

2794

*SP*

JPRS: 2794

16 June 1960

MAIN FILE

SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN  
PROVINCIAL PRESS

6-10 April 1960  
(121st of a series)

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

**DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A**  
Approved for public release  
Distribution Unlimited

RETURN TO MAIN FILE

19980108 147

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

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

JPRS: 2794

CSO: 13-N/121

SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS

Source Coverage: 6-10 April 1960

This report is based on selected issues of the Hungarian provincial newspapers published during the period 6-10 April 1960.

The statements within brackets are those of the researcher.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Key to Abbreviations	
Source Abbreviations.....	c
Other Abbreviations.....	c
PART I. GOVERNMENT	
Patriotic People's Front.....	1
Local Councils.....	2
National Assembly Representatives, Foreign Visitors, Ceremonies Honoring Foreign War Heroes.....	3
PART II. COMMUNIST PARTY	
Organization, Strategy, General Activities.....	4
Party Political Education.....	6
Communist Youth Activities.....	7
Communist Press on the Counter-Revolution and Hungarian Abroad.....	8
PART III. ECONOMIC INFORMATION	
Manufacturing Industry.....	10
Chemical Industry.....	13
Metallurgical Industry.....	13
Fuels and Power.....	14
Light Industry and Trade.....	16
Transportation and Communication.....	17
Construction Industry.....	18
PART IV. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS	
Jurisprudence, Protection of Public Property, Public Opinion.....	20
PART V. MILITARY	
Bibliography.....	25

## 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  
DIMAVAG- Diosgyori Magyar Allami Vasut Es Gepgyar; Hungarian  
State Railroad Car and Machine Factory in Diosgyor  
FMSZ - Foldmuves szovetkezet; agricultural cooperative  
KIOSZ - Kisiparosok Orszagos Szovetsege; National Associa-  
tion of Artisans  
KISZ - Kommunista Ifjusagi Szovetseg; Communist Youth  
Federation  
MAV - Magyar Allamvasut; Hungarian State Railways  
MSZMP - Magyar Szocialista Munkaspart; Hungary 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 jaras PPF organizations in Baranya Megye recently announced that they will sponsor / i.e. assume patronage of / 42 TSZ's in the megye. At first the sponsorship will take the form of a series of lectures to be delivered by PPF officials; later PPF will provide for legal experts in each producer cooperative. These experts will advise TSZ members and, eventually, they will hold regular office hours, the PPF organizations promised. Before the announcement the jaras PPF's held approximately 50 lectures dealing with the protection of public property. From 50 to 70 people usually attended each of these PPF lectures, DN reports, adding that the lectures given by Police Captain (rendor kapitany) Pal KRIZSANYIK, jaras judge Ferenc PINTER, and NEB president Gabor BOGAR, (all from Szigetvar Jaras) were among the most popular. (DN, 8 Apr 60, p 2)

The eleven-member PPF leadership in Tokaj recently submitted "such an ambitious work plan that only an immense love for one's fatherland and strong faith in the working class could have inspired its authors," reports Miklos PAP. Among the projected items PAP lists the following: make Tokaj a resort area, build cultural headquarters, develop the museum, build resort hotels and a sports stadium, erect monuments and place commemorative tablets on historical sites, organize the workers' free time, sponsor KISZ, cultivate the spiritual inheritance of 1848, of 1918 and of 1945, develop wine culture, strengthen the tourist trade, help to reorganize agriculture, and support local art and literature. (EM, 9 Apr 60, p 5)

In connection with the forthcoming PPF elections Sandor GALAMBOS, secretary of the Somogy Megye PPF writes about the role of PPF committees in society. Since the crushing of the counter-revolution, approximately 100 million forints have been spent for rural community and village renewal projects in Somogy Megye. In addition to financial contributions, the people in the megye have rendered volunteer labor valued at 10 million forints. PPF played an important role in mobilizing manpower for this volunteer work. PPF was also instrumental in the socialist reorganization of agriculture and later contributed to the strengthening of the new TSZ's. In the future PPF must extend its role in political education in order to help change the peasants'

traditional way of life and thinking and to strengthen the conviction among the peasants that entrance into a cooperative is the proper thing to do. PPF also must help in agricultural production.

In electing the members to the local PPF committees people should remember the untapped sources among KISZ members and women. It is imperative that the elections and the rural community mass meetings be held in an orderly manner, because "our rural population will identify itself with the new PPF committees only if it takes an active part in electing them." (SN, 8 Apr 60, p 3)

### Local Councils

On 23 April 1960, the Women's Council in Nyiregyhaza will hold a "Grandmothers' Meeting" in the fourth district MSZMP headquarters. The meeting will consist of an educational lecture and a show. (KM, 8 Apr 69, p 6)

On 8 April 1960 presidents, vice presidents and the heads of the agricultural departments from jaras councils in Somogy Megye held a full-day megye conference at which the problem of aiding the TSZ's was discussed. (SN, 9 Apr 60, p 4)

The Nagykor council has established a 6,000-forint scholarship which will be awarded to a youngster who, after completing his schooling, is willing to settle in Nagykor. / This is a new inducement to young workers to join TSZ's. / (SMN, 8 Apr 60, p 4)

On 9 April 1960 a group of National Assembly representatives from Szolnok Megye met in Szolnok to discuss the role of the local councils. Gyorgy OLAH, the first speaker of the day, emphasized that the councils are not merely administrative institutions but that they also play an important part in Hungary's economy. He then summarized the functions of the local councils as follows: (1) to strengthen the TSZ's and, in general, to help solve agricultural problems; (2) to prepare the local budget; (3) to take an active part in trade and commerce (state purchases, supervising enterprises, etc.); (4) to draw up plans for investment and renovation; and (5) to plan rural community renewal projects. Laszlo NANASI, Antal RAGO, Dr Mrs Imre JUHASZ, Karoly BAJTAI, Dr Zoltan BENE, and Sandor MANDOKI participated in the ensuing debate. Sandor VACZI asked the

the National Assembly representatives present to help defeat the idea that the local councils are unimportant and unnecessary agencies. (SMN, 10 Apr 60, p 1)

National Assembly Representatives, Foreign Visitors,  
Ceremonies Honoring Foreign War Heroes

On 9 April Dr Lajos TATAR KISS, a National Assembly representative from Hajdu-Bihar Megye, will meet with his constituents in Tiszacsege. (HBN, 8 Apr 60, p 5)

A Rumanian delegation led by G. BOSTINA and Mihail OPRITESCU visited Csongrad Megye and toured Hodmezovasarhely, the state farm in Gorzsa, and the television relay station and tractor station in Szentcsanak as the guests of the megye MSZMP and megye council. (DM, 7 Apr 60, p 1)

K. T. MAZUROV, a member of the Supreme Presidium of the Soviet Union, and his party, who came to Hungary to take part in the 4th of April ceremonies, visited Borsod Megye; they toured Miskolc, Diosgyor, Tokaj-Hegyalja, and Tapolca and visited the Lenin Foundry Works and the Heavy Industry Engineering University in Miskolc. / A total of 15 photographs appear in the three issues of EM which cover the visit. / (EM, 7, 8, 9 Apr 60, all on the front page)

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, Lieutenant General (altabornagy) Pëtr Dmitrievich GOVORUNENKO, former commandant (parancsnok) of the Red Army's 18th armored division (hadtest), visited Fejer Megye and toured the sites of the tank battles that took place there during December 1944, reports Bela BANYASZ. Szilard TOLNAI, MSZMP secretary, greeted the Soviet officer in Bicske, while other Party officials and KISZ delegates feted him in Veresacska and Vereb. In a speech GOVORUNENKO stated that he was born in Ilmeny (Stalingrad district) and that he has four children in the Soviet Union, two of whom are adults and two high school students. "In 1944 and 1945 we were rooting the fascists out of our country," the Lieutenant General declared, "that's why we came to Hungary, too. We never had any idea of becoming landowners or capitalists in Hungary." (FMH, 7 Apr 60, p 2)

In memory of the 380 Rumanian soldiers who died during the battle for the liberation of Nyiregyhaza, a six-meter marble monument was unveiled on 9 April at the Nyiregyhaza



cemetery, reports KM on its front page. Another front-page item, with a photograph, reports on the unveiling of the Malinovsky Monument, a ceremony which took place on 4 April 1960, also in Nyiregyhaza. (KM, 9 Apr 60, p 1)

## Part II. COMMUNIST PARTY

### Organization, Strategy, General Activities

∟ The 6 April 1960 issue of all the provincial newspapers covered by the present Summary carry stories on the 4 April 1960 ceremonies commemorating the 15th anniversary of Hungary's liberation. The featured speakers at these ceremonies were: in Miskolc, Pal KOVAL, first secretary of the Miskolc MSZMP; in Szerencs, Dr Ferenc NEZVAL, Minister of Justice; in Szekesfehervar, Lajos CSETERKI, a member of the CC of MSZMP and first secretary of the Fejer Megye MSZMP; in Nyiregyhaza, Andras BENKEI, a member of the CC of MSZMP and first secretary of the Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye Party organization; in Szeged, Mihaly KOMOCSIN, Jr., first secretary of the Szeged MSZMP; in Gyor, Ferenc LOMBOS, a member of the CC of MSZMP and first secretary of the Gyor-Sopron Megye MSZMP; in Veszprem, Istvan BAKOS, a member of the executive committee of the Veszprem Megye MSZMP and president of the megye council; in Debrecen, Mihaly VALKO, secretary of the Debrecen MSZMP organization; in Kaposvar, Istvan KOSSA, a member of the CC of MSZMP and Minister of Transportation and Post; in Szolnok, Rezso KAPAS, president of the Szolnok town council's executive committee; in Pecs, Jeno AMBRUS, first secretary of the Pecs MSZMP; and in Zalagerszeg, Sandor GAZSO, chief of the Zala Megye police force (rendorfokapitany). In most places the ceremonies consisted of the unveiling of Soviet war monuments or the laying of wreaths on the tombs of Soviet war dead. On its front page on 6 April DN publishes a six-line Russian greeting next to the title. ✓

In order to explain the MSZMP organization and its function at a state farm, K. GY. visited the state farm in Boly and reports on his observations in DN. The Party leadership at this state farm consists of seven members, three of whom are secretaries of the three different MSZMP organizations at the farm. The three MSZMP organizations hold

regular monthly membership meetings separately and a joint meeting of all members is held semi-annually. The seven-man Party leadership devises the annual work plan for the three organizations; in addition, each of the three groups draws up a plan which runs parallel to the joint plan. At present the joint Party leadership is emphasizing as the most important item on its plan agitation for overproduction of the annual agricultural norms.

Turning to the Communist youth problems at the state farm, K. GY. found that not a single KISZ has yet been organized. In accordance with Party policy, the youth working on the farm is advised to join a KISZ organization in the community in which they live / i.e. the state farm operates on a large territory comprising several rural communities\_/.

While K. GY. finds most of the Party organizational work at the farm "workable", he notes that the decisions made at the March / 1960\_ / joint Party meeting were not communicated to the Party members. The reporter deplures a statement attributed to RUMANN / first name not given\_ /, the secretary of the joint leadership, to the effect that "everything looked fine, there was no point in talking about these things " / i.e. the agitation for overproducing norms\_/. "Members should have been told at a Party meeting what was expected of them in this respect," K. GY. remarks, and calls the attention of the joint MSZMP leadership to the fact that none of the 28 tractor drivers is a Party member. "During the recent six-week technical course in Babarc for tractor drivers, political lectures were also given. There must be several drivers who are now ready for Party membership," K. GY. concludes. (DN. 8 Apr 60, p 3)

Beginning with the current issue, ZH will refer to the present year of publication as the "Year XVI" in its masthead, the paper announces. Zala, the official organ of the Communist Party, was published between 7 April 1945 and 1 November 1956. On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the launching of Zala / see below\_ / the editors decided to publish ZH as a continuation of the former Party daily. / The announcement does not mention the fact that Zala was shut down during the counter-revolution.\_ / (ZH, 7 Apr 60, p 6)

In an announcement the executive committees of the Zala Megye MSZMP and of the megye council congratulates ZH on

its 15th anniversary [see above]. "During the past 15 years our people have come a long way...the press and our daily had an important role in the great work in the megye of the past 15 years...it helped to educate the people for proletarian internationalism, it fostered our love for the Soviet Union and it helped develop a true patriotism...For thousands in the megye ZH became like an everyday loaf of bread...ZH has been a true bridge between the Party and the masses..." (ZH, 7 Apr 60, p 1)

The executive committee of the Gyor town MSZMP met on 8 April and expressed its satisfaction with the recent 4th of April celebrations in Gyor. The committee then made preparations for the celebration of the First of May, and unanimously decided against holding a mass meeting. In the past Gyor (town) has always celebrated the First of May with a mass meeting. (KA, 9 Apr 60, p 3)

MSZMP secretaries from the TSZ's in Gyor jaras met at a conference recently and, after listening to a report given by Janos SAROSI, secretary of the jaras MSZMP executive committee, they discussed agricultural and political problems concerning the cooperatives. Referring to the inadequate supply of pork in the megye, SAROSI urged the Party secretaries to use their influence in their respective cooperatives for more intensive pork production. The standard of living of industrial workers is rising and the workers naturally want to eat better, SAROSI said, adding that "an adequate supply of pork is an important problem of the worker-peasant alliance." In the ensuing debate suggestions submitted by several Party secretaries for the reduction of the corn sowing plan was rejected. Finally, the MSZMP jaras executive committee advised the TSZ Party secretaries to concentrate on agricultural problems during MSZMP meetings in April and to invite the most active non-Party members in the cooperatives to these meetings. (KA, 10 Apr 60, p 3)

### Party Political Education

Approximately 10,000 persons in Szeged have studied at various levels and in various form the material discussed at the 7th MSZMP Congress, reports DM. Party and state officials as well as leaders in the field of economics studied the material in Party seminars. Usually from 60 to 100 persons attended the "Contemporary Problems" courses in industrial plants and a great number of non-

Party members were generally present at open Party meetings where these problems were discussed. Almost three-quarters of all industrial workers and white collar workers in Szeged attended MSZMP conferences, any thousands of KISZ members studied the problems in the "Youth for Socialism" reading circles, and college students were familiarized with the subject in their Marxism-Leninism courses. PPF-sponsored lectures, Red Cross courses, KIOSZ-organized meetings, and Women's Council conferences were also instrumental in making the MSZMP Congress' material accessible to the people. (DM 8 Apr 60, p 3)

K. GY. reports that 100 physicians are enrolled in the MSZMP philosophy course in Baranya Megye. The megye Party leadership has recruited its best activists and propagandists as lecturers for these courses and hopes that every doctor who has started the course will also finish it. "The result of the Marxist-Leninist philosophy will be evident among our doctors," K. GY. writes, "there will be more medical discoveries and better medical service in Hungary." (SMN, 10 Apr 60, p 2)

### Communist Youth Activities

KISZ announced that students from the Heavy Industry Engineering University in Miskolc will spend two weeks in a summer labor camp in Mad where they will work in the Hegyalja vineyards for six-hours a day. In their free time the students will participate in sports competitions and will attend political lectures. (EM, 8 Apr 60, p 2)

The Baranya Megye KISZ organization recently launched a new youth movement called "Youth for Socialist Rural Communities" (Fiatalok a Szocialista Falvert), reports SN. While young peasants are expected to play the dominant role in the new movement, youngsters from every walk of life are welcome. "Participants must organize and spread the 'Socialist Work Youth Brigade' (Szocialista Munka Ifju Brigadja) movement and they must make the young peasants understand that this is more than just a work competition. The adherents of the new movement have formed an alliance to undertake work of higher principles; they will work more for less compensation, and they must pledge that they intend to become in thinking as well as in attitude a true socialist man." SN urges the Somogy Megye KISZ to study the new movement and to initiate a similar one in the megye. (SN, 8 Apr 60, p 1)

The 39 KISZ members who work at the Chemical Works on the Tisza (Tiszamenti Vegyimuvek) allegedly "have never heard of the 'Liberation Cultural Review' competition," SMN announces. Janos GAVRIS, the KISZ secretary at the plant, in an interview with a SMN reporter, declared that in November 1959, when the competition started, he announced it at a meeting but nobody volunteered to participate. "In any case, it is very difficult to hold the youngsters together here," he added. SMN maintains, however, that KISZ members in the plant who were interviewed had never heard of the competition. (SMN, 6 Apr 60, p 5)

From 20 June to the end of August approximately 500 KISZ secretaries, girl leaders, "Kilian" leaders, and other KISZ officials from Zala Megye will live, in two-week shifts, at the KISZ camp in Szigliget on the shores of Lake Balaton. At the summer camp KISZ leaders will hear lectures, attend courses, and participate in organized excursions. (ZH 10 Apr 60, p 4)

Since September 1959 approximately 12,000 youngsters in Zala Megye have participated in the "Youth for Socialism" competition, reports ZH. About 9,000 of the competitors passed the required tests and 7,000 of them have already received medals. Of the 440 KISZ organizations in Zala Megye, members from 390 to 400 signed up for the competition and approximately 2,000 non-KISZ members volunteered for the contest. As a result of the competition KISZ activities have been intensified in the communities of the megye. Some members of a "Volunteer Aid Brigade" (Onkentes Segito Brigad) contributed 75 hours of volunteer labor. (ZH 10 Apr 60, p 4)

#### Communist Press on the Counter-Revolution and Hungarians Abroad

Ibolya LASZLO, in a review of the opening performance of Jozsef DARVAS' "Sooty Sky" (Kormos Eg) in Kaposvar, remarks that the "theater has a right to cut scenes from a play, even if it is a classic, but in this instance they had no right to shorten DARVAS' play." The omission of five scenes in the second act gives a distorted view of the hero and leads to a misunderstanding of events, Miss LASZLO writes. [The "Sooty Sky" deals with the events of the 1956 counter-revolution and is considered to be an official literary interpretation.] Because of the editing of the play, the hero appears as "more passive, less

sure of himself, and not as tough " as he did in the original. Because the scene in the Parliament building, in which he realizes that his choice "is between filth and purity," was deleted, the presentation in Kaposvar made the audience believe that the hero choses sides after deliberating in an armchair at home. The reviewer also disagrees with the director on one of the characterizations. "If the so-called freedom fighters had really acted as this character does (who conveys the image of a former Arrow Cross Party member [the defunct Hungarian Nazi Party]), fewer people would have sided with the counter-revolutionaries." (SN, 9 Apr 60, p 6)

In the name of the Ministry of the Interior Mrs Laszlo HABLING, widow, whose husband was killed during the 1956 counter-revolution, was given a 3,000 forints gift. Mrs HABLING was presented with the money during the ceremonies commemorating the 15th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, held at the Police Club in Pecs.

Dr Alajos NEMES, chief of the Baranya Megye police force, was the featured speaker at the ceremony, at which Istvan BARTHA, police Lieutenant Colonel (rendoralezredes) and Ferenc MOLNAR, police major (rendorornagy) were awarded the "Excellent Performance" medal for their 15 years of service on the force. Also Jozsef KORMANY, a police Captain (rendorszazados), head of a department [not specified] at megye police headquarters was promoted to police Major on the occasion of the liberation ceremony. (DN, 6 Apr 60, p 3)

A recent issue of an Austrian newspaper [not identified], published "the most unfounded and obvious lies about Hungary," writes Ibolya LASZLO in SN, adding that "this line of propaganda is so outdated that even the infamous Radio Free Euro. abandoned it a long time ago." The newspaper, which is distributed free of charge, summarized developments in Hungary over the past 15 years as follows: "women work themselves sick in the mines; the standard of living is unbelievably low; one kilogram of meat costs 100 forints; rent for a two-room apartment is 2,000 forints; people are badly dressed; and all the talk about the progress made in the past 15 years is nothing but Communist propaganda."

These lies now boomerang on the liars, Miss LASZLO states. This is "nothing else," she writes, "but a feeble defense and an attempt by the Western press to plant doubt in the

mind of those in the West who are sympathetic to socialism." "In the West this has become quite a problem," Miss LASZLO continues, "for ever since the crushing of the counter-revolution the working classes everywhere in the world have been more sympathetic toward the people's democracies, especially toward Hungary." "We in Hungary laugh off the lies of the Western press and feel like a giant whom a little mouse tries to push off his feet."

Recently, Miss LASZLO continues, an educator complained that Hungarian children are incapable of understanding certain past conditions. They do not, for example, understand what "hunger" and "to be hungry" means. Educators encounter the greatest difficulties when they try to convey the idea of "remaining hungry." Hungarian children "just plainly shake their heads in disbelief."

Even the Western press, which is ever ready to utter lies, does tell the truth about the educational system in Hungary and admits that the Western world, which once was so proud of its cultural heritage, is today far behind Hungary in this respect. It is disgusting enough when foreign writers tell lies about Hungary, Miss LASZLO writes, but "when Hungarians abroad write such lies it is enough to make anyone's blood boil. These Hungarians have erased the idea of 'patriotism' and 'fatherland' from their brain." "Even more ridiculous is the fact that the more the traitor fails in the subject matter of Hungary's progress, the more famous he becomes and the more cash he receives in the West." (SN, 8 Apr 60, p 6)

### PART III. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

#### Manufacturing Industry

On 1 April 1960 the Agricultural Repair Enterprise in Nyiregyhaza began the manufacture of a new, double-row potato sowing machine, reports KM. The new model can sow potatoes on five cadastral yokes during an eight-hour work-day. Although the introduction of a new model always involves initial difficulties, workers at the enterprise did not withdraw from the labor competition. Although the new product will be marketed exclusively in Borsod Megye, the enterprise will start mass producing the machine by the end of April. (KM, 8 Apr 60, p 1)

Workers at the Elekthermax [in Papa\_] held a special meeting to commemorate the anniversary of Hungary's liberation. At the meeting it was reported that Elekthermax overfulfilled its 1959 annual plan by 5.1 million forints and its export plan by 1.9 million forints. Gyula SZABO, plant manager, also announced that the enterprise distributed profit shares equivalent to the basic pay for 14.7 working days. Three of the 14 brigades competing received the "socialist" distinction during the first quarter of 1960. (KDN, 9 Apr 60, p 3)

In connection with the ceremonies commemorating Hungary's liberation, DIMAVAG was again awarded the Council of Ministers' and SZOT's (Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa; National Trade Union Council) pennant. In 1959 DIMAVAG won the "top plant" distinction for the 14th time. In his acceptance speech Jozsef PALMAI, DIMAVAG director, stated that it will be very difficult to perform equally well in 1960 for the 1960 plans call for a 109 percent increase in productivity, a 104 percent increase in export production and 82.1 percent achievement "as far as the cost of production is concerned."

[The report summarizing PALMAI's speech is so ambiguous that it is not clear to what the 104 and 109 percents refer. Are they actually 4.0 and 9.0 percent above 1959 figures? The reference to the cost of production probably means that only 82.1 percent of the total cost of production in 1959 may be spent in 1960.]

Kalman BUGO, a department head at the Foundry and Machine Industry Ministry presented the pennant while Janos KUKUCSKA, secretary of the Borsod Megye MSZMP, presented the other flag that was awarded to DIMAVAG by the megye MSZMP. After the ceremonies, 430,000 forints in prize money was distributed among the best workers at the plant. (EM, 7 Apr 60, p 3)

Thanks to the "Liberation Competition", export production at the Wilhelm Pieck Factory was speeded up, reports KA. Of the four Diesel locomotives that the factory is manufacturing for [Communist\_] China, one was finished before the deadline; the other three will be finished by the end of April. During the competition three more locomotives will be exported to China above the original plan and the three traveling cranes that were to be sent to Poland in 1961 as an overfulfillment of the annual plan will be manufactured and delivered before the end of 1960. Production for the domestic market was also affected by



the competition so that, of the 20 dining cars that the Wilhelm Pieck Factory was to manufacture for the MAV by the end of April 1960, two were finished in early March. (KA, 8 Apr 60, p 4)

The Irrigation Enterprise's (Vizgepeszeti Vallalat) plant in Kunhegyes, which manufactures pumps in addition to performing irrigation work, exported 16 pieces of irrigation pumps to Yugoslavia. A Hungarian crew led by Miklos FEHER, a mechanic, will go to Yugoslavia soon to supervise the installation of the pumps. The enterprise also reports that in spite of the fact that most of its skilled workers were transferred to Budapest and Szentendre, it had completed preliminary work for irrigation projects in the fall. (SMN, 8 Apr 60, p 2)

Although the Agricultural Machine Factory in Torokszentmiklos fulfilled its plan by 101.6 percent during the first quarter of 1960, this period was the easiest one in the labor competition, stated SZEKELY / first name not given /, director of the factory, in an interview published in SMN. Since machinery which the factory manufactures is used in agriculture and is most useful only in certain months of the year, "trade authorities" recently requested that the factory's 1960 plan, which was contemplated for a 12-month period, should be completed before the fall. Early in 1960 workers had already pledged to overfulfill their annual plan by completing the manufacture of 7.5 million forints worth of spare parts (originally contemplated as the quota for the full 12 months) before 7 November 1960. As a result of the "trade authorities" recent request, however, the factory is now in a difficult position. The situation is aggravated by the fact that "several important tools are not in tip-top shape," SZEKELY declared. The factory is at present equipped with only one pair of giant shears for cutting sheet metal and this pair was damaged years ago. They must be repaired but the repairs would require two months and during those months the factory would be idle." To the suggestion that the factory cut a two-month supply of sheet metal ahead of time as as not to affect production SZEKELY replied: "Oh yes, but where are we going to get a two-month supply of sheet metal ahead of time?" "The difficulties must nevertheless be overcome, SZEKELY declared, because we can count on profit shares at the end of the year only if we overfulfill the annual plan." (SMN, 9 Apr 60, p 3)

## Chemical Industry

The working hours of an additional 7,500 workers of the chemical industry will be reduced to 42 and 40 hours a week during 1960 reports DM, adding that by the end of 1960 a total of 15,000 workers in the chemical industry of Hungary will be working shorter work weeks. (DM, 6 Apr 60, p 7)

KDN publishes an announcement signed by Dr Jeno HARMATH, Registrar at the Chemical Industry University in Veszprem, of the addition of two new evening freshmen courses to its 1960 fall program. One of the courses will be a chemical engineering course; the other is described as a course "in the evening session of the Chemical Industry Mechanical Engineering Department (a subdivision of the Mechanical Engineering Department) in the Engineering University in Budapest." (KDN, 10 Par 60, p 5)

In order to launch a new "innovation month" at the Industrial Explosive Factory in Peremarton, the trade union committee recently called an "innovation conference." Karoly ARADI, trade union official in charge of innovations, told the conference that of the 220 innovations submitted in 1959, the management accepted and implemented 90. These innovations resulted in a savings of 15 million forints. Emphasizing the growing popularity of the innovation movement, ARADI pointed out that although only 29 innovations were submitted during the year following the crushing of the counter-revolution/ 1957\_, a total of 128 innovations were suggested in 1958. Bela VECSEY, chief engineer at the plant, enumerated several problems at the factory which the management expects to solve by innovations. Among them were the following: the production of a more potent, so-called No 3 superphosphate; a method by which wet pyrite can be roasted; experiments for manufacturing synthetic cryolite; the utilization of zinc mud for manufacturing a product that can be marketed; etc.

Dr Gyorgy ZADOR, the chief engineer, also spoke at the conference, describing problems the Hungarian chemical industry will be faced with in the future that are related to production in Peremarton. During the ensuing debate the majority of the participants criticized the conference, saying that those who organized the meeting had tried to accomplish too much in one conference. KDN agrees that the idea of cramming three lectures into one highly technical conference was a mistake: nevertheless, the conference successfully launched the "innovation month" at the factory. (KDN 10 Apr 60, p 1)

## Metallurgical Industry

A so-called turbo-blower was recently installed in the Foundry Works in Ozd, forty days before the scheduled deadline, reports EM. This is the fourth such air compressor to be installed in the plant in recent years; now every open hearth furnace in the Foundry Works is better supplied with high pressure air, so that the operation of the furnaces has become safer. (EM, 9 Apr 60, p 2)

For the first time skilled workers at the Danube Iron Works (in Sztalinvaros) who have never had any formal technical training, are now being allowed to take the state examination without completing any courses provided they have been working as skilled workers for four years. FMH reports that all but one of the 51 workers at the plant who took the examination passed and that their hourly wages will automatically be increased by approximately 200 forints monthly. (FMH, 7 Apr 60, p 6)

According to preliminary reports the Danube Iron Works produced more than 10 million forints worth of coking coal, chemical products, iron, and steel above its plan during the first quarter of 1960, reports FMH. The coking works produced 4,751 tons of coking coal, the smelters produced 1,687 tons of iron, and the open hearth furnaces produced 242 tons of steel above their quarterly plans. In the first six days of the second quarter of 1960 the foundry workers produced 666 tons of iron above their plans and, in addition to improving the quality of the iron produced, they used a record low of coking coal (960 kilograms) for the production of one ton of iron. (FMH, 9 Apr 60, p 1)

## Fuels and Power

The installation of the new dynamo in the Power Works in Szekesfehervar has been completed and by mid-April, after an experimental period, it will be put into normal operation. (FMH, 7 Apr 60, p 8)

With the introduction of natural gas through pipelines to the industrial plants and households in Debrecen, the transportation of gas by rail will be discontinued, stated Laszlo ANGYAL, head of the Hajdu-Bihar Megye council's construction department, in an interview with Mihaly BECZE. Natural gas has hitherto been transported to Debrecen from Biharnagybajom by tank car. A pipeline will be built from

Hajduszoboszlo to Debrecen at a cost of seven million forints through which 20 million cubic meters of natural gas could be piped annually. Natural gas from Kaba and Nadudvar fields will be pumped to Hajduszoboszlo and from there the gas will be piped to Debrecen and Szolnok. While rail transportation to Debrecen will be discontinued, MAV will use its tank cars for transporting approximately five million cubic meters of natural gas annually by rail to Baja, Szeged, and Miskolc. MAV has also drawn up plans for using gas from Hajduszoboszlo, exclusively, for illuminating all passenger coaches in Hungary. (HBN, 10 Apr 60, p 12)

Among the brigades competing for the "Socialist" distinction at the "Seventh of November" Power Works in Inota, the major effort is being directed toward technical studies, reports KDN. As an important innovation in the technical training, a Russian language course has been opened at the plant in which 14 workers are currently studying under the supervision of Istvan SAS, a member of the MSZMP leadership at the plant, who received his electrical engineering degree in the Soviet Union. (KDN, 9 Apr 60, p 3)

After the conclusion of the "safety year" which was launched in April 1959 at the "Seventh of November" Power Works, the plant reports that only 19 accidents occurred in the plant during the 12-month period, in contrast to 26 injuries in the preceding 12-month period. During "safety year" the number of working days missed by employees because of sickness or injury was reduced to 265. In 1958 a total of 391 days were lost due to these causes. Because of the promising results of the "safety year," the management now expects all the 27 brigades competing in the plant to pledge to work "without a single accident." (KDN, 9 Apr 60, p 6)

Imre FERENCZY, chief technician at the Crude Oil Producing Enterprise in Budafa, in an interview with a ZH reporter, declared that by introducing various automatic devices in the wells of the Bazakerettye oil fields, the enterprise was able to produce 2,016 tons more crude oil, valued at approximately two million forints. As a result of automation, the enterprise's revenue in 1959 increased by 1,692,450 forints. (ZH, 7 Apr 60, p 4)

A conference recently took place at the Crude Oil Producing Enterprise in Lovaszi which ZH describes as being of "national significance." At the initiative of the Crude Oil Industrial Trust, geologists, engineers, and oil experts met in Lovaszi to discuss the latest results of oil exploitation in their respective territories and to deliberate on the introduction of new techniques for penetrating oil bearing geological strata (retegropesztes). Participating in the discussions were Erno BUDA and Janos HANGYAL, from Lovaszi, Robert HORVATH from Bazakerettye, Geza NEMETH from Nagylengyel, and Geza CZINEGE from the Great Plains (Nagyalfold) Crude Oil Producing Enterprise. The conference adopted a 15-point resolution summarizing the most urgent problems of drilling techniques. / ZH publishes no details of the resolution. / (ZH, 9 Apr 60, p 1)

### Light Industry and Trade

In line with the rapid development of the lumber industry in Hajdu-Bihar Megye, industry experts recently suggested the construction of a combine in Debrecen, stated Jozsef SZAKALL, secretary of the Debrecen branch of the Lumber Industry Scientific Society, in a HBN interview. The combine would be built within the 15-Year Plan and would serve as a saw mill for timber imported from the Soviet Union and Rumania. The major problem in developing the lumber industry in the megye is the lack of skilled workers, SZAKALL said. In this connection in 1959 the Institute introduced a technical school for mechanical workers in the lumber yards in the megye and 58 workers were enrolled in the school. (HBN, 10 Apr 60, p 1)

In order to increase its export production, the Brush Factory in Debrecen will purchase several hundreds of thousands of forints worth of machinery from East Germany, reports HBN. Negotiations are also under way with the Precision Mechanical Enterprise for the manufacture of custom-made machines for the Brush Factory. The factory's management recently announced that its export products were well received abroad and that the factory is planning to export an additional two million forints worth of merchandise above its plan during 1960. One of the factory's most popular products is a celtic (twilled) brush, sold in countries with sub-tropical climates and whose chief buyer is the United Arab Republic. (HBN, 9 Apr 60, p 3)

At the recent meeting of the Szeged council's executive committee Sandor HORVATH, president of the Csongrad Megye KISZOV (Kisipari Szövetkezetek; Artisan Cooperatives) reported that 33 artisan cooperatives with a total membership of 2,200 are functioning at present in Szeged. HORVATH emphasized the economic significance of the cooperatives by pointing out that the business transacted by them in 1959 amounted to 170 million forints and the investments contemplated by these cooperatives for 1960 will exceed 20 million forints. Criticizing the distribution of the cooperatives, HORVATH noted that 22 of the 33 cooperatives are in one district and said that Szeged suffers from a chronic shortage of repair shops. (DM, 7 Apr 60, p 1)

### Transportation and Communication

Manfred WABERSICH and Gerhardt WENSCH, both engineers, who have been visiting Pecs regularly twice a year as representatives of the "Robour" motor car manufacturing enterprise in Zittau [East Germany], in an interview with Istvan SZUTS declared that although the No 14 Motor Car Repair Enterprise [in Pecs] "is not the most modern plant, it employs several excellent technicians. This enterprise services German-manufactured trucks and motor cars. The "Robour Werke" manufactures mostly two-ton trucks but it also makes other types [not specified] "as, for example, those that are exported to Hungary," the engineers said and added that the mass production of 2½-ton trucks will soon begin at "Robour". In Hungary, at the present time, there are approximately 3,000 "Robour" cars and about 100 to 150 of them are in Pecs. "Robour" gives their cars a 10,000-kilometer or six-month guarantee and they are serviced by the No 14 Motor Car Repair Enterprise. Because of increased demand, the German factory is planning to increase its servicing station in Hungary and, according to preliminary reports, there will be 20 such servicing facilities in Hungary by 1961. (KDN, 9 Apr 60, p 3)

MAV should take note of the rapid development of Hortobagy and build a suitable railroad station, writes HBN. It is appalling that during rain and storms working people must wait for trains outdoors because of the overcrowded station. (HBN, 10 Apr 60, p 12)

The 2.5 million forint construction of the harbor facilities in Győr was recently finished, reports KA. The

construction of the new wharf, which consists of two warehouses and a 100 meter long rail for a traveling crane, began in May 1959. The crane, which will be installed on the dock, is being assembled at present in the Wilhelm Pieck Factory and it is expected that the new wharf will be put into full operation as of mid-June. (KA, 10 Apr 60, p 1)

Television viewers in Miskolc have been flooding the Budapest Post-Radio Technical Bureau with letters complaining about poor reception and other technical problems, reports EM. The Budapest bureau recently sent a crew of television technicians to Miskolc to find the source of the trouble. The crew has now summarized its observations and attributes the poor reception to the following shortcomings. Locally the major problem seems to be that the television sets are not in good condition, the owners are unfamiliar with the operating instructions, and the electric current voltage in Miskolc is not steady and the reception is affected by the variations. The technicians also found the relay chain to be too long (Budapest-Kekes-Tokaj-Miskolc) so that, if there is any trouble at any of the stations, pictures in Miskolc are distorted. In addition to technical deficiencies, the television relay is also affected by atmospheric phenomena. "In such cases the viewers should be satisfied; there is nothing wrong with their sets," EM assures. (EM, 10 Apr 60, p 4)

By the end of 1959 there were 20,276 radios and 86 television sets in Hajdu-Bihar Megye, reports HBN. Of the TV sets 35 were in Debrecen and 51 were in the other jarasok in the megye. (HBN, 7 Apr 60, p 3)

### Construction Industry

The Somogy Megye Road Building Enterprise recently decided to introduce two-shift workdays since its plan for 1960 calls for construction valued at 25 million forints, (an increase of 7.5 million forints compared with 1959) and no new machinery will be available during 1960. The three branches of the enterprise -- one in Kaposvar, one in Siófok, and one in Marcal -- are participating in the labor competition among themselves and have designated the major item of the competition to be the enforcement of workers' discipline. (SN, 9 Apr 60, p 1)

EM announces that the Prefabricated Block Factory (Falazoblokkgyar) in Bodrogkeresztur, the most recently created enterprise in the megye, has begun operations; in a one-shift workday it manufactures 6,000 blocks. This number of blocks (i.e. slabs) is sufficient for the building of two, two-room apartments, EM adds. The management recently stated that as soon as they are able to surmount temporary difficulties [not specified], the factory will work on two shifts, and will turn out 12,000 blocks daily. By using the prefabricated slabs, builders of small houses can speed up construction and save from 15,000 to 20,000 forints [per home?]. (EM, 8 Apr 60, p 3)

The No 31 Construction Enterprise recently started work "on Hungary's largest synthetic fertilizer factory," the Tisza Region Chemical Combine (Tiszavideki Vegyikombinat), reports EM. The combine will be constructed mainly of prefabricated concrete blocks, according to Soviet plans. A temporary concrete block manufacturing plant was set up on the site of the new combine where the concrete slabs to be used in the construction are being manufactured on the spot. EM reports that the concrete slabs for the building of the two, 19,000 cubic meter storage buildings have been completed and the workers have pledged to complete the building of the storage units 20 days before the deadline. Construction recently began on the five-story administrative building and on the adjoining quarters for the various welfare departments. The complex of buildings, which will comprise 39,000 cubic meters and will cost approximately 29 million forints, is being built on a pile foundation; it will be completed by 1961. Because the pace of construction must be speeded up, the No 31 Construction Enterprise reported that it will soon acquire 50 new machines. (EM, 9 Apr 60, p 2)

According to a so-called "informative 15-year housing program," (tajekoztato program) a total of 19,400 apartments with full public utility services and 4,000 apartments in which public utility services will later be introduced, will be built in Borsod Megye during the next 15 years reports EM. The informative program, which was drawn up by the planning department of the Borsod Megye council after consultation with the Ministry of Construction and several national housing planning bureaus, provides for 5,600 apartments in Kazincbarcika, 6,000 in Ozd, 1,600 in Putnok, 1,400 in Szerencs, 2,400 in Tiszapalkonya, 800 in Edeleny, 600 in Rudabanya, and 1,000 housing units in Sajoszentpeter. (EM, 10 Par 60, p 1)



The Tisza bridge in Algyo that was blown up during World War II and temporarily rebuilt in 1946 will be completely reconstructed, reports Tibor MARKOVITS. Preparations are currently under way to replace the 105 meter long, 12 meter high steel center span. The new unit has been manufactured by the Ganz-MAVAG and will be placed in position by two, 640 ton barges. The barges left the Budapest piers on 6 April and they will be towed, via Yugoslavia, from the Danube to Algyo on the Tisza River. / A photograph of the bridge construction is published on the front page. / (DM, 9 Apr 60, p 3)

#### PART IV. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS

##### Jurisprudence, Protection of Public Property, Public Opinion

During the past several months the Chief Public Prosecutor (megyei fougyesz) in Gyor Sopron Megye, using his "relatively newly acquired power, has instituted a number of so-called legal vetoes (torvenyessegi ovas) at the courts," writes I. CS. These vetoes are not overruling the sentences passed but are aimed instead at assuring the legality of the sentences. The new jurisdiction which empowers the public prosecutors' office to veto sentences handed down by local courts was given to the public prosecutors by the government "several years ago." They can be applied to sentences in both criminal and civil suits. The megye public prosecutor's office can initiate procedures to veto the sentences but the actual "legal veto" must come either from the chief public prosecutor (attorney general) or from the President of the Supreme Court.

I. CS. cites several cases to illustrate the workings of the legal veto. One of these cases involved a man / not identified / who several months ago, in order to find employment in the mines of Brennberggybanya, went to the Hungarian-Austrian border / the site of the mines /. When he was informed that the mine had been shut down some time ago, he boarded a bus and wanted to return home / presumably to Gyor /. Border guards, however, stopped the bus, took the man in custody, and arraigned him at a court, where he was found guilty of attempted illegal border crossing and was sentenced to six months in prison. "This sentence was somewhat hasty," I. CS. comments.

Although the man confessed that the idea of leaving Hungary illegally did occur to him, he was nevertheless traveling in the opposite direction from the border. The Supreme Court vetoed the sentence and freed the man.

A great number of requests for legal vetoes are being filed by parties involved in criminal and civil law suits. "These people still do not understand that the legal veto is not a form of appeal." The public prosecutor's office decides whether a sentence handed down by a court had sufficient legal foundation and if it finds it did not it then initiates the legal veto procedures. (KA, 8 Apr 60, p 4)

The Zalaegerszeg jaras court found Mrs Rezso NYARI guilty of theft of public property and sentenced her to four months in prison. Mrs NYARI, a mother of three, stole three children's coats and several utensils in Zalaegerszeg. The fact that Mrs NYARI is a mother of three was accepted by the court as an extenuating circumstance. (ZH, 10 Apr 60, p 6)

At the 21st Congress of the Soviet Union's Communist Party it was declared that the people's democracies will enter into [the final phase of] Communism almost at the same time as the Soviet Union and, since Communism and crime are mutually exclusive terms, the 7th Congress of the MSZMP decided that the idea of socialist morality, which excludes crime from society, must be strengthened with increased speed in Hungary. Socialist morality must thus be implanted in the consciousness of Hungary's people in a relatively short time, Dr Pal KOVACS, deputy president of the Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye court, declared in an interview with Gyorgy GYORI ILLES. At the present time, however, Hungary is in a transitional period and crimes and the motives of criminals cannot be overlooked. In order to create an atmosphere in which public property is better protected, those social undertakings aimed at the isolation of criminals, i.e. social courts, people's controls, etc., must be further developed. Certain characteristics are discernible in crimes against public property, KOVACS said. "Acts of crimes affecting the economy occur in most cases where regulations are not obeyed and controls are loose." In this respect the FMSZ's are the major trouble spots in Hungary because, although bookkeeping and budgeting in these cooperatives has improved in the past years, commercial practices and expert leadership are still way below the expected standard. In the past the major source of violation in the TSZ's was the irresponsible handling of money.

Thefts, especially timber thefts, are on the increase in Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye, KOVACS continued and added that although there are no great forests in the megye, the damage caused by timber thefts is considerable. Because the courts are aiming at the education of the public, they have at present adopted a policy according to which they are lenient in cases of minor significance but give severe sentences for recurring crimes. (KM, 8 Apr 60, p 4)

After a three-week trial during which 89 witnesses testified, the court found Laszlo HADADI, Endre HARSANYI and 13 other defendants guilty of crimes against public property. HADADI and his accomplices systematically defrauded the state during the past several years by overcharging for drinks at a railroad station bar. According to the prosecutor, the total damage to the state amounted to more than 94,000 forints. During the trial it was disclosed that HADADI and HARSANYI defied the prohibition law during the 1956 counter-revolution. HADADI was sentenced to three years and six months, and HARSANYI to one year and six months in prison, while the other defendants received sentences ranging from two years and six months to three months in prison. All defendants received fines. (HBN, 10 Apr 60, p 11)

On 6 April NEB members from Szolnok, Szabolcs-Szatmar, and Hajdu-Bihar Megyek met in Debrecen to hear a report given by Janos OCZEL, president of the central NEB. During 1959 the Hajdu-Bihar Megye NEB conducted 1,226 investigations, 75 percent of which were well prepared and carefully planned, OCZEL stated. During the ensuing debate it was disclosed that in many instances, after the local NEB's unveiled irregularities in various enterprises, those who were responsible for the violations were not punished. Szolnok Megye was singled out as a territory where men exposed by the local NEB's, rather than being punished, were promoted. The conference, which lasted all day, was concluded with a speech by Sandor RACZ, president of the Hajdu-Bihar Megye NEB. (HBN, 7 Apr 60, p 1)

As a result of a long investigation conducted by the Sopron police, seven employees at the Sopron Dairy Products Enterprise were arrested and will shortly be arraigned, reports KA. Janos SCHOLL, Istvan LAKATOS, Mrs Andor NEMETH, Jozsef PALFI, Kalman KOCISIS, Mrs Balazs BIRO, and Lajos RODLER, were all involved in petty thievery and all began their acts of crime independently of one another. Eventually, when the defendants learned

about one another's illegal activities, they joined in defrauding the enterprise. KA remarks that because of improper bookkeeping methods and careless record keeping it took a long time before the police could ascertain the identities of the defendants. According to the police, thefts and losses due to the mishandling of funds at the enterprise amounted to more than 60,000 forints between 1957 and the end of 1959. (KA, 9 Apr 60, p 5)

On 8 April 1960 law enforcement agents and representatives from trade establishments participated in a conference in Gyor at which recent crimes against public property were discussed. Istvan MARFI, police lieutenant colonel, and deputy commander of the Gyor Megye police force, briefed the participants on the recently discovered criminal conspiracy at the Iron and Wholesale Enterprise (Vas es Muszaki Nagykereskedelmi Vallalat). Ferenc KOVACS, head of the enterprise's stock room, in collaboration with other criminals, had for several years been systematically stealing motorcycle, radio, sewing machine and other spare parts by hiding them in a briefcase. While discussing KOVACS' background, MARFI told the conference that KOVACS was once arrested as a juvenile delinquent. One of KOVACS' partners and one of his "fences" at the enterprise left Hungary illegally during the 1956 counter-revolution. After the crushing of the counter-revolution, KOVACS lent money to Andor VAGO, the manager of the enterprise, and let "VAGO forget about the loan." VAGO thus overlooked many irregularities at the enterprise.

During the investigation it was disclosed that a number of employees were also guilty of crimes against public property for several fraudulent inventories were discovered. Turning to another recently discovered crime, MARFI told the conference that crimes against public property were discovered in the North-Transdanubian Textile and Shoe Wholesale Enterprise (Eszakdunantuli Textilnagykereskedelmi es Ciponagykereskedelmi Vallalat) from which Lajos MAROS, an employee, and several codefendants stole textile goods and sold them on the black market. MARFI pointed out that both KOVACS and MAROS were careful in selecting their "fences", for most of them were recruited from the ranks of FMSZ tradesmen. Among the participants at the conference was Mihaly SZEKELY, chief accountant from the Interior Trade Ministry's metal products department. (KA, 9 Apr 60, p 5)

When an elderly worker at a MAV Repair Plant [not identified] reacted to a practical joke by exclaiming "Watch out, Hitler will get you and make lampshades out of your gypsy skin...", two young workers painted swastikas on his hat and on several MAV freight cars in the plant, reports Erno DERI. After investigating the affair the Borsod Megye section in the Ministry of Interior decided to hold a mass meeting to ask the workers to decide the fate of the two swastika painters. During the mass meeting, which was attended by 800 to 900 workers, somebody in the mob exclaimed "Lock them up," but the workers "did not pick up the cry," DERI reports. Most of the workers did not see the necessity of calling a mass meeting because of the affair. They opposed firing or arresting the two young workers and suggested that they be given an opportunity to correct their mistakes.

DERI declares that the affair and the meeting had a threefold significance: (1) the workers, when the time comes, know how to handle any problem; (2) the mass meeting was a lesson both to the two youngsters (who were present) and to the workers because it emphasized the fact that authorities are aware of everything that goes on in a plant while, at the same time, they are lenient where workers are concerned; and (3) it was a warning to the workers not to overlook any propaganda or manifestation that is hostile to the system. Enlarging on his third point, DERI states that at the meeting it was disclosed that a number of workers witnessed the swastika paintings but did not interfere because of "indifference." (EM, 10 Apr 60, p 4)

#### PART V. MILITARY

On 10 April the Kapuvar Jaras Recruiting Center (Jarasi Kiegeszito Parancsnoksag) will hold a meeting for reserve officers (tartalekos tisztok) in Kapuvar, reports KA. (KA, 9 Apr 60, p 7)

To commemorate the liberation of Hungary on 10 April a national airborne competition (ejtoernyos jarorverseny) will take place in Nyiregyhaza. The five-member parachute teams (csapatok) will board the airplane at the Nyiregyhaza airport. After the jump four members of the team will

change boots (ugrocsizma) and will row across Sosto (Salt Lake), while the fifth member will take up a position on the island and will relate by shortwave radio newly received orders to the team. One of the team members must be a licensed driver because part of the competition involves driving the team over a road peppered with obstacles. Hand grenade throwing, horseback riding, and sharpshooting contests will also be part of the competition. The winning team will be awarded the "1960 National Liberation Championship of Parachute Patrols" (1960 evi Felszabadulasi Orszagos Ejtoernyos Jarorbajnoksag) distinction. (KM, 7 Apr 60, p 1)

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Delmagyarország, Szeged; 6-10 April 1960

Dunantuli Naplo, Pecs; 6-10 April 1960

Eszakmagyarország, Miskolc; 6-10 April 1960

Fejer Megyei Hirlap, Szekesfehervar; 6-10 April 1960

Hajdu-Bihari Naplo, Debrecen; 6-10 April 1960

Keletmagyarország, Nyiregyhaza; 6-8, 9(damaged), 10 April 1960

Kisalfold, Gyor; 6-10 April 1960

Kozepdunantuli Naplo, Veszprem ; 6-10 April 1960

Somogyi Neplap, Kaposvar; 6-10 April 1960

Szolnok Megyei Neplap, Szolnok; 6-10 April 1960

Zalai Hirlap, Zalaegerszeg; 6-10 April 1960

---

THIS PUBLICATION WAS PREPARED UNDER CONTRACT TO THE  
UNITED STATES JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE  
A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED  
TO SERVICE THE TRANSLATION AND RESEARCH NEEDS  
OF THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS