other Communist countries, BENCSIK points out the four fields in which PPF was most successful and most active. These are: (1) Activities in connection with the 1958 national and council elections, (2) Activities in connection with the collectivization of agriculture, (3) Familiarizing the population with both domestic and foreign political events, the carrying out of the peace campaign and (4) Activities in connection with rural development.

BENCSIK stated that currently there are more than 120,000 PPF committee members and almost twice as many activists operation in Hungary with "many millions" belonging to the organization. PPF elections in Debrecen will result in the election of 700 persons to the regional council, 150 to district councils and 75 to the town council. This illustrates that in a single town there will be close to 1,000 PPF committee members who will be assisted by some 2500 activists "to insure proper political guidance of the population." (HBN, 27 Apr 60, p 3)

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia the Szabolcs-Szatmar-Megye PPF committee organized a reception at Fehergyarmat on 26 April 1960.

The guest of honor was Frantisek HRABAL, attaché of the Czechoslovak Embassy at Budapest, who was accompanied by Dr Andrej ZADOR, director of "Czechoslovak Kultura" and a number of PPF officials from Budapest. (KM, 28 Apr 60, p 2)

PPF elections in Gyor-Sopron Megye are making satisfactory progress. New PPF committees have already been elected in almost all localities of the Sopron Jaras. In the Csorna Jaras a total of 214 electoral meetings were held attended by some 6,000 PPF members. (KA, 26 Apr 60, p 1)

PPF elections in the Gyor Jaras came to an end on 30 April 1960. A total of 1,696 committee members and 258 presidium members were elected as well as 193 delegates to the electoral board which in turn will elect the Jaras PPF committee. (KA 1 May 60, p 7)

#### Local Councils

Georgy OLAH, president of the Szolnok Megye council's executive committee, who had recently returned from the Soviet Union which he had toured as a member of an official Hungarian government delegation, addressed a meeting of Szolnok councilmen on 29 April 1960.

OLAH told the assembled megye, jaras, and town council members that "Hungarian council officials had a lot to learn from the experience of the soviets as found in the soviet Union." He stressed the constant vigilance of the soviets to avoid becoming "bureaucratic organizations without any political purpose." OLAH expressed the opinion that the councils in the Soviet Union keep in closer touch with the population than their Hungarian counterparts. (SMN, 30 Apr, p 2)

ZH reports that 69 council meetings were held in the Zalaegerszeg Jaras during the month March 1960. Absenteeism was rather high with only 64 percent of the council members attending. (ZH, 27 Apr, p 3)

#### Representatives of the Government

Istvan DOBI, President of the Presidential Council, arrived in Szeged in the evening of 28 April 1960. After visiting two TSZs and once state farm the President continued on to Hodmezovasarhely, the next stop



zation Department of the CC of MSZMP; Jozsef PRIESZOL, member of the CC of MSZMP and First Secretary of the Borsod Megye Party Organization; and a number of lesser Party and council officials. KADAR inspected the Ozd Foundry Works and was briefed on the large scale reconstruction work being carried out at the plant. Later in the day KADAR addressed a meeting of 25,000 foundry workers assembled in the rolling-mill of the plant. (DM, 28 Apr, p 1)

#### Representatives of the National Assembly

Laszlo BODI, National Assembly representative for Csongrad Megye, met with his constituents in Szeged on 29 April 1960. (DM, 30 Apr, p 6)

Sandor RONAI, President of the National Assembly and member Political Committee of MSZMP visited Tiszaluc on 27 April 1960. Accompanied by Janos KUKUCSKA, National Assembly representative and Secretary of the megye MSZMP committee, RONAI attended the village council meeting of Tiszaluc. He spoke at length on the success of the rural development program and urged the assembled village officials to give greater support to the collectivization of agriculture. (EM, 28 April, p 2)

Károly OLT, National Assembly representative, will meet with his constituents at Bicske on 29 April 1960. (FMH, 27 Apr, p 5)

Mrs Marton MODER, assembly representative, will meet with her constituents at Fule on 28 April 1960. (FMH, 27 Apr 60, p 8)

Mrs Andor KERKAI, National Assembly representative will consult with her constituents at Szekesfehervar on 2 May 1960. (FMH, 29 Apr 60, p 8)

Illes OKROS, representative of the National Assembly visited the Brush factory at Mosonmagyaróvár and discussed the current political situation with workers of the factory on 27 April 1960. (KA, 29 Apr 60, p 7)

The Győr-Sopron Megye group of National Assembly representatives held a meeting in Győr on 29 April 1960 and discussed flood control and inland water problems of the megye. Jozsef NYULI, chief engineer of the Eastern Transdanubian Waterworks Directorate briefed the

Assemblymen on the waterworks program of the megye. A total 76,000,000 forints will be spent on flood control, drainage and irrigation projects in Győr-Sopron Megye in the course of 1960. (KA, 30 Apr 60, p 2)

The Veszprem Megye group of National Assemblymen held its regular monthly meeting at Pápa on 29 April 1960. In addition to the megye representatives, Mrs Istvan VAS, Vice-President of the National Assembly also attended. The group, under the chairmanship of group president Gyula STRAUB, discussed the development program of Pápa. (KDN, 1 May 60, p 12)

Milan OGNJEVICS, representative of the National Assembly and Secretary General of the Democratic Union of Yugoslavs, accompanied by Janos MATECZ, megye assemblyman, visited Zala Megye villages having a predominately Yugoslav population. OGNJEVICS spoke at village meetings held in some ten communities and pointed out that great progress had been made in the cultural life of the Yugoslav minority group during the last year. He also promised to visit the region more often in the future; during the last year his "other activities" made it impossible for him to visit Zala Megye more than once. (ZH, 28 Apr 60 p 1)

#### Government Administration

The administrative seat of Csongrad Megye is being moved from Hodmezovasarhely to Szeged and this involves a complete reorganization of certain governmental agencies. DM reports that the megye NEB committee is moving its headquarters to Szeged and at the same time all jaras NEB committees, as well as the Szeged committee, are being dissolved and will be incorporated into a centralized megye committee with headquarters in Szeged. (DM, 26 Apr 60, p 3)

#### Part II. COMMUNIST PARTY

Ideology, Program, Strategy,  
Membership Problems, The Party  
and Agricultural Collectivization  
General Party Activities.

Jeno KISPAL, member of the Szeged MSZMP committee, writes about the experiences of Party supervision of

production. He points out that industrial production in Szeged enterprises has increased inconsiderably over the last few years, mainly because of improved technical and administrative management. Party supervision of production, however, still leaves much to be desired. Communist Party workers tend to concentrate on ideological studies and do not devote sufficient time to the study of economic problems. In many instances MSZMP officials cannot keep abreast of economic developments and become "silent observers" at production meetings.

KISPAI writes that some MSZMP officials refuse to adhere to the principle of collective leadership so as to conceal their lack of economic qualifications. This leads to the undesirable "one-man-rule" which is practiced in quite a few Szeged enterprises. On the other hand in some plants technical management refrains from cooperating with MSZMP officials, thus making Party control of production impossible. The article strongly recommends that Party organizations instruct Communists working in industrial enterprises in the ways and means of exercising proper production supervision. Higher Party authorities must insist that MSZMP officials in industry become better acquainted with technical and managerial problems. (DM, 26 Apr 60, p 3)

Sandor MORVAY writes about the importance of proper personnel, or cadre policies. He points out that until recent years all cadre work was "top secret" and this led to the development of the cult of personality and also dogmatism. Following the counter-revolution, the personnel policies within MSZMP and in Hungary in general, underwent a complete change. The hated secret cadre cards disappeared and were replaced by standard personnel files which are no longer guarded in secrecy. If a person is criticized this criticism is no longer kept secret from him and he is given an opportunity to mend his ways. MORVAY writes that this change in policy has also brought about certain negative aspects. Liberalism has been allowed to infiltrate personnel policies. Officials in charge of MSZMP or industrial personnel quite often tend to "overlook" political factors in the past of the individuals. This makes it possible for enemies of socialism to secure positions in industry and sometimes even within the state or Party administration. In conclusion MORVAY urges "greater care and better selectivity in handling personnel cases. (DM, 28 Apr 60, p 3)

Ferenc LODI writes about the insufficiency of proper ideological education in Szeged. Not only are there too few ideological indoctrination courses, but the special "educational and instructive lectures" do not deal deeply enough with matters pertaining to philosophical and ideological subjects. During the last year there were 300 special lectures held in Szeged of which 171 were held under contract at industrial enterprises. Some 120 qualified lecturers delivered these talks but only 16 dealt with ideological topics on Marxism-Leninism. LODI calls upon Szeged MSZMP authorities to "take a close look" at political indoctrination and the special educational courses held at industrial enterprises. (DM, 29 Apr 60, p 3)

Istvan SZIRMAI, Secretary of the CC of MSZMP and alternate member of the political committee of MSZMP, and National Assembly representative of Csongrad visited Szeged on 29 April 1960. Accompanied by local MSZMP officials, SZIRMAI inspected the Salami factory and held numerous impromptu meetings with the workers. (DM, 30 April 60, p 1)

Speaking at the village council meeting at Tiszaluc on 27 April 1960, Sandor RONAI, President of the National Assembly, stressed the need for closer cooperation between MSZMP authorities and TSZ members in the villages of Borsod Megye. He pointed out in his speech that all too often village communists would "dictate" terms to the leadership of the collective farms without consulting the membership. The lack of proper political cooperation between communists and TSZ members sometimes gives rise to friction "and in no way does it serve to strengthen the status of collectivized agriculture." (EM, 28 Apr 60, p 2)

Antal APRO, member of the Political Committee of MSZMP and First Deputy President of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Debrecen on 25 April 1960. During his stay in that town APRO held consultations with MSZMP and council officials, as well as industry leaders, on the role of the Mutual Economic Assistance Council. (HBN, 26 Apr 60, p 1)

In a front-page editorial Kalman FARKAS draws attention to the lack of assigning political work to individual members of MSZMP. The article lists a great number of MSZMP primary organizations where communists

are not given any political tasks. FARKAS reports that the majority of these MSZMP organizations claim that they cannot assign political work to their members because they themselves do not receive adequate guidance from higher-up Party organizations. The editorial, while admitting that some primary organizations lack directives, points out that this is not a valid excuse for not giving regular political assignments to all MSZMP members. (KM, 28 Apr 60, p 1)

Tibor NAGY writes about a subject which "still creates confusion in the minds of many, particularly members of the younger generation." The subject is patriotism and internationalism. NAGY writes that it is "difficult to understand" why so many people fail to see that true patriotism is possible only within the framework of internationalism. The greatest obstacle in bringing across the meaning of patriotism is "bourgeois nationalism." NAGY points out that many people fail to see that nationalism preaches animosity between nations and hinders the creation of national unity, which in turn makes it all but impossible to construct socialism. The article warns against the "covertly operating nationalists" who preach bourgeois principles to the detriment of true patriotism and internationalism. (KM, 29 Apr 60, p 3)

The Gyor-Sopron Megye MSZMP committee organized a ceremony to mark the 15th anniversary of the founding of the megye's Communist press. Mrs Gyula WALACHI represented the press department of the CC of MSZMP; Mihaly HORMATH represented the National Society of Journalists; and Agnes PINTER of the agitation and propaganda department of the megye MSZMP committee. The guest of honor was Pek Ten VAN, chargé d'affaires of the Korean Republic in Budapest. (KA, 26 Apr 60, p 3)

Jeno FOCK, Secretary of the CC and member of the Political Committee of MSZMP visited Sopron and Lovon on 27 April 1960. He made an inspection trip of collective farms in the region and expressed his satisfaction at seeing great numbers of women working in agriculture. FOCK was accompanied by Ferenc LOMBOS, member of the CC of MSZMP and First Secretary of the Communist Party in Gyor-Sopron Megye. (KA, 28 Apr 60, p 1)

Istvan BALLO, collaborator of the scientific and cultural department of the CC of MSZMP gave a lecture for teachers, doctors, and other intellectuals on the topic "Communist and Bourgeois Ethics" at Gyor on 29 April 1960. (KA, 30 Apr 60, p 7)

Laszlo KOLLER writes about the situation of personnel work at industrial enterprises of Veszprem Megye. He points out that factories "fall or rise" on the basis of their technical and administrative personnel. KOLLER finds that too many factories fail to employ individuals who have a good background both in their technical fields and in ideological training. According to the article a good engineer is worthless as an administrator unless he has a solid knowledge of Marxist-Leninist doctrines. Similarly, MSZMP officials dealing with production problems must have a thorough knowledge of economics and at least a speaking knowledge of technical problems in order to do an efficient job. It is up to the personnel departments to make sure that no person with unilateral qualifications should hold a top position in industry.

KOLLER does not advocate the firing of inadequately trained industry leaders but suggests that the personnel departments, through "sound cadre policies," give the necessary training to the individuals in question. It is a grave mistake to make decisions concerning persons in leading positions without notifying them. This was one of the greatest mistakes of the past years when all cadre work was considered too secret. KOLLER is in favor of extensive investigation of the qualifications and technical background of persons slated for leading positions, but insists that the individual concerned be made aware of the fact that an investigation was in course.

The article strongly objects to the practices common in some industries whereby Communists are given all important posts even though they may lack technical qualifications. KOLLER urges a "better balanced personnel policy" to insure competent leadership both in industry and commerce. (KDN, 29 Apr 60, p 3)

The Zalaszentgot Jaras MSZMP committee organized eight regional conferences with the participation of village primary organization secretaries. The conferences were called to discuss membership problems and also to define the tasks of village MSZMP organizations

in connection with the PPF elections. The jaras Party committee urged the village secretaries to pay more attention to the recruiting of new Party members. During the first four months of 1960 membership had not increased at any one village organization of the jaras. (ZH, 26 Apr 60, p 3)

In an effort to bolster the strength of MSZMP the Communist Party groups of eight collective farms organized "non-Communist activist committees" in the Zalaegerszeg Jaras. These activists, although not members of the Communist Party, assist MSZMP members in carrying out political tasks. By so doing they actually go through a period of political training and they become eligible for Party membership without first having to serve as candidate members. (ZH, 26 Apr 60, p 3)

Karoly KISS, member of the political committee and Secretary of the CC of MSZMP, National Assembly representative of Zala Megye, arrived in that megye for a political speaking tour on 27 April 1960. KISS is going to stay in the megye two days during which time he will meet with megye, jaras, and town Party and council leaders as well as with intellectuals and industrial leaders. (ZH, 28 Apr 60, p 3)

#### Party Political Education

The Veszprem Megye MSZMP committee announced that it will hold an entrance competition for admission to the Marxism-Leninism Extension University for the school years 1960-1963. During the first year students will be required to attend courses in ideological philosophy, second year courses will be devoted to political economics, and the final year will be devoted to the studying of the Hungarian and international workers' movements.

Classes will be held once a week and tuition will be 150 forints per year. Only high school graduates, or persons with an equivalent education, will be eligible. Non-Communists will be permitted to apply, provided they are recommended by the MSZMP organization of their place of employment. All applications have to be filed by 20 May 1960. (KDN, 29 Apr 60, p 6)

Marxism-Leninism courses came to an end in the

Csurgo Jaras on 23 April 1960. These courses were given by Captain (Szazados) Istvan CSORBA of the Hungarian Army. (SN, 26 Apr 60, p 6)

### Communist Youth Activities

A five-member delegation representing the Association of Young Communists of Great Britain visited Szeged at the invitation of the local KISZ committee. A special meeting was held at the Szeged Textile Works on 25 April 1960 at which John DELAHOY, leader of the delegation, outlined the program of his organization and its "struggle for socialism." Other members of the British delegation who spoke at the meeting were Ruth RIMMER, head of the Textile Workers' Department of the Association and Paul GARLAND, Secretary of the Western England committee of the Association. (DM, 26 Apr 60, p 3)

SN reports that the Tab KISZ committee was completely reorganized during early April, because formerly the KISZ organization in that locality "existed on paper only." A number of primary organizations fall under the jurisdiction of the Tab regional committee but political activity was dormant at every one of them. Finally the Somogy Megye KISZ committee ordered new elections so as to replace the incompetent leadership of the regional committee. (SN, 26 Apr 60, p 3)

The Somogy Megye KISZ committee was host to Vagyim Petrovitch LOGINOV, Second Secretary of the Central Committee of Komsomol. LOGINOV had attended the congress of Free Austrian Youth in Vienna and spent one day in Kaposvar on an unofficial visit. He was met by members of the National KISZ Committee and officials of the Somogy Megye Youth organization. (SN, 1 May 60, p 1)

A four-member Ukrainian Komsomol delegation arrived in Zalaegerszeg for a two day visit on 27 April 1960. The delegation, under the leadership of Svetlana KIRILOVA, Secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol organization's Central Committee, consisted of Jurij HAVRIK, Raissa USSENKO and Vitaliy PETUHOV, all three regional secretaries of the youth organization. They were accompanied by Jurij PROHOROV, Third Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Budapest. They were met on their

arrival in Zala Megye by Laszlo PERJESI, member of the CC of KISZ.- (ZH, 28 Apr 60, p 1)

By the end of April a total of 8,589 KISZ members in Zala Megye passed the test for "Youth for Socialism." (ZH, 29 Apr 60, p 6)

A conference was held at Nagykanizsa with the participation of all KISZ secretaries of that jaras on 30 April 1960. The meeting was called to discuss the overall situation and membership problems of the KISZ primary organizations. It was revealed that while there are an average of 34 young people in every village of the jaras there are only 129 KISZ members in the 17 villages forming the jaras. (ZH, 1 May 60, p 10)

#### Communist Press on Refugees and Counter-Revolutionaries

During his speech before 25,000 workers at the Ozd Foundry Works, Janos KADAR, First Secretary of the CC of MSZMP spoke in detail about the amnesty of 4 April 1960. KADAR pointed out that "certain persons who had committed crimes against the nation in late 1956" had been released, because "revenge was never one of our guiding principles. All we cared about was to safeguard the dictatorship of the proletariat." The First Secretary stated that the time had come to release some former counter-revolutionaries since "the regime is now strong enough to withstand any further attempt against the sovereignty of the people." KADAR was quick to add that "the amnesty does not mean that we will forget the crimes committed in 1956." The persons now released will be thrown back into prison "at the first indication of anti-state feelings." KADAR sounded a warning by stating that "just as we knew no mercy in crushing the counter-revolution, we will know no mercy in dealing with persons who will attempt to raise their hand against the rule of the working class."

At the same time KADAR stressed that "it is our obligation to be forgiving." Many counter-revolutionaries were not died-in-the-wool fascists, but simply "misled people." These people must be given a chance to reform and to prove that they have changed their political thinking. To make this possible, KADAR asked that "the past mistakes of some counter-revolutionaries should not be constantly rubbed in." This might only "force them into committing irresponsible acts." Persons benefitting by the amnesty should be given a chance at becoming "full-fledged citizens."

KADAR ended his comments on the amnesty by stating that he was personally convinced that no counter-revolution could ever again be staged in Hungary. He pointed out that the strength of MSZMP, which now numbers 420,000 members, and the strength of the government would make it impossible to have a successful uprising in Hungary. (EM, 29 Apr 60, p 2)

## Part II. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

### Manufacturing Industry

The Diosgyor Light Machinery Factory has been designated by external trade authorities to manufacture refrigerating equipment for the food industry which will be sold to foreign buyers. The Diosgyor factory has received a long-range contract and it is expected to be manufacturing various refrigerating equipment for the next few years. A new department will be organized and will produce nothing but cooling sections, starting with the second half of 1960. An estimated 250 workers, predominantly women, will be hired to staff the new department. It is expected that the plant will manufacture 60 million forints worth of cooling sections before the end of 1960. (EM, 26 Apr 60, p 1)

A storage battery (accumulator) plant will be put into operation at Onga, a few kilometers from Miskolc. The new plant will be a division of the Diosgyor Light Machinery Factory and will occupy a group of already existing buildings which have not been put to use in the past. The new plant is nearing completion and production is scheduled to start in July 1960. Due to the availability of excess female labor in Borsod Megye, the plant will be staffed almost entirely by women. Before the end of 1960 the new Onga factory will produce 20,000 storage batteries for the Hungarian State Railways, to be used in lighting and heating passenger coaches. (EM, 28 Apr 60, p 3)

Tibor ORSOVAI reports on a visit to the Sztalinvaros Worsted Yarn Spinning Mill. The plant was put into operation on 20 August 1958 and has been producing ever since with only "minor stoppages." The article states that of the almost 200 employees, 143 are women. ORSOVAI reports that plans called for an early expansion of the plant but this did not materialize because "even in its present limited capacity the enterprise often encounters difficulty in securing sufficient raw materials." (FMH, 26 Apr 60, p 4)

Due to improper production supervision and lack of discipline, production at the Szekesfehervar "Pamutkolorit" enterprise has been "far from satisfactory." As far as quantity is concerned, the plant more than meets its quota but the same cannot be said for quality. Due to the poor quality of its products, "Pamutkolorit" could not comply with its export obligations for the first annual quarter of 1960. The plant, which specializes in finishing cotton materials, currently has orders for cotton cord and velvet materials for export. In some respects the plant is doing a better job than its parent enterprise, the Budapest "Pamutkolor" Enterprise, but because of poor technical supervision and lax discipline, production is sporadic at its best. During the past quarter, only 83 percent of the goods passing through the finishing works passed quality tests and in the period 28 March to 15 April 1960, the finishing house saw 15,599 meters of its products rejected because the finished goods were narrower than prescribed.

Most of the problems are caused by "almost willful carelessness" on the part of the workers, particularly the greasers. Thousands of meters of finished materials have to be re-finished because they come out soiled by grease. Technical supervision is inadequate and also because the plant lacks qualified workers its products are often sub-standard. Although every worker is issued a stamp with which to identify the material he has worked on, the workers refuse to use these stamps and it thus becomes impossible to determine who is at fault. (FMH, 27 Apr 60, p 3)

The Biogal Pharmaceutical Works, Hungary's only producer of antibiotics, is currently experimenting with the production of new drugs. In the past almost all work was concentrated on the production of penicilline and terramycine. Researchers are now working on new micro-organic cultures in an effort to come up with even more powerful antibiotics. (HBN, 30 Apr 60, p 1) [Refer to above item in chapter on Chemical Industry.]

The Trans-Tisza Vegetable Oil Industry Enterprise, which is Hungary's only plant which, in addition to vegetable oils, also produces fatty alcohol, candle wax, and alum, is currently undergoing an expansion. The plant was originally founded at Rakospalota but was moved to Nyirbator in 1959 and actual full-scale production began only in early 1960. It has now been decided that within the Five-Year Plan the plant is to receive an extractor plant and a large capacity washing powder plant. The necessary machinery for both new plants has already arrived at

Nyirbator. At the present time the plant employs 240 workers but it is expected that the labor force will have to be doubled before the end of 1960. (KM, 1 May 60, p 6)

The Nagykanizsa Glass Factory, which had only 640,000 forints worth of exports in 1959, will increase its export quota to 4 million forints in 1960. The enterprise specializes in the production of refractory glass laboratory equipment.

During the first quarter of the current year, exports from the plant amounted to 890,000 forints, with the Soviet Union receiving 836,000 forints worth of heat resistant laboratory glass equipment, with lesser quantities shipped to Turkey, Bulgaria, and the United Arab Republic. During the second quarter the export quota will be only 700,000 forints "due to a temporary shortage of raw materials." But exports for the last six months of the year will amount to 2.4 million forints, with the Soviet Union again being the largest single buyer. (ZH, 28 Apr 60, p 3)

The Transdanubian Oil Industry Machinery Factory is manufacturing deep-well pump rocker gears for export to Yugoslavia, East Germany, and India. Currently the factory is working on an order for 20 such gears from Yugoslavia. East Germany is buying various types of drilling equipment, such as jet perforators and bit bolts. Shipments to East Germany will amount to 500,000 forints in 1960. For India the plant is manufacturing portal crane parts for the cranes which have been ordered from the "Wilhelm Pieck" factory of Gyor. (ZH, 28 Apr 60, p 4)

The Nagykanizsa Precision Mechanics Enterprise has started to manufacture seven new articles in 1960, and has had to cancel a number of additional orders from foreign buyers because it lacks the means of expanding its technical facilities. One of the new products now manufactured is transformers for fluorescent lighting fixtures. The enterprise is also working on an order for galvanic transformers for Poland. Another new item currently being mass produced is 1 kilowatt shock-proof transformers, most of which are for domestic consumption.

Other new products of the Nagykanizsa factory are various household hardware products, such as automatic dust-bins and water coolers. The plant also produces fruit pickers, cobblers' files, wood rasps, and polishing equipment for the furniture industry. (ZH, 29 Apr 60, p 3)

## Chemical Industry

Hungary's second argon gas plant has started its experimental runs at the Pet Nitrogen Works. In the past the valuable industrial gases, such as methane, argon, and nitrogen, produced as a by-product at the Pet works were allowed to escape into the atmosphere.

Until recently Hungary had only one argon plant, attached to the Budapest Oxygen Works. Argon produced at this plant was produced from gases reclaimed from the air and as a result was not very pure. The new Pet plant will operate on a more advanced basis and the escaping gases will be passed through a washing tower containing diluted ammonia. The gases will be separated and passed through three refractory towers. Hydrogen, which will contain nitrogen, will be channeled back into the synthesis plant and used in the production of ammonia. Methane will be used as fuel, while the argon, which can be purified to 99.9 percent, will be stored and used in the metallurgical industry, particularly in welding. Once the Pet plant will be in full operation it will produce 150,000 cubic meters of valuable argon gas per year. The entire gas reclamation plant was designed and engineered by the "Messer" company of Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. Hungarian authorities had inspected a similar plant built by the West German firm near Toulouse, France, before passing the order for the Pet installation. (KDN, 29 Apr 60, p 1)

## Fuels, Power, Minerals

Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye will receive 100 kilometers of new power lines in 1960. (KM, 29 Apr 60, p 1)

KDN reports that a final survey of the Halimba bauxite fields has been completed by technicians of the Bauxite Exploring Enterprise. Halimba is known to be the most important bauxite basin in Hungary, but it has never been fully explored in the past. Exploratory drillings had been under way for a number of years, and Field 3 is now fully mapped. An important bauxite deposit, over 2 kilometers long and 500 meters wide has been discovered at "considerable depth." Geologists fear that soil water breakthroughs will make mining difficult. A program of exploratory drillings is now being carried out to determine fully the presence of subsurface water pockets. So far 130 drillings

have been completed. In addition to the old "Craelius" drills, new Soviet ZIF-type drills are used for the test borings. (KDN, 26 Apr 60, p 2)

A "constant battle" has to be fought by technicians and workers of the Alföld Mineral Oil Drilling Enterprise to "save" the oil wells of the Hajduszoboszlo oil field. Oil operators are constantly faced with various technical problems. Only recently an emergency operation had to be undertaken at one of the Hajduszoboszlo wells: due to excessive slurry losses some 800 bags of cement had to be dumped into the well. The well wall could not withstand the added pressure and collapsed, trapping the drilling mechanism at a depth of 1,300 meters.

The most common problem facing the drill crews is the poor quality of casing pipes. Within one month three wells suffered breaks in their casings at depths varying from 400 to 800 meters. Engineers complain that the casing pipes delivered to the well sites does not meet specifications. Regular casings should withstand pressures up to 210 atmospheres, but in two cases the casings split at pressures of 130 - 140 atmospheres, while in one well the casing pipe was damaged when 70 atmospheres of pressure was applied. The article states that "urgent steps" have to be taken at the Csepel Pipe Factory to improve the quality of casings delivered to the Alföld oil wells and to ensure steady oil production at these "relatively low yield oil wells." (SMN, 30 Apr 60, p 3)

The Zala Mineral Oil Industry Enterprise is stepping up its production in 1960. The Number 2 plant is being expanded and this will make it possible to process 20 percent more crude oil from the Nagylengyel oil field than in 1959. This will make it possible to produce 10,000 tons more fuel oil and 10,000 tons more bitumen in 1960 than in 1959. The increase in bitumen production alone will mean additional income of 8 million forints. Some 60 percent of the enterprise's bitumen production is being exported to West European countries. (ZH, 28 Apr 60, p 4)

An additional 18 Zala Megye villages will be linked to the national electric power network in the course of 1960. Also 12 TSZs will receive electricity as a result of laying 11 kilometers of new power lines. (ZH, 1 May 60, p 12)

## Metallurgical Industry

Due to unfavorable weather conditions and the major reconstruction work at the Ozd Foundry Works, open-hearth steel production was 2,800 tons behind schedule during the first two months of 1960.

Barna CSORBA reports that not only did production suffer, but production costs also increased despite concentrated efforts to the contrary. The reconstruction of the Number 1 and 2 boiler banks took more time than originally planned and unfavorable weather conditions made it necessary to utilize 5 million forints worth of fuel in excess of earlier calculations. Another item which had a negative influence on the production cost of steel is the unusually high cost of delaying railroad cars during unloading and loading operations. Loading operations were not carried out according to schedule and the penalties paid to the state railway administration in the first three months of 1960 topped the entire outlay for 1959.

CSORBA also criticizes the fact that "no proper plan for the reconstruction of the open-hearth furnaces was ever worked out." This results in sporadic production, and un-coordinated programming. Overall planning is also poor: the open-hearth furnaces had to be fuelled for 500 hours while awaiting a shipment of scrap metal. Excessive fuel costs account for the increased production cost of steel.

Due to the drop of production at the furnaces, the rolling mills cannot receive sufficient quantities of steel and production at both the hot and cold rolling mills is becoming more and more uneconomical. Ingots have to be shipped to the Ozd Foundry Works from other steel centers, and this operation also adds to the cost of finished steel. (EM, 27 Apr 60, pp 1, 3)

Janos KADAR, First Secretary of the CC of MSZMP visited the Ozd Foundry Works on 28 April 1960 to inspect the reconstruction operations at that leading steel center. KADAR, addressing a meeting of 25,000 steel workers, stressed that the reconstruction of the Ozd works was the single largest industrial project undertaken by the government in recent years. He stated that a total of 3,700,000,000 forints will be spent during the current Five-Year Plan on modernizing the Ozd Foundry Works, which produces one-third of Hungary's raw iron and steel needs and 32 percent of all rolled steel of the country. (EM, 29 Apr 60, p 2)

The agglomerating plant of the Danube Iron Works has greatly increased its operations to meet the growing needs of ore concentrates. The two furnaces of the Sztalinvaros iron works consume 400 to 500 tons more concentrate per day in 1960 than in 1959. In addition to providing iron ore concentrates, the agglomerating plant also prepares manganese concentrates for the Ozd Foundry Works. Very fine manganese dust is mixed with coke breeze and is used most economically in producing ferro-manganese. During the first three months of 1960, the agglomerating plant shipped 1,500 tons of manganese concentrate to the Ozd Foundry Works and an estimated additional 9,000 tons will be delivered before the end of the year. (FMH, 26 Apr 60, p 4)

A ceremony was staged at the Sztalinvaros Foundry Works on 29 April 1960, to mark the discharge of the one millionth ton of steel produced at the foundry. (FMH, 30 Apr 60, p 1)

### Construction Industry

Hajdu-Bihar Megye's socialist construction industry produced 35.3 percent more work during the first quarter of 1960 than during the similar period in 1959. This meant an increase in construction volume of 20 million forints. Even better results could have been achieved had it not been for delays in making construction and investment credits available. Also raw material shortages caused work stoppages at some construction projects.

Of all major construction projects, 52 percent are housing projects. The labor force employed in construction shows an increase of 16 percent over 1959 figures. (HBN, 1 May 60, p 3)

### Transport and Communications

Janos FORRAI reports that "a revolutionary engineering feat" will be carried out in repairing the Algyo bridge over the Tisza river. This bridge is one of the most important spans over the Tisza and carries the brunt of railroad traffic to and from Szeged. The bridge was built more than 100 years ago and underwater inspections have revealed that the 104 meter long central span, which consists of a 470-ton steel structure, can no longer safely meet the requirements of increasingly heavy rail traffic. The Ministry of Post and Communications has decided to replace the entire cent-

ral span. A new steel structure, to weigh an estimated 700 tons, will be built and then towed to the bridge site on floats. The old span will simply be detached and the new structure will be lifted into place with the help of huge floating cranes. Engineers in charge of the project have calculated that this operation will save 5,000 meters of pile driving and the operation will not hinder fluvial traffic at all, and railroad communication between Szeged and Hodmezovasarhely will be interrupted for only three days. (DM, 1 May 60, p 11)

During the past 15 years the volume of bridge construction and modernization reached an impressive total in Hungary. Of the country's 11 bridges over the Danube, 8 were completely rebuilt, and one was temporarily repaired. Of the Tisza bridges six were permanently rebuilt and four received major repairs. In addition, a total of 2,122 smaller bridges were repaired or modernized. The total length of the bridges on which work was performed amounts to 34,300 meters.

Although the above figures are impressive, Hungary's bridges are still far from perfect. There are still some 590 old wooden bridges in the country most of which cannot meet the requirements of modern transportation. There are also many steel and stone bridges which are too narrow to handle large volume traffic. With this in mind, the government has decided to modernize some 900 bridges during the current Five-Year Plan. The sum of 180 million forints will be spent on building new bridges or repairing existing bridges in 1960. Bridge projects for the current year will total 200. It is indicative of the progress made in bridge construction that in 1960 alone, 59 bridges will be built with precast or prefabricated spans. (EM, 30 Apr 60, p 3)

In past years Fejer Megye trailed most other megyek in the field of transportation. In 1959 Szekesfehervar received 6 new buses and an additional 20 buses will be put into operation in the megye, bringing the total number of buses to 213 before the end of the year. The increased number of modern buses will make it possible to greatly improve rural communications in Fejer Megye. (FMH, 27 Apr 60, p 1)

KDN reports that the Economic Council (Gazdasagi Bizottsag) has ruled that all of Hungary be linked by a television network by the end of 1962. In order to make this possible, it has been decided to build Transdanubia's most powerful television relay-station on the Kab mountain in Veszprem Megye. The relay station will have a 220 meter

antenna tower and will be powered by a 20-kilowatt broadcasting station. The station, to be built at a cost of some 50 million forints, will become Hungary's largest and most modern television relay station and will broadcast in a radius of 90 to 100 kilometers, covering the megyek of Veszprem, Vas, Zala, Győr-Sopron, Fejér, Tolna, and Komárom.

Preliminary work has already started at the station site on the 600-meter Kab mountain. As a first step a 5-kilometer road will have to be built and this part of the project will be completed by "voluntary brigades" of the Veszprem Megye KISZ organization. An estimated 2,400 students will work on the road in the period 29 May - 17 September 1960. The station will have a parabolic receiving antenna and will be in continuous microwave contact with the Budapest television broadcasting station. The ideal geographic location of the new station will make it possible to link it to the stations of "Eurovisio" (pool of European television stations and also to serve as a link in the chain of television networks of the socialist countries. (KDN, 27 Apr 60, p 1)

#### General Economic and Statistical Information

Overall production of the socialist industry of Hajdu-Bihar Megye showed a 10 percent increase during the first quarter of 1960 as compared to similar figures for the 1959 period. At the same time the megye's industries produced 1.5 percent above their prescribed quarterly plan.

The most impressive increase was in exports: during the first three months of 1960, Hajdu-Bihar Megye enterprises boosted their export quotas by 76.2 percent over 1959 figures.

Per capita real production showed an increase of 1 percent over 1959 figures, and was 0.5 percent higher than foreseen by the 1960 productivity curve. It has to be noted, however, that these impressive production increases were made possible only by increasing the megye's industrial labor force by 7.3 percent over the past year. At the same time industrial wages increased by 6.6 percent, and this had a slightly negative effect on production costs. (HBN, 1 May 60, p 3)

A front-page editorial in KE calls for more economic handling of raw materials. The article points out that

"there is no field of industry in which industrial waste could not be lowered without undue difficulties." This is particularly important since "Hungarian industry is still dependent on imported raw materials" and the article points out that "it is unlikely that our suppliers will not raise their eyebrows at reading the excessively high percentages of waste in almost all our major industries." One of the main reasons for high wastage is the "blind drive for higher production." Because industry leaders seem to be interested only in one thing, namely to boost the production of finished goods, "they cannot keep track of raw materials." The "raw material thriftiness campaign" exists on paper only. In most factories it consists of pasting slogans on the walls of workshops exhorting the workers to economize with raw materials. But only a few enterprises have the mechanism to check properly the utilization of raw materials. The editorial brings up the possibility of introducing "disciplinary measures" to induce the workers to be more careful in handling valuable imported materials. (KM, 30 Apr 60, p 1)

An editorial in SMN deals with the long-range planning of Szolnok Megye industrial enterprises. The article states that "too many industry leaders live in the clouds" when it comes to planning over a five year period. It is known that the national congress of MSZMP set the desired increase of national industrial production at 60 to 70 percent by the end of 1965, but many factory directors "try to overdo the plan and come up with unrealistic pledges." In many cases existing facilities are overlooked, and everyone is interested in new investments, new machines, additional factory buildings, larger labor force, and more raw materials. The editorial points out that "the trick lies in doing more with what we have, by better utilizing our existing facilities, by mechanizing production, and by lowering overhead and production costs." Factory directors "must be made to understand that nothing can be achieved by asking for the impossible." The country's economy would only suffer if additional expenditures were incurred to "meet the dreams of some ambitious engineer or factory administrator." (SMN, 27 Apr 60, p 1)

Part IV. SOCIOLOGICAL  
ITEMS

Justice, Alcoholism,  
Youth Problems.

Preparations are being held preceding the election of 950 jury members (or lay assessors) to serve with Csongrad Megye courts. The jurors, who will be elected for a three-year period, are being nominated at trade union and workers' meetings, at membership meetings on TSZs, and other worker meetings. The nominations have to be in by 7 May, so that the megye, jarasok, and town councils of Csongrad Megye can elect the jurors during regular council meetings to be held in the period 15 May - 19 June 1960. Out of the 950 jurors, 358 will be elected in Szeged, the rest in other communities of the megye.

Jurors must be at least 23 years old and must be in possession of their full civil rights and have an untarnished police record. Only jurors with "appropriate political soundness" will be elected. (DM, 27 Apr 60, p 4)

Dr Tibor KOY, traffic court prosecutor of Szeged, issued a statement concerning the high degree of alcoholism in that town as reflected in the fast growing number of traffic accidents. Dr KOY added that alcoholism was common in all the megye.

During 1958, there were 148 traffic accidents reported in Csongrad Megye, of which 17 ended in deaths. By 1959 the number of accidents had increased to 192, of which 25 were fatal. Court records prove that in both these years 80 percent of all traffic accidents were the result of heavy drinking on the part of the drivers. Dr KOY pointed out that the above accident statistics do not present a full picture of the full scope of alcoholism in Csongrad Megye, because (1) there are not very many motor vehicles in the megye, and (2) some 145 drivers were apprehended by police while driving under the influence of alcohol, but before they could cause an accident. (DM, 28 Apr 60, p 4)

An article in DM strongly criticizes the members of the young generation, particularly those belonging to the 22 - 28 year old age group, for behaving like "made men

without any ambitions or social obligations." The article points out that members of this age group "have forgotten the hardships of living in Hungary in the pre-1945 era" and take too many things for granted.

Peasant and workers youths who were given state scholarships and sent to institutions of higher education "soon adopted the bourgeois customs and even ideologies found in the towns." For members of the generation which is now 22 to 28 years old, the word "diploma" became synonymous with "a town job." Young doctors, schoolteachers, veterinarians and agronomists, who only 10-12 years ago were taken from small villages to receive a state-sponsored education, today refuse to return to small localities which "lack the culture of larger towns." The article points out that these "ungrateful young men and women fail to realize their debt to society and socialism." Only very rarely do members of the "young intellectual group" participate in communal work or political activities. In many Szeged schools KISZ leaders have to be selected from among middle-aged teachers, simply because the younger teachers refuse to take an active interest in youth affairs. They consider themselves as "arrived men" who have no further ambitions left, except, that is, to be able to stay in town jobs. The article concludes that it is "rather disturbing" to see the apathy and lethargy of today's youth towards the "building of socialism." The question is raised: what will happen if the present builders of socialism, most of whom are people old enough to remember the hardships of the pre-1945 era, should get too old to continue in their efforts to build socialism? Will the growing generation be able to replace them? According to the article, the answer to this question is "somehwta doubtful." (DM, 30 Apr 60, p 3)

In accordance with a decree of the Ministry of Justice, Hajdu-Bihar Megye will elect 1,500 jurors to its courts by the end of June 1960. This number is far greater than in past years. A three-man committee, composed of the presidents of the Hajdu-Bihar Megye council, the megye council of trade unions, and the megye court, has been appointed to determine the number of jurors (or assessors) to be put up for election by each locality, industrial, or agricultural enterprise. All the nominations will be handled at workers' meetings as well as at PPF meetings, and meetings of women's council organizations. "TSZ leadership members are also permitted to put up nominees," so as to ensure a sufficient number of working peasants being elected. The actual elections will be hand-

led by jaras, town, and the megye council. (HBN, 25 Apr 60, p 3)

## Part V. MILITARY INFORMATION

### Military Items

A ceremony was held by military authorities in Debrecen on the occasion of the opening of the camp for unit commanders of Hajdu-Bihar Megye's worker militia troops.

The camp was declared open by Lieutenant Colonel (Alvezredes) Imre MALYI, megye commander of militia units. He stressed the need for advanced training for militia leaders and pointed out that proper political readiness is a prerequisite for militia leaders. The camp will serve the purpose of "bringing militia leaders closer together" and also to brief them on modern technological and military advancements and to "update" their political knowledge. (HBN, 26 Apr 60, p 6)

Laszlo MATHE reports that until a few years ago relations between the Tapolca army garrison and the local population was "rather strained" and contacts were limited to "official occasions only." During the past two years a great change took place, whereby soldiers and the inhabitants of the 10 villages of the Tapolca Jaras now meet more freely. The change was brought about by officers of the garrison deciding to assign three of their soldiers to every TSZ of the jaras to assist with the strengthening of collective agriculture. Garrison officers have also taken upon themselves the task of holding political instruction courses for the village Communists of the jaras. (KDN, 28 Apr 60, p 3)

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FOR REASONS OF SPEED AND ECONOMY  
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