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SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS

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SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS

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This report is based on selected issues of the Hungarian provincial newspapers published during the period 14-19 June 1960.

The statements within brackets are those of the researcher.

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KEY TO ABBREVIATION

Source Abbreviations

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

Other Abbreviations

CC - Central Committee
DIMAVAG - Diosgyori Magyar Allami Vasut Es Gepgyar; Hun-
garian State Railroad Car and Machine Factory
in Diosgyor
KIOSZ - Kisiparosok Orszagos Szovetsege; National
Association of Artisans
KISZ - Kommunista Ifjusagi Szovetseg; Communist
Youth Federation
KPM - Kozlekedes es Postaugyi Miniszterium; Ministry
of Transportation and Post
MAHART - Magyar Hajozasi R.t.; Hungarian Shipping
Line

- MAV - Magyar Allamvasut; Hungarian State Railways
- MHS - Magyar Honvedelmi Sport Egyesulet; Sports Club of the Hungarian Armed Forces
- MSZMP - Magyar Szocialista Munkaspart; Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party
- NEB - Nepi Ellenorzo Bizottsag; People's Control Committee
- PPF - Patriotic People's Front; Hazafias Nepfront
- TSZ - Termelo szovetkezet; producer cooperative

PART I. GOVERNMENT

Patriotic People's Front

The newly elected PPF organizations in Borsod Megye are already functioning, reports EM. During the second half of 1960 the PPF groups will concentrate even more than in the past on strengthening the people's consciousness for the defense of the peace. According to a plan drawn up by the megye PPF, members of the local PPF organizations will form small groups which will give informative lectures on internal and external politics. In addition to these group-lectures, in the 362 villages (kozsegek) in Borsod Megye they will also hold periodic lectures on the problems of nationalism and internationalism. Meetings will be organized at which people who have visited a foreign country will relate their experiences, and in accordance with popular demand friendship societies will also be organized. In the communities near the Czechoslovakian border, and in communities where the population is predominantly of other than Hungarian ethnic origin, the PPF will hold Hungarian-Czechoslovakian friendship meetings and "peace evenings." (EM, 18 Jun 60, p 3)

On 21 June the Szabolcs Szatmar Megye PPF will hold its first meeting since the 2nd National PPF Congress. The duties of the megye PPF organization as they were established by the National Congress will be discussed at the meeting. (KM, 19 Jun 60, p 10)

The PPF in Szeged will hold Peace Conferences in all three of the town's districts. The conferences will deal with international problems and the Soviet Union's three-stage disarmament proposal will be thoroughly discussed. The PPF in the second district has already held such a meeting which was attended by more than 200 people, and at which Mrs. Jozsef HAJDU, director of the girls' apprentice school, gave a detailed account of the Soviet proposal. (DM, 16 Jun 60, p 5)

The Peace Committee of the Veszprem Megye PPF held a mass meeting on 12 June in Veszprem at which Laszlo NANASI, vice president of the National Peace Council, gave a foreign policy address. Dr. Vilmos VARTERESZ, head of the Central Radiation-Biology Institute (Kozponti Sugarbiologiai Intezet) talked on the dangers of nuclear experiments, and Colonel (ezredes) BIKOV [no first name is given] of the Soviet Army, and Guen-Din KHAN repre-

senting North Vietnam expressed their desire for peace. Tamas MAJOR, Kossuth Prize winning actor, recited poems and Gyorgy OSTROS, secretary of the megye Peace Committee, submitted a resolution to be wired to the National Peace Council. The resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically approved. (KDN, 14 Jun 60, p 1)

Local Councils

On 14 June Janos CSERGC, the Minister of Foundry and Machine Industries, a member of the CC of the MSZMP and National Assembly representative from Borsod Megye, attended the Miskolc town council meeting at which Kalman CSABAI, president of the temporary committee, gave a report. The temporary committee was set up by the town council to supervise the decrees which the council had issued. (EM, 15 Jun 60, p 1)

The Szolnok Megye Council will hold its next meeting on 24 June when the agricultural department will give a report and the situation of the state purchases in the megye will be discussed. Questions and suggestions in connection with these two topics can be submitted up to 20 June, either in writing or personally at the executive secretariat of the council. (SMN, 15 Jun 60, p 3)

The Nagyatad Jaras council recently discussed the increasing number of fires in the jaras. While there were 17 fires in the jaras in 1959 (with a total damage of 37,519 forints), during the first five months of 1960 nine fires have already been reported. There are a total of 629 volunteer firemen in the Nagyatad Jaras. (SN, 19 Jun 60, p 3)

Of the 131 council members, 92 attended the recent Szekesfehervar (town) council meeting. The 150 people's jurors (51 of them women) who had been previously nominated were unanimously elected. The council declared that most of the grievances filed at the council were not complaints about government decrees but concerned housing problems. The town council, however, could not satisfy these demands. (FMH, 16 Jun 60, p 5)

On 17 June the Gyor-Sopron Megye council met in Gyor and after unanimously electing 60 people's jurors,

discussed the community renewal projects in the megye. During 1960 the Government will contribute 25.5 million forints to the megye budget. This sum is 33.5 percent of the 76 million forints the megye intends to spend on community renewal projects in 1960. Lajos KATONA, executive president of the Győr (town) council, told the meeting that among the megyek in Hungary, Győr-Sopron megye had been the slowest to fulfill the 1959 renewal projects and that only 62 percent of the 1959 plans were realized. István KECSENYETHY, the vice president of the executive committee, read a report on the operation of the 43 enterprises that have been under the jurisdiction of the council in 1959. A report on the commercial activities in Győr-Sopron Megye revealed that retail trade in the first quarter of 1960 amounted to 564,400 forints, i.e. 11 percent more than during the same period in 1959. This was the second time that the megye council has met in 1960. (KA, 18 Jun 60, p 1 & p 5)

On 16 June the Szabolcs-Szatmár Megye council met and after discussing the problems of the TSZ's, the health situation, and the sports activities in the megye, the people's jurors for Szabolcs-Szatmár Megye were elected. (HM, 17 Jun 60, p 1)

The Debrecen town council met on 14 June and unanimously elected 55 people's jurors to the Hajdu Bihar Megye Court. The remaining 84 people's jurors for the megye will be elected by the megye council. "Rendering justice is one of the most important functions of the state among the countries building Socialism. Therefore it is important that the people's jurors are politically well educated men who know their business." The recently elected 55 people's jurors were nominated by industrial plant committees, the TSZ assemblies, the MSZMP, trade unions, the PPF, the Women's Council, and Red Cross organizations. (HM, 16 Jun 60, p 1)

Government and National Assembly Representatives

Dr Ferenc MEZVAL, a member of the CC of the MSZMP and the Minister of Justice, recently visited the Chocolate Factory in Szerencs and participated in an open Party meeting. The Minister was accompanied by Ivan ISTVÁN, a department head in the Borsod Megye MSZMP and the president of the megye court. (EM, 18 Jun 60, p 1)

The National Assembly representatives from Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye met in the Szamostatarfalva TSZ where they discussed the political and economic aspects of the cooperative and toured the TSZ. (KM, 18 Jun 60, p 1)

On 19 June Istvan DOBI, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic and a member of the CC of the MSZMP, will be the featured speaker at a ceremony in Mako. The Pioneer TSZ in Mako achieved the highest average production results in a competition among the TSZ which had more than 2,500 cadastral yokes. The Mako TSZ will be awarded the penant of the Council of Ministers. (DM, 17 Jun 60, p 1)

Antal APRO, a member of the Political Committee of the MSZMP, the first deputy of the president of the Council of Ministers and a National Assembly representative from Csongrad Megye, visited Hodmezovasarhely where he delivered a speech at the Scale Factory after participating in a discussion with MSZMP and state officials in the megye. (DM, 17 Jun 60, p 1)

Gyula KALLAI, a member of the Political Committee of the MSZMP and the first deputy to the president of the Council of Ministers, visited Pecs where he participated in a Party meeting, spoke at the University, toured Uj-Mecsekajja, and visited the thermal power works. (DN, 19 Jun 60, pp 1 & 3)

Istvan KOSSA, the Minister of Transportation and Post and National Assembly representative from Veszprem Megye will meet his constituents in Zalaegerszeg on 21 June. (KDN, 17 Jun 60, p 2)

Defense Minister Lajos CZINEGE and his wife attended the funeral of Jozsef Simon who was a member of both the Szolnok (town) MSZMP committee and of the town council. (SMN, 17 Jun 60, p 3)

On 4 June Minister of Culture Valeria BENKE visited Nagykanizsa and addressed a mass meeting commemorating "Teachers Day". (ZH, 18 Jun 60, p 3)

Part II. COMMUNIST PARTY

Ideology, Strategy, General Activities

There are approximately 10 to 20 Jehova's Witnesses and an equal number of Adventists in Tiszavasvari, reports KM, and adds that this rural community was infamous because of these sects even before the liberation. Sandor NAGY, a member of the "Petofi" TSZ in Tiszavasvar, who was praised by the TSZ president for his good work, has "strange notions of life," the KM article continues. The Jehova's Witnesses believe that man has been on earth for only two or three thousand years and no scientific proof can convince them otherwise. NAGY in an interview with a KM reporter declared that according to the Bible "everything will be solved in our lifetime." By everything - KM continues - the Jehova's Witnesses mean that the world will come to an end. "NAGY has been trained for decades to substitute faith for knowledge. This is dangerous and harmful. The members of the Adventist sect are "even worse" than NAGY. They read nothing but the Bible, do not attend Party or other meetings, and recently an elderly woman member of the sect refused to allow electricity to be introduced in her home. There are only a few Adventists in Tiszavasvari, but their number is slowly increasing. The members of the sect quietly recruit new adherents and they rent the house of a former Gendarme and spend Friday nights there together. The national head of the sect is one Mr. BAJOR in Budapest, who formerly had several hundred cadestral yokes of land holdings.

The members of these two sects exert "invisible" influence, continues KM and adds, that nobody in Tiszavasvari ever remembers the holding of an atheist MSZMP course. In the schools it is the policy not to talk against religious education because if one does the women "just for spite" enroll their children in the course. "There is a need for more vigorous scientific education and a somewhat more definite attitude towards these sects in Tiszavasvari and elsewhere." (KM, 16 Jun 60, pp 2 & 3)

On 19 June the Tiszalok Jaras MSZMP in conjunction with the local PPF will hold a workers-peasants meeting in Tiszalok. The ceremonies and sports events will last all day. Bela BISZKU, the Minister of the Interior,

National Assembly representative from Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye and a member of the Political Committee of the MSZMP will address one of the mass meetings. The MAV will add additional coaches to its regularly scheduled passenger trains but it has asked the workers to buy their tickets in advance. (KM, 19 Jun 60, p 6)

DM reports that in the near future a number of new statues will be erected in Szeged. J.H. commenting on the news declares: "It would be a good idea to work out a long-range program concerning the erecting of statues. This would eliminate the public dissatisfaction which has been manifested in the past, especially as far as the monument to the martyrs of the workers movement was concerned," writes J.H. (DM, 19 Jun 60, p 5)

A Communist can not be religious, can not get married in church, can not enroll his child for religious instruction, cannot allow his child to participate in confirmation, and a Communist cannot attend religious ceremonies, writes Janos TAKACS in an editorial entitled "Can a Communist Be Religious?" The Party organizational manual specifically states: "The Party is a volunteer combat federation" (onkentes harci szovetseg). Therefore people must volunteer for admission to the Party. By declaring their desire to join the Communist Party, prospective members give an indication that they will live in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist scientific ideology. And this ideology is incompatible with any creed or religion and, as a matter of fact, it fights against religious beliefs. Whoever is religious is an idealist and thus he can not be a Communist, even if he pretends that he is one. Our society guarantees the freedom of religion as well as the freedom of atheism. The Socialist state considers the question of religion a private affair, but the Communist Party does not recognize that the religious question among its members is a private affair. The Party punishes those who are violating its regulations, and it is most severe with those who are Communists in word only, but idealists in deed. What should be done with such MSZMP members? It is easier to expell these people than to educate them. But these people must be expelled from the Party. (ZH, 17 Jun 60, p 3)

A small-holder peasant in entering the TSZ "passes three mental crises", writes ZH. The first is when he signs the application for admission to the TSZ, the

second when he takes his own property with him, and the third, when the hitherto individually operating small-holder joins the collective work. In order to overcome these crises the help of the MSZMP and of the non-Party members is needed. Experience has shown, however, that the Communist Party members can not possibly handle the situation by themselves. Thus the idea was born that non-Party member activist groups must be organized, the article states.

The 21 member MSZMP organization in Pak set up a 60 member activist group in a TSZ, composed of non-MSZMP members. These activists were informed when the MSZMP organizations decisions were made on certain problems, and these non-Party member activists acted accordingly. These activists often act as propagandists, ZH writes, and during lunch hours they start political discussions. The non-Party members also play an important role in recruiting volunteer workers and are instrumental in organizing social and economic undertakings. [It is interesting to note that the Communists, in a small closely knit group, hand over the unpopular duties to the so called non-Party members, who - as officially non-Communists- must make nuisances of themselves without officially involving the MSZMP] (ZH, 16 Jun 60, p 3)

Party Political Education

Examinations will begin on 24 June at the evening session of the Csongrad Megye MSZMP's Marxist-Leninist University, reports DM and adds that by the end of the month all examinations will have been held. Out of the 490 students who will be taking the examinations, 135 will graduate this year. (DM, 16 Jun 60, p 1)

On 23 June, Dr Gyorgy ANTALFFY, Dean of the University of Szeged will be the lecturer at the last session of the Szeged (town) MSZMP's Political Academy. (DM, 19 Jun 60, p 9)

Communist Youth Activities

KDM publishes the following letter sent by Sandor CLAR, a border guard and KISZ secretary, to Keresztely KREPSZ in Zalaegerszeg: "Dear Uncle KREPSZ: We are glad"

to inform you that your son, Bela, is one of the best soldiers in our platoon (raj). He is a courageous soldier, his comrades like him and esteem him. We want to thank you for bringing up such a boy." The daily adds this comment: The Vaszprem Megye KISZ committee was also informed about the excellent performance of border guard Bela KREPSZ and wishes him good luck. [Neither the letter nor the KDN dispatch mentions the feat KREPSZ performed or the reason for the congratulatory notes] (KDN, 15 Jun 60, p 5)

A number of KISZ members from Fejer Megye will participate in the Central KISZ Committee's summer labor-camp program, reports FKH in its weekly "Youth" supplement. A total of 350 youngsters from the megye will work on the Hansag Drainage project, 100 girls will attend the camp in Balatonaliga, and 130 students will work in the corn fields on the State Farm in Mezofalva.

Another camp will be opened on 20 June in Balatonszabadi (resort) at which 600 youngsters will be accommodated during the summer months. (FKH, 18 Jun 60, p 3)

On 12 June 36 KISZ leaders were graduated from the KISZ activist courses in Szekesfehervar. (FKH, 14 Jun 60, p 8)

The executive committee of the KISZ in Zalaegerszeg recently held a meeting at which Gyorgy BODI, a member of the town KISZ organization, declared that during the 1959-1960 academic year there were 637 KISZ members enrolled in 11 youth organizations and that 427 of them passed the Kilian-Test and that more than 200 passed the "young Communist" examinations. Beginning with the new academic year the KISZ will institute several reforms, i.e. the heads of the 11 KISZ organizations will enjoy more independence, 150 youth leaders will be delegated to the pioneer movement, and periodic parent-KISZ-students meetings will be organized. (ZH, 19 Jun 60, p 1)

Communist Press on the Counter-Revolution

"As I was standing in front of the 'Gratitude Monument' in Zalaszentgot, erected in memory of the eight dear Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for our liberty in 1945, and as I was looking at their

illuminated tomb surrounded by the reverent neon-light I did not feel so badly anymore about the events /counter-revolution/ of 1956," writes Dr Istvan KEREKNYI. "For I thought that these lights that are lit up every night on behalf of Zalaszentgot's decent, hard working people are atoning for the fact that during that October (1956) — a few men, who had lost their senses, tried to desecrate this hero's monument." (ZH, 16 Jun 60, p 3)

PART III. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

Manufacturing Industry

On 1 June the Wilhelm Pieck Factory completed the prototype of a 350 horsepower Diesel locomotive, reports HA. This engine can be used not only for assembling trains but also for passenger and freight trains. The 130 horse power Diesel locomotive, hitherto manufactured in the Pieck Factory was not used in regular railroad traffic. The new engine has a speed limit of 60 kilometers per hour and it can be used on medium and poor quality tractions too. The factory will start the mass production of this new model in early 1961.

The Wilhelm Pieck Factory will manufacture ten 130 horsepower small gauge Diesel locomotives this year and by the end of 1960 they expect to build the prototype of a 270 horse power small gauge Diesel locomotive. (HA, 15 Jun 60, p 1)

In February 1960 the workers in the Wilhelm Pieck Factory pledged to overfulfill their 1960 export plan by 13.3 million forints. Due to the favorable results of the labor competition the workers now declare that during 1960 they will produce an additional 6.3 million forints worth of products above their earlier pledge. The workers have pledged to manufacture two diffusers for a sugar factory in the USSR and ten Diesel engines for /Red/ China above their annual export quotas. (HA, 18 Jun 60, p 3)

For the past three years approximately 500 workers have been working in a special plant at DIMAVAG in order to complete and assemble a tube and pipe manufacturing plant to be exported to /Red/ China. The

total weight of the machinery to be exported is approximately 3,500 tons. Most of the important machinery (i.e. the Pilger-type rolls and spare parts, etc.) have already been delivered and DIMAVAG has shipped to date about 150 wagons of dies and machinery to [Red] China. Technicians are now working on the last major item to be exported. It is a 1,000 ton press. The workers recently pledged that the manufacturing of the final parts of the pipe and tube factory will be completed before the end of 1960. (EM, 18 Jun 60, p 1)

The Metal Works in Mosonmagyaróvár (Mosonmagyaróvári Fémművek) have started the mass production of the "Beer-Szász" type Hungarian milking machine, reports EM. The portable machine moves on two wheels, weighs about 85 kilograms and costs about 12,000 forints. The machine can milk two cows in six minutes and according to the research data only two deciliters of milk is left in each cow. The milk goes directly into the machine which can be sterilized by a simple pumping method. (EM, 18 Jun. 60, p 1)

Members of the KISZ organizations in the industrial plants in Poroszló Megye met recently and discussed the role of the young workers in increasing productivity in these plants. The KISZ representatives from DIMAVAG told the meeting that the young workers in their plant were concentrating at the present time on the reduction of waste. The youngsters observed that by ignoring the tolerance ratio of certain products, not only waste has increased but that there is usually great confusion at the end of the month when the workers want to catch up with their monthly production schedules. The KISZ members also noted that the labor force is unevenly distributed at DIMAVAG. (EM, 19 Jun 60, p 3)

During May and June the workers in the Sopiana Machine Factory have "let themselves go" and they are lagging behind their export plan, reports DN. Early in 1960 the workers pledged to fulfill the annual plan by 110 percent, increase productivity by 4.0 percent and reduce the cost of production by 4.0 percent. They promised that by handling raw material more economically the factory would save a total of 115,000 forints. DN now reports that during the first five months of 1960 the workers fulfilled their production plan by only 100.5 percent and their export plan by 92 percent. In

order to meet the export plan schedule for the first half of 1960, an additional 30 vacuum meat mixing machines must be manufactured before the end of June. (EN, 18 Jun 60, p 1)

With a one million forints investment a new story will be erected on the top of the General Mechanical Machine Factory (in Szekesfehervar) /Altalanos Mechanikai Gepgyar/ technological building. The new floor will provide space for the draftsmen and for Administrative offices. (FIEH, 14 Jun 60, p 4)

"Fuks", the 600 horsepower tug boat which was manufactured in five months at the Palatonfured Shipyard, was recently handed over to MAHART, reports Jozsef MARIKOVITS. It is one of the most modern boats ever manufactured in Hungary. Both the officers and the crew's quarters are equipped with foam rubber furniture, electric refrigerators, and reading lamps. Instead of the usual oil paint, the boat is coated with a synthetic material [not specified]. (HON, 16 Jun 60, p 3)

Chemical Industry

The construction workers and mechanics are competing with each other for the speedy completion of the synthetic resin and lacquer factory in Tiszapalkonya, writes EM and adds: it is expected that the factory, Central Europe's most modern synthetic resin manufacturing plant, will be completed by 30 June and will start experimental operations by October. The new factory will produce, among other products, 6,900 tons of white and colored lacquer annually. At the present time there is already eight million forints worth of machinery installed in the new plant, the installation of which cost 3.5 million forints. The first shipment of raw materials (insolvents, etc.) has already arrived and by the end of July work will begin in the new laboratory. At the same time the recruitment of new workers will begin. According to preliminary plans 15 skilled workers will arrive from Budapest, while the non-skilled workers will be hired from the local labor force. Technological courses will be given for the non-skilled workers in August. (EM, 17 Jun 60, p 1)

Due to construction material shortages, the building

of the No.1 plant of the Forestry-Chemical Enterprise (Erdokemiai Vallalat) has temporarily stopped, nevertheless on 10 June the production of resin was started in the open air. "Rain and storms hindered the production, but the work went on," ZH writes and adds, "it is expected that the plant will produce at least 36 wagons of resin in 1960." (ZH, 18 Jun 60, p 3)

Metallurgical Industry

The installment of the hot rolling mill in the Danubian Iron Works (in Sztalinvaros) has been completed and as of mid-July it will be put into operation, reports DM. The new rolling mill will manufacture sheet metal and plates from two to 18 millimeters in thickness. The majority of its products, however, will be the two millimeter thick steel plates. In addition to the new hot rolling mill, a cold rolling mill will also be constructed. The Soviet Union, in accordance with an agreement with the Hungarian Government, will start shipping the machinery for the cold rolling mill in early 1961 and the mill will be put into operation in 1964. According to the preliminary plans the cold rolling mill in Sztalinvaros, when working at full capacity, will produce 240,000 tons of sheet metal annually. (DM, 14 Jun 60, p 1)

In one month, [no details are given] a total of 548,000 forints worth of machinery was installed in the Iron and Metal Foundry in Szekesfehervar and now the workers have pledged to overfulfill their annual plan by producing an additional four million forints worth in 1960. During the first five months in 1960 the foundry has already overfulfilled its plan by one million forints. (FMH, 19 Jun 60, p 1)

A 66 meter high, cone shaped cooling tower will be erected at the Danubian Iron Works to cool the industrial water used by the plant. The airconditioned cooling tower and its mechanism was patented by Dr Laszlo HELLER and Laszlo FORGO, Hungarian engineers. Workers from the Refrigerator Factory in Jaszbereny (Jaszberenyi Hutogepgyar) will install the new machinery and the cooling tower will be put into full operation by the end of 1960. (FMH, 19 Jun 60, p 1)

In 1960, 76 work groups were awarded the socialist brigade distinction in the Lenin Foundry Works in Bicsgyor, reports EM. Added to last year's results there are now 94 socialist work brigades operating in the foundry, with a combined membership of 834. At the present time approximately 4,000 workers in 400 brigades are competing for the "socialist distinction" at the plant. (EM, 16 Jun 60, p 1)

The crucible steel workers in the Lenin Foundry Works fulfilled their semi-annual plan before the deadline and the value of the more than 250 tons of crucible steel produced [no exact dates or figures are given] exceeds 13 million forints. The steel workers, during the first half of 1960, saved approximately 1.5 million forints by using 60 kilograms less metal in manufacturing one ton of crucible steel. (EM, 16 Jun 60, p 1)

One month ago Czechoslovakian technicians installed an automatic machine at one of the furnaces in the "Seventh of November" Power Works. This is one of the most modern machines ever installed in a Hungarian plant. The Czechoslovakian technicians will now gradually install these machines at all of the seven furnaces and thus by the end of 1960 the Power Works will be able to save approximately one million forints on coal. (ZEM, 14 Jun 60, p 4)

Laszlo PETEC, the trade union secretary at the Szombathely MAV Directorate, in a note published in KDN complains that the Power Works at Ajka ignores requests submitted by the MAV and does not cooperate in handling the freight cars. "This has been a continuing practice at the Power Works," PETEC writes and points out that during the night of 10 June the enterprise again refused to unload eight freight cars of coal, stating that they had already received their daily shipment. The idle freight cars left on the tracks hinder the MAV Directorate in its labor competition and it is also harmful to the nation's economy, PETEC concludes. (KDN, 15 Jun 60, p 6)

Fuels, Power, and Water Supply

The Alford Crude Oil Drilling Enterprise has completed its semi-annual plan in five months, and by drilling 13,811 meters in May, it has established an

all time drilling record for one calendar month.
(SMM, 15 Jun 60, p 1)

KISZ members in Bazakerettye organized an "oilfield patrol" squad, reports ZH in its weekly "Youth" supplement. The members of the squad scavenge the oilfields and pick up the "forgotten" pieces of old equipment and other scrap metal. After the unsuccessful drilling on the Borsfa hill, in one week the scavengers picked up 25 quintals of metal pieces and old equipment that the workers left behind. [The word "forgotten" is printed in quotation marks implying that the oil workers often throw away parts of equipment.] (ZH, 19 Jun 60, p 4)

The drinking water has been polluted in Miskolc since 12 June, declares the town's Health Department, and in an appeal published on the front page of EM, the population is urged to boil the water before using it. It is expected that the water will be drinkable in a few days. (EM, 15 Jun 60, p 1)

In answer to a criticism published in DN on 3 June under the title "Why Is It That The Largest Garden In The Megye Does Not Produce?" Gyorgy KELEMEN, director of the Baranya MEGYEVILL (Megyei Villanyszerelo Vallalat; Megye Electrician's Enterprise), in an open letter in DN declares that "the allegations concerning his enterprise are without foundation." The Water and Sewer Enterprise in Komlo signed a contract with MEGYEVILL in January but did not submit the "plan certificate" (tervdocumentacio). In mid-March the contractor asked MEGYEVILL to prepare the document for him, but when MEGYEVILL submitted the paper, the contractor failed to sign it. In the meantime work was started on the project. KELEMEN now points out that his enterprise can not finish the job because the document was never signed and because the contractor has not rendered the required facilities. (DN, 17 Jun 60, p 3)

Four miners were seriously injured on 17 June in the mines in Pecsbanya when a lamp filled with methane gas exploded underground. (DN, 19 Jun 60, p 2)

Paper Industry and Trade

The Paper Factory in Szeged is expected to manufacture 12,000 tons of paper and 4,500 tons of cellulose this year, writes Gyula BUBOR in SZM. The plan for the first quarter of 1960 was fulfilled by 107 percent, in the second quarter it will be fulfilled by 103 percent and by 7 November the Three-Year Plan will have been completed. According to Dezso NYITRAI, head of the factory's technological department, in the near future 40 technological and 110 organizational innovations will be implemented in the plant. Due to these innovations it is expected that a total of 1,714,000 forints will be saved in 1960. The workers also plan to increase productivity from 16 to 17 percent this year, twelve percent of which they expect to achieve through the new innovations and from two to three percent from labor competitions. (SZM, 16 Jun 60, p 1)

Early in 1960 the workers in the Tobacco Factory in Pécs (Pécsi Dohánygyár) planned to save 520,000 forints during the first half of 1960. DU now reports that the factory has not succeeded in eliminating waste and thus savings during the first six months of 1960 amounted to only 55,000 forints. The factory fulfilled its production plan, however, 100 percent. (DU, 16 Jun 60, p 1)

Construction on a 67 million forint modern furniture factory in Gyirigyheza will start in early 1961 and by December 1963 the new, completely mechanized factory will be put into operation. When working at full capacity the factory will employ 300 workers (100 of them skilled workers) and the value of its production will exceed 100 million forints annually. (SZ, 15 Jun 60, p 1)

On 12 June the Veszprem Jaras chapter of the KIOSZ held a meeting in Veszprem (town) at which Iaszlo FARKAS, secretary of the town KIOSZ organization stated that at the present time there are 552 artisans operating in Veszprem Jaras. The total number of small artisans in Veszprem Megye is about 3,000. (KDN, 14 Jun 60, p 1)

Transportation

The construction of the Karasica bridge in Villany was completed on 6 June. By completing the work a day before the deadline, the bridge builders saved 50,000 forints, reports Laszlo VARNAI. (DN, 18 Jun 60, p 1)

DM lists the names of nine residents of Szeged who were seriously injured on 16 June when the express bus on the highway to the Feri-hegy Airport [near Budapest] went out of control and plunged from an overpass to the railroad tracks below. Nine passengers died and 26 were seriously injured. DM adds that according to preliminary investigations, the bus driver who is in the hospital in critical condition was responsible for the accident. (DM, 18 Jun 60, p 5)

On 21 June the Railroad Workers Trade Union in Hajdu-Bihar Megye will entertain a 23-member Belgian railroad workers delegation in Debrecen. The trade union will play host "in order to strengthen friendly relations and to develop further the international workers movement." (HEB, 19 Jun 60, p 1)

The transportation situation at the Crude Oil Producing Enterprise in Budafa is going from bad to worse, reports GY.V. in ZH. The enterprise has only two 10 ton trucks (both are "Tatra"s,) and they are in such bad condition that a break down is expected in any minute. The 30 smaller trucks are all working in three shifts and their average daily performance exceeds 200 kilometers. The 14 automobiles which are all more than 10 years old are overloaded and their average monthly mileage exceeds the allowed 3,000 kilometers. The purchasing department declared that "it would be a miracle if they could find new spare parts." The mechanics are getting their supplies from the junk yard, and whenever they have a chance they take apart old, outdated machines to find parts and screws that they can put in the cars and trucks. An instrument panel was recently taken from a broken down concrete mixer and was installed in one of the trucks. (ZH, 16 Jun 60, p 3)

The rebuilding of the six meter wide No. 471 Debrecen-Vasarosnameny highway was started on 2 May, reports KM and adds that as of 18 June construction had been completed on a 6.5 kilometer section. The highway will be rebuilt between the 51 + 481 and 38 + 00 section. (KM, 18 Jun 60, p 3)

On 17 June an 840 liter gas tank in the Nyiregyhaz railroad yard exploded. One railroad car was damaged and 50 windows in a nearby empty passenger train were shattered. No one was injured. (KM, 18 Jun 60, p 4)

Pal OS. HAGY, head of the Szabolcs Szatmar Megye council's construction and transportation department has been appointed to the post of Director of the KFM Highway Directorate in Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye. The Directorate was set up in 1957 and the post of the Director has been vacant since 1958. (KM, 16 Jun 60, p 2)

In accordance with popular demand the Orlaszliska local council has appropriated 115,000 forints for the building of 4,000 square meters of roads in Orlaszliska. The council expected that the population would offer volunteer work valued at 30,000 forints; but the people are so enthusiastic about the new roads that they have given 65,000 forints worth of volunteer labor on the road building. (EM, 14 Jun 60, p 1)

The Bolava Valley railroad between Sajocsegs and the Czechoslovakian border was originally built on sand. Due to increased freight and passenger traffic the 60 kilometer line will now be rebuilt, reports EM. The rails will be replaced by sturdier steel rails and a stone foundation will be built. The rebuilding on an 18 kilometer section between Sajocsegs and Edeleny will be completed in 1960. (EM, 18 Jun 60, p 1)

Construction Industry

Eleven Socialist brigades and 85 other workers' groups at the Construction Industry Enterprise in Porsod Megye have challenged each other to a work competition in order to complete the construction of 1,176 apartments 20 days before the deadline, reports EM. During the first five months of 1960 the workers overproduced their pledged norms and completed the construction of 169 dwelling units 30 days before the deadline. (EM, 14 Jun 60, p-1)

The skilled workers employed by the No. 31 Construction Industry Enterprise which at the present time is engaged in building the Peace City (Bekevaros) in Kazincbarcika, were informed that their eight forints 50 filler hourly

Wage had been reduced to five forints, FO filler reports Laszlo SZEGEDI in EM. The skilled workers turned to the Eorsod Megye MSZMP for an explanation. The Party organization handed the case over to Otto JUHASZ, a member of the national wage administration committee, who in an interview in EM declares that the wage cut "was illegal" and that the managers had misunderstood the No.27 ministerial decree (of March 1957). According to this decree the wages to be paid must be established in accordance with production levels, but the management must consult the workers before making any such adjustments. (EM, 18 Jun 60, p 3)

The Zala Megye Brick Manufacturing Association was ranked as the No. 1 plant in the first quarter of 1960 in the Ministry of Construction's evaluation of the 23 brick manufacturing associations in Hungary. After a series of setbacks in April the factory recovered and fulfilled its quarterly plan as follows: crude bricks 155.8 percent; burned bricks 103 percent; crude tiles 166.6 percent; and more than 183,000 pieces of burned tiles. It is expected that the Zala Megye Brick Manufacturing Association will be this year's winner of the "top plant" distinction. The factory held this distinction in 1955. (ZH, 16 Jun 60, p 3)

Rozsa STEFAN in her second and concluding article dealing with "The Experience of the Construction Industry in the Megye" writes about the relation between the architects and the construction enterprises. The article was inspired by the fact that there is constant bickering between those who plan the projects and those who are in charge of the construction. The construction enterprises are complaining - Miss STEFAN relates - that the architects are usually oblivious to the problems of supply of construction materials. Artistically designed buildings can not be erected because the necessary construction material is not available. The architects have a twofold complaint against the construction enterprises: (1) The enterprises change their foremen too often, making it necessary for the architectural firm to explain the same details time and time again and (2) the construction enterprises often lag way behind schedule. In connection with the second grievance Miss STEFAN gives the following detailed explanation. The architects are usually aware of what kind of construction material is available during a certain period. They draw up their plans accordingly.

If the construction enterprise does not finish the building within that given period, the construction materials may not be available any longer. The production lines of the construction material manufacturing enterprises change too often and the manufacturing of certain types of concrete slabs is discontinued without notice. The architects then must draw up an entirely new plan. "This is obviously a problem that does not only occur in our megye," Miss STEFAN writes. "The Ministry of Construction must take notice of these developments." (The first article that appeared under the same title [no date given] dealt with the lack of coordination between the construction material manufacturing enterprises and the construction firms. (KA, 14 Jun 60, p 3)

Construction of the multi-million forint wing of the University in Pecs was officially begun on 15 June. Dr Laszlo CHCLUCKY, assistant dean of the Medical School and Frigyes DOLESCHAL, the Minister of Health, were the featured speakers at the ground breaking ceremonies. The new wing which will include a 400-bed hospital will be completed before 1967, the year when the 600th anniversary of the founding of the University will be celebrated. During the ceremonies Gyula MUSTOS, a member of the medical students' KISZ organization disclosed that the college students had pledged to give 8,000 hours of volunteer work each semester. (DN, 16 Jun 60, p 4)

General Economic Information

With the opening of 11 new branches in 1960, the total number of the NST (Kölcsönös Segítő Takarékpénztárak; Mutual Aid Savings Bank) branches in Pecsod Megye reached 171, reports EM. More than 1,000 workers have joined the NST in the Lenin Foundry Works and at DIMAVAG in 1960, and during the first five months of the year a total of 11 million forints credit was granted to members in the megye. (EM, 16 Jun 60, p 1)

The State Seed Regulating Bureau (Allami Vetőmagfelügyelőszolgálat) has established a potato seed research laboratory in Pecs, reports DN and adds that similar laboratories exist only in Szabolcs-Szatmar and Somogy (the leading potato growing areas) Megyek. In the new laboratory 300 samples can be examined simultaneously.

The new laboratory will be put into operation in early autumn and it will service the adjoining Somoogy and Tolna Megyek. (DN, 18 Jun 60, p 2)

Leaders of the Baranya Megye MSZMP and managers and experts from the industrial plants in the megye held a joint meeting recently at which Janos PAPP, the head of the industrial department of the megye Party organization, gave a report on the results achieved by the various enterprises in Baranya Megye in the first quarter of 1960. The socialist industry in the megye fulfilled its plan for the first quarter of this year by 104.1 percent and during that period produced 12.2 percent more than during the first three months in 1959. The industrial enterprises under the jurisdiction of the local councils fulfilled their quarterly plan by 109.6 percent and those under the cooperatives' management by 104.3 percent, PAPP declared. Although each of the three branches [i.e. ministerial, council, and cooperative] of the socialist industry in the megye overfulfilled its quarterly plan, none of them produced as much during the first three months in 1960 as it did in the last quarter of 1959. Furthermore, in spite of the statistics a number of enterprises did not even fulfill their quarterly plan for the first quarter in 1960. Among these plants were the Leather Factory (99 percent), the Porcelain Factory (99.6 percent), the Shoe Factory in Szigetvar (97.1 percent) and also the "Szikra" printing establishment and the Technological Enterprise in Szigetvar [no percentages are given].

The industrial plants in the megye during the first quarter produced 708,000 tons of anthracite coal (3.0 percent more than in the first quarter of 1959 and 2.1 percent more than in the last quarter of 1959), they also manufactured 7.7 million bricks, 436 tons of iron alloys, 21,000 tons of concrete and 19,600 tons of flour. These results are all overfulfillments of the respective plans. In the production of several other important commodities however, the industrial plants did not meet the quarterly schedules, i.e. only 85.5 percent of the planned electric power was produced; 94.8 percent of the required amount of porcelain insulators were manufactured and the manufacturing of women's leather shoes (94.9 percent) and of men's leather shoes (83.4 percent) lagged way behind the plan.

Although the socialist industries in the megye produced 14.2 percent more export articles in the first quarter of 1960 than in the same period in 1959, they fulfilled their quarterly plan by only 96.3 percent. Among the industrial establishments producing for export the Sopiana Machine Factory fulfilled its quarterly plan by only 92.2 percent, continued PAPP and added, not only the overall production for export was unfavorable but the ratio of production among the various export articles was also disappointing. The Porcelain Factory in Pecs overfulfilled its export plan for the production of high-voltage insulators by 553.5 percent, while the export plan of the low voltage insulators was not even fulfilled [no statistics are published].

The managers of the plants which produce for the export market in submitting explanations for their underfulfillment of the plans referred to the shortage of raw materials. While this is true in most cases, PAPP declared, the managers failed to recognize the mistakes that the management in each factory had made.

Turning to the subject of salaries and wages, the speaker announced that real wages had increased by 2.6 percent as compared to the first quarter of 1959, and that during the first three months of 1960 the industrial workers' average monthly wage was 1,778 forints. The uneven distribution of the labor force continued in the first quarter and while the number of laborers (skilled and unskilled) decreased, the number of administrative employees increased during this period. Most of the enterprises had pledged to overfulfill their plan with one noticeable exception, i.e. the manager of the Bricquette Factory in Hidas refused to make any pledges stating that his workers overfulfill the plan anyway. The most interesting part of PAPP's report, however, was his remarks on the development of the productivity rate, remarks DN. The industrial enterprises fulfilled their productivity plan by 104.2 percent, which is 4.6 percent better than in the same period in 1959 but it is 5.5 percent less than in the last quarter in 1959. Furthermore only one third of the productivity growth was actually an increase in productivity, two thirds of the growth was due to the increase in the labor force. (DN, 16 Jun 60, pp 1 & 3)

PART IV. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS

Protection of Public Property and Law Enforcement

Sandor RACZ, president of the Hajdu-Bihar Megye NEB recently submitted to the executive committee of the Hajdu-Bihar Megye council the people's control committees plan for the second half of 1960. According to the plan the NEB will supervise the vegetable, fruit and livestock purchases in July, the whole-sale houses' inventory will be checked in August, the financial transactions of the sport clubs will be scrutinized in September, and in October the labor policies of the industrial enterprises under the jurisdiction of the local councils will be investigated. The executive committee unanimously approved the plan. (HBN, 18 Jun 60, p 1)

The headquarters of the Csongrad Megye NEB was recently transferred from Hodmezovasarhely to Szeged. In connection with the organizational change Lajos BALAZS, president of the Csongrad Megye NEB, in an interview in DM declared that in the past the work of the various NEB's operating simultaneously in the same administrative unit often overlapped and confusion reigned. Similar results would have been achieved if with the transfer of the megye NEB headquarters to Szeged, the Szeged (town) and Szeged (jaras) NEB organizations were left unchanged. The Szeged Jaras NEB, however, now assumes most of the town NEB's jurisdiction and the Csongrad Megye NEB now coordinates the Szeged town and jaras, the Szentes Jaras, the Mako Jaras and the Hodmezovasarhely (town) NEB's activities. With the reorganization of the people's control committees however great care was also taken not to interfere with the local council's jurisdiction. Judging by the utterances of the NEB megye president it seems that confusion still reigns.] (DM, 19 Jun 60, p 3)

The police arrested Zoltan HERCZEG of Iharos and charged him with impersonating a law enforcement agent and with alleged influence peddling by using the names of Hungarian statesmen. According to the police, HERCZEG by presenting a forged document asserted that he was a Lieutenant (hadnagy) in the "Soviet-Hungarian" [sic] police force, and that on various occasions for a large amount of money he promised to take care of housing problems and on one occasion offered to free a

man whom the police had taken into custody. The Russian language document that misled HERCZEG's victims was actually a safe-conduct paper issued by proper authorities after the counter-revolution. (SN, 17 Jun 60, p 4)

The Szekesfehervar Jaras court found Laszlo FURIK, aged 27, guilty of repeated crimes against public property and petty larceny and sentenced him to 10 months of "corrective and educative" work with a 10 percent wage cut. (FMH, 19 Jun 60, p 8)

The Debrecen Jaras Court found Jozsef SZETLAR guilty of corruption, crimes against public property and embezzlement and sentenced him to three years and eight months in prison. The defendant was also fined 2,000 forints and was ordered to repay the 64,000 forints which he had defrauded from the state. SZETLAR, as the manager of a furniture store in Debrecen, accepted bribes from prospective customers and demanded "kickbacks" from small artisans and painters. (HBN, 19 Jun 60, p 11)

Lajos PAPP reports in DM on one of the sessions of the social court in the Real Estate Maintenance Workers Enterprise [in Szeged]. The court which was composed of one maintenance worker, one chimney sweep, and an unskilled laborer, heard two cases. One concerned a corrupt superintendent and the other dealt with a former stakhanovist miner, now a chimney sweep, who had embezzled an undisclosed amount of money. The former miner, the father of several children, was so arrogant that an 18 year old maintenance man had to reprimand him, reports PAPP, but adds: "Both of the defendants felt the seriousness of the court. It won't be long before the workers of Hungary will fear the social courts more than the regular court procedures." (DM, 18 Jun 60, p 5)

The Mosonmagyaróvár Jaras court found Lajos VOROS and Tibor FARKAS guilty of attempted illegal border crossing and sentenced each of them to six months in prison. (KA, 14 Jun 60, p 4)

The police issued a bulletin in connection with the murder of the night guard in Ilonka Manor (on the shores of the Rabca river) which states: investigations have revealed that on the night of 8 April 1960 - when the crime was committed - a nomad gypsy gang made an attempt

to rob the manor. The night guard was killed and his aide was critically injured. The police have taken the members of the gypsy gang into custody and they will soon be arraigned in court. (KA, 15 Jun 60, p 5)

— Mrs. Bela M. of Kaposvar, in a letter to the editor relates that on the Fonyod train a ticket-taker ordered two elderly gypsy women out of the compartment. "There is a law which bars gypsies from traveling in the compartment. They must stand in the corridors," the conductor explained. Mrs. M. declares that she knew nothing about any such discriminating law and asks the MAV authorities to train their ticket-takers better. (SN, 18 Jun 60, p 6)

PART V. MILITARY

The traditional Defense Day ceremonies were held on 12 June in Szeged, but in spite of some spectacular performances by the Soviet troops, it was overshadowed by disappointments, reports DM. The program offered less this year than in 1959, the helicopter (which has been promised every year since 1957) did not show up, the parachute jumps were omitted due to the strong wind, and there was no horse show. Captain (szazados) Gergely JANKOSKA, the secretary of the Csongrad Megye MHS opened the ceremonies and Lt. General (altabornagy) SZABO (no first name is given) the national commandant of the MHS, distributed medals in recognition of "dedicated work performed in behalf of the MHS." The honors list is as follows: Gold Medal: Istvan RETKES, a member of the Csongrad Megye MSZMP, and a member of the presidium of the Csongrad Megye MHS; Ferenc TORKOY, reserve officer (captain; szazados) and a department head in the Szeged town MSZMP organization; Mihaly HRABOVSKY, head of the reserve officers organization in the megye (megyei Tartalekos Tiszti tagozat vezetője). Silver Medal: Lajos CSORAN, president of the Csongrad (town) MHS; Ferenc MASONYI, head of the reserve officers organization in Szeged (town); Jeno VARGA head of the MHS organization in the Garment Factory in Szeged; Mihaly BARTHA, head of the MHS in the Plywood Factory; and Antal KOMOCSIN, "a veteran of the workers' movement", member

of the presidium of the Szeged (town) MHS and a member of the Partisan Federation (Partizan Szovetseg). A number of MHS activists from Szeged (town) received bronze medals. (DM, 14 Jun 60, p 3)

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