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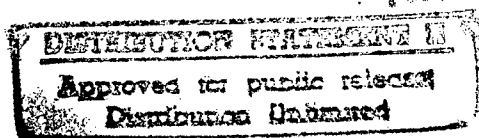
## SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS

16-21 February 1960

(114th of a series)

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SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS

Source Coverage: 16-21 February 1960

This report is based on selected issues of the Hungarian provincial newspapers published during the period 16-21 February 1960.

The statements within brackets are those of the researcher.

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## KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

### Source Abbreviations

DM - Delmagyarország  
DN - Dunantuli Naplo  
EM - Eszakmagyarország  
FMH - Fejer 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 Vas, Acel es Gepgyar;  
Hungarian State Iron, Steel and Machine Works  
KISZ - Kommunista Ifjusagi Szovetseg; Hungarian Commu-  
nist Youth Federation  
KISZOV- Kisipari Szovetkezetek; Artisans' Cooperatives  
KTSZ - Kisipari Termeloszovetkezet; Small Industrial  
Producers' Cooperative  
MAVAG - Magyar Allami Vas, Acel es Gepgyar; Hungarian State;  
Iron, Steel and Machine Works

- MSZMP - Magyar Szocialista Munkaspárt; Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party
- MTS - Machine and Tractor Station
- SZTK - Szakszervezeti Területi Központ; Regional Headquarters of the Trade Unions

## PART I. GOVERNMENT

### Local Councils

At the 20 February 1960 meeting of the Megye, jaras and municipal council leaders of Veszprem Megye, Zoltan HARDY, the secretary of the executive committee of the Megye council, said that some of the farmers' cooperatives in Veszprem Megye have failed to achieve planned targets. This was mainly due to a lack of proper work organization in the farmers' cooperatives and to the temerity of the cooperatives' leaders. The local councils must do their part in remedying this situation by assigning an additional 80 agricultural experts to the 114 assigned by them last year to the farmers' cooperatives and by asking cooperative presidents to report on the work organization of their units. (KN, 21 Feb 60, p 1)

### National Assembly Representatives

Rezső TRAUTMANN, Minister of Construction, György ACZEL, member of the CC of MSZMP and Gyula EGRI, first secretary of the Baranya Megye MSZMP, attended the annual work plan meeting of the Baranya Megye National Assembly representatives held at Katoly. János NOVICS, the agricultural department leader of the Megye Party committee, lectured on the situation of the farmers' cooperatives in Baranya Megye and the tasks connected with strengthening the farmers' cooperatives; he said that, owing to the very extensive political enlightenment work that was carried out in the Megye, 84 percent of the Megye's peasantry have joined farmers' cooperatives. (DN, 18 Feb 60, p 1)

## PART II. COMMUNIST PARTY

### Party Meetings and Activities

On 16 February 1960 the Baranya Megye Party committee and the executive committee of the Megye council held a joint meeting at Sellye. The secretaries of the jaras Party committees and the jaras council presidents also

attended. Jozsef CZEGENY, the first secretary of the Sellye Party committee, outlined the tasks aimed at strengthening the new farmers' cooperative communities in Sellye Jaras. (DN, 17 Feb 60, p 1)

At a recent meeting of communist activist intellectuals, which was held jointly by the MSZMP Borsod Megye Committee and the Miskolc city MSZMP committee, Comrade Janos KUKUCSKA surveyed the tasks communist intellectuals in Borsod Megye are faced with. They must primarily assist the members of the farmers' cooperatives to acquaint themselves with modern agrotechnical and agrobiological achievements. Farmers' cooperative members must be taught the methods of large-scale farming on a day-to-day basis. The cultural and intellectual life of villages is unable to keep pace with the socialist transformation of rural areas. Cultural institutions such as cultural homes must be partially reorganized and put in charge of farmers' cooperatives. There is a lack of adequate agricultural courses in rural areas and, despite great efforts to introduce electricity in the villages, so far only 80 percent of all villages in Borsod Megye are electrified. Tenacious educational work must prevent rural youths from wishing themselves off to cities. The 32 workers' academies in the Megye must continue to train workers in the use of modern machinery and modern production methods through educational lectures and films. The role of communist intellectuals is particularly significant in Borsod Megye, since 100,000 intellectuals work in the various huge industrial plants of Borsod Megye, at the Technical University of Miskolc and in agriculture. The aim is to weld these intellectuals to the Hungarian working class and the peasantry for the solution of the problems arising from socialist construction. (EM, 18 Feb 60, p 1)

In the months since the Devecser Jaras Party conference, the work of the industrial farmers' cooperative - partonizing groups assisting farmers' cooperatives to get organized - has improved. Earlier this assistance consisted of machine repairs and political activities were neglected. Though no substantial changes have occurred since then, political work in the farmers' cooperatives has improved significantly. The best-trained communists are sent into villages to participate in the meetings of farmers' cooperatives. (KN, 21 Feb 60, p 2)

There are small Party organizations comprised of only a few members in the villages of Zala Megye. Zalaapati, the largest community in Szentgrot Jaras, has a Party organization of only 21 persons. Most rural Party organizations try to play the role assigned to them by the Party despite their poor organization and theoretical training. The Party organization of Zalaapait has therefore decided to send individual party members into the various local council districts. A Party member will be sent to visit one district where, in the company of two council members, he will hold meetings for the population of that district at which all relevant questions will be discussed. Every Party member will thus participate in the political life of the village, in the development of the farmers' cooperatives and the Party organization will be constantly informed on the opinions of the members of farmers' cooperatives. / Zalaapati is a fully collectivized "socialist" village. 7 This system is recommended for adoption by other communities of Zala Megye. (ZH, 21 Feb 60, p 3)

#### Party Political Education

At the concluding celebration of the five-month Party course of the MSZMP, Comrade Gyula EGPI, first secretary of the Baranya Megye Party committee, said that the five-month courses were devoted to teaching the Party's policy, Marxism-Leninism and to practical work. The basis for the economic foundation of socialism will soon be laid in Hungary. Consequently, ideological work will again be given preference over other considerations. (DN, 20 Feb 60, p 1)

#### Communist Youth Activities

Members of the Apathy KISZ College of the Szeged Medical University passed their 1960 end-of-February tests with a much better average than did the students studying outside the College. While the good results attest to the success of the KISZ College system, they are liable to lead to serious antagonism between the students who are members of the college and those who are not. In the future the university classes will, therefore, devote more attention to students living outside the KISZ College and will enable them to study in an undisturbed atmosphere. (DM, 17 Feb 60, p 3)



The local KISZ secretary invited a pretty young teacher to dance with him at a ball. She at first consented but then, when the KISZ secretary showed up in muddy shoes and in a wrinkled suit, she refused. The KISZ members present at the dance accused the teachers of despising KISZ members. The teachers retorted that the KISZ members had finally revealed their real selves and that their real aim was to start a quarrel with the teachers. The teachers decided never again to mix with KISZ members. Despite the fact that the KISZ secretary and teacher involved have long since been transferred to other communities, the KISZ members and teachers have never associated with one another since that memorable ball. Similar cases are by no means exceptional and they help poison the atmosphere and disrupt the unity of communities. (KA, 19 Feb 60, p 4)

At a meeting in Balatonszemes of KISZ secretaries from Barcs, Fonyod and Nagyatad jarasok, it was stated that the lack of an adequate quantity of good books in provincial libraries was the reason for the fact that many young people still read thrillers. The migration of rural youths into cities is due to the fact that many middle school graduates are unwilling to return to tilling fields and the number of such graduates is constantly increasing. According to Csaba TOLDY, KISZ secretary of the Barcs regional basic organization, middle school graduates do not have to go back to their home communities to till fields; they can get office jobs in the various farmers' cooperatives. (SN, 17 Feb 60, p 3)

In 1960, 500 boys and 220 girls will be employed in summer construction camps on an area of 1,400 cadastral yokes in the swampy areas between Balatonszemes, Balatonlelle and Latrany, reports the Somogy Megye KISZ organization. (SN, 19 Feb 60, p 3)

The organization of the "Youth for Socialism" contest had a very difficult start in Kaposvar. Some secretaries of the basic organizations and some members of the leadership failed to understand the essence of the contest and failed to carry out the necessary activities on behalf of the participating young people. Only about 60 percent of the basic KISZ organizations of the city forwarded lists of youths joining the contests. Only 2,544 young people wanted to participate in the contest and most of them were non-KISZ members. Many basic organizations failed to send in the name of a single contestant. (SN, 21 Feb 60, p 3)

### PART III. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

#### General Economic Information

At the 16 February 1960 meeting of the leaders of the industrial and commercial enterprises of the city of Miskolc, Laszlo FAZEKAS, the assistant president of the executive committee of the Miskolc city council, said that plant directors should become exclusively responsible for plan fulfillment, plant development, the welfare of workers and the preservation of the public property of their respective plants and their disposition for the discharge of the great tasks of the future. It has become a habit of plants to ask for more and more new equipment and to neglect the proper exploitation of available equipment. The work of plant managers often lacks political content. Many directors tie results exclusively to material incentives. Plant directors must set a good example. (EM, 17 Feb 60, p 1)

According to Istvan ILINSZKI, the director of the Nitrogen Works of Pet, the degree of automation in Hungarian plants is far below the world level. Despite this backwardness, simple workers and even technical leaders often oppose automation. Whenever a measuring or guiding mechanism breaks down, the first thought is to switch it off, not how it can be repaired as quickly as possible. Not only is Hungary backward in automation, but not even the existing automated facilities are being exploited. Automation is not simply a question of prejudice; it must become an ethical problem of the well-trained Hungarian technical intelligentsia. (KN, 18 Feb 60, p 5)

The self-accounting system has been introduced in the bauxite mines of Fejer Megye. Until the end of 1958 the various individual mines and shops had submitted only textual accounts of their expenditures and revenue for the final accounting. In these textual accounts the exceeding of limits often did not have to be justified. The financial plans of the enterprises were not broken up into individual workshops, thus nobody was able to influence the prime cost movement. In 1959 the self-accounting system of the various mines, workshops, and plants of the bauxite mines was worked out by the chief accountant, Dr Jenő SZABÓ. This new system enables the managers to know in advance the amounts that have to be allocated for diffe-

rent purposes to the various sections of the mines, and the section leaders must see to it that they remain within the confines of these financial allocations. (FMH, 19 Feb 60, p 4)

### Manufacturing Industry

On 15 February 1960 the Ball Bearing Plant of Debrecen manufactured its eight millionth ball bearing. The factory needed 30 months to produce its first million ball bearings and is expected to produce its nine millionth within a period of three and a half months, a rate ten times faster than that of 1952. (HBN, 16 Feb 60, p 6)

The scientific researchers Faroly KOVACS and Daniel MUSZKA have built the first wide-range automatic temperature regulator in the Szeged laboratory of the Mathematical Research Institute. The electronic device can be used in any shop where electrically heated furnaces are installed. Temperatures ranging from one to one thousand degrees can be set with the device, which keeps the set temperature within a deviation range of one tenth of a degree. (DM, 17 Feb 60, p 1)

The main obstacle to the introduction of submerged arc welding in the Wilhelm Pieck Railroad Car and Machine Factory was a shortage of welding flux, which had to be imported and was extremely expensive. The welding technician Bela MEGYERI, the metallurgical engineer Sandor BALASKO, the mechanical engineer Ferenc KOHIDI and the chemical engineer Szilard TURI KOVACS have now developed a new type of flux that has already been patented with the National Inventions Office. The new flux can be manufactured from raw materials available in Hungary. At the present time the flux is being manufactured at the experimental plant of the Gyor Railroad Car Factory. However, due to the fact that submerged arc welding is one of the prerequisites for technical development, mechanization and automation, and must therefore be introduced in as many factories as possible, the manufacture of Hungarian-made flux, as well as that of alloying flux for the alloying of welds and weld wire, must be solved centrally. (KA, 17 Feb 60, p 6)

The DIMAVAG factory is now turning out a series of machines whose construction meets world standards. The MVE-280 type lathe manufactured in 1948 to 1949 has

attracted considerable attention abroad. One thousand of these lathes have been manufactured and sold abroad. The modernized version of this lathe is now manufactured by the Metal Goods and Tool Machine Factory of Budapest. The designing office of the factory designs presses, hydraulic shears, machines for cable factories and special equipment. The purpose of the designing office is to design machines that conform to the specific conditions of the plant and are fully competitive abroad. In 1960 the factory wants to exhibit 10 self-designed tool machines at the Budapest Industrial Fair. The MKH-10 hairbreadth tensile machine was on display at the last fair. Tests with this machine have proven it fit for export and serial production will start in 1960. The prototype of the MKFH-14-15 type hairbreadth tensile machine fulfilled all expectations during test runs and will be exhibited at the Leipzig Fair in February. In two months prototypes of three machines designed by the designing office of the plant will be constructed. In addition to this four different reeling devices will be manufactured. One of them is ready for serial production. The designers are already working on a skid-proof draw bench, a continuous softening device, and an automatic coiling device. The designs are being worked out on the basis of the study of Hungarian and foreign technical literature, study trips abroad, and the study of foreign machines. At the present time Korea and India are requesting complete cable factory equipment from the DEMAVAG. (EM, 17 Feb 60, p 3)

The Single-Purpose Machine Factory of Gyor is now working on the equipment of an instrument factory for Egypt. More than 30 machines will be completed by the end of 1960. The first shipment of the machines for the Egyptian plant will be put at the disposal of the Komplex Foreign Trade Enterprise in August 1960. The factory is manufacturing machines that help further dieselization, as well as transformers and trucks. (KA, 18 Feb 60, p 1)

The 1960 plan of the Sopron Machine Factory provides for a 9 percent rise in production. The plant will, however, have difficulties in meeting the targets of this increased plan because of the shortage of skilled workers. The Ministry of Light Industry, within whose jurisdiction the plant falls, does not want to allot additional skilled manpower to the factory because it believes that individual productivity must be raised. Few trained workers are willing to attend skilled workers' courses in the plant and

fewer apprentices are trained in the plant than necessary. Workers are paid hourly wages, since the factory either produces in small series or manufactures individual machines. Premiums are paid in the locksmiths' shop and in the cutters' shop for plan overfulfillments. Premiums are paid, however, on the basis of equally distributed average achievements of the staff of the entire shop, which does not differentiate between lazy and diligent workers. (KA, 18 Feb 60, p 5)

Erno BIRO, a young mechanic from the Wilhelm Pieck Railroad Car and Machine Factory, has invented a new Diesel engine speed reulator which regulates the speed of Diesel engines automatically, and is simpler and less expensive than all previous speed reulators for Diesel engines. The experimental use of the speed regulator proved very promising. The factory therefore concluded a contract with the inventor for the perfection of the device. (KA, 20 Feb 60, p 1)

The Duna Iron Works are now manufacturing 36-meter crane booms for the Ganz Crane Factory. The booms will be used for port cranes destined for export. One boom weighs ten tons. The fitting of the booms was recently started on the basis of designs received from the Ganz-MAVAG factory. The booms will be transported on boats to Budapest to the Crane Factory located on the shores of the Danube River. (FMH, 21 Feb 60, p 3)

### Chemical Industry

After several years of experimentation, the chemical engineers at the Nitrogen Chemical Enterprise have succeeded in manufacturing two varieties of silester in an experimental shop. The quality of the transparent liquid extracted from alcohol equals that of any foreign silester. On the basis of the manufacturing process worked out in the laboratory of the Nitrogen Chemical Enterprise, the first silester manufacturing plant will be erected on the site of the Nitrogen Chemical Factory. Until then the experimental plant will manufacture 60 tons of the new material. The plan will be further expanded in the course of the Five-Year Plan. The manufacture of silester will solve a series of problems which various factories have deferred for years. (DN, 17 Feb 60, p 3)

The most modern enamel paint and synthetic resin factory in Central Europe is nearing completion within the compound of the Chemical Combine of the Tisza Region. Construction of the new plant, which will consist of several buildings, has progressed to the point where the installation of machinery has begun. Mechanics and fitters have decided to step up their work so as to enable the plant to start test runs in the fall of 1960. The plant is expected to manufacture almost 6,000 tons of white and colored enamel paint / annually?/. The various oils and solvents needed for the operation of the plant will arrive in tank cars at the racking station, from which the raw materials will be delivered through pipe aqueducts to subterranean tanks, or to the synthetic resin plant. Construction of the single-story racking station and the pumping station has been completed and machines will shortly be installed in the buildings. To date, 32 tanks of various size have been lowered into subterranean concrete troughs and the mounting of the 200-meter pipe aqueduct connecting the racking station to the synthetic resin factory is being constructed at a rapid pace. Installation of the various ball grinders and mixing equipment and storage tanks will be completed by 20 June 1960. Fitting of the enamel paint packing plant and of the pipe aqueduct will be completed ahead of schedule. The mechanical equipment of the factory will be installed two months ahead of schedule. (EM, 19 Feb 60, p 1)

The Nitrogen Works of Pet will introduce a system whereby the entire capacity of the plant can be fruitfully utilized within the framework of the 1960 technical development plan. The ammonia plant has five compressors, but only four are operational. It is therefore useless for the gas factory to increase its output; the ammonia plant will still be unable to produce more fertilizer. The fifth compressor is scheduled to go into operation by 1 December 1960. This will necessitate expanding the gas distribution equipment which now only services four compressors and installing cleaning equipment for the fifth compressor. By this method - devised by chief engineer Karoly HIDEKGUTHY - the ammonia plant is expected to increase its output by about 10 percent.

The mechanization of the manually operated sodium bicarbonate plant will be undertaken in 1960 by substituting the existing centrifuges with automatic self-discharging centrifuges. This will increase the capacity of the sodium bicarbonate plant and reduce physical labor equipments. An argon

plant was recently put into operation that is expected to produce 20,000 to 25,000 cubic meters of argon suitable for welding. The experimental manufacture of magnesium carbonate was recently begun. Magnesium carbonate and calcium nitrate are being manufactured from dolomite. Calcium nitrate is processed by the Pet Nitrogen Works, magnesium carbonate by the rubber factories.

A new plant that is to produce sorbite - the basic raw material of Vitamin C - is being established on the territory of the Pet Works. The new product will be processed from potato-sugar syrup by means of hydrogenation of the sugar. The gas of the Nitrogen Works of Pet will be used for this purpose. Experiments are under way to convert the coal generator plant for the use of raw coal, instead of the raw lignite from Varpalota used at the present time. The experimental production of liquid nitrogen fertilizer will be started in 1960 under the guidance of Dr Lajos LENGYEL. (KN, 19 Feb 60, p 3)

### Ferrous Metallurgy

In honor of the 15th anniversary of Hungary's liberation and the 43rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the workers of the Lenin Metallurgical Works decided to overfulfill their steel manufacturing plan by 20,000 tons, their block ingot plan by 30,000 tons, their rolled form stock plan by 13,000 tons, their bent mine prop plan by 3,000 tons, and their high-alloy steel forging plan by 500 tons. Owing to the nation-wide shortage of ingots and rolled products, they decided to manufacture an additional 10,000 tons of block ingots and 5,000 tons of rolled form stock. These targets will be achieved through improved work organization, a rise in the technical standard, the modernization of manufacturing processes, the assistance of the innovators' movement and the further stepping up of labor competitions. (DM, 17 Feb 60, p 1)

After a seven-year period of slow, drawn-out construction, the construction of the dressing works of Rudabanya has stepped up significantly. Until now two transformer houses, the roasting plant, the cooling house, the furnace and generator hall, the repair workshop, the storage houses, the refuse ore shelter and the slack shelter, the roads, the coal bins, part of the railroad sidings, etc., have already been completed. The after-breaker, the selector, the grind-

ing plant, the separating building, the freight-car loader, the laboratory and the administrative offices are now under construction. So far 256 million forints have been spent on the construction of the dressing works, and total costs are expected to reach 345 million forints. The dressing works of Rudabanya are expected to supply 19 to 20 percent of Hungary's iron ore needs, which will enable the metallurgical plants, the heavy industrial plants and other plants to increase their output. The mountains in the vicinity of Rudabanya have iron ore deposits that will last for about 60 years. Full operation of the roasting plant is expected to start on 1 April 1960. The plant managers have resolved that the entire dressing works will be in operation during 1960. Most of the machines installed have already undergone test runs and their faults have been eliminated. Construction, fitting and installation work has been speeded up. A meeting was held recently at Rudabanya at which Janos KISVARI, the leader of the first directorate of the Ministry of Construction and Balint PAPP, the leader of the Ore and Ore Mining chief directorate, participated. Comrade KISVARI announced that the Ministry of Construction will concentrate all necessary forces in Rudabanya to get the construction job finished by the end of 1960. (EM, 18 Feb 60, p 3)

Ore and Coke is supplied to the Ozd Metallurgical Works by ordinary freight cars, and loaded manually. In 1960 the Ozd Works bought 30 self-discharging freight cars at a cost of 17 million forints. Fifty percent of the necessary freight cars will thus be self-discharging. (EM, 18 Feb 60, p 1)

In 1960, 112 million forints will be allocated for the development of the Lenin Metallurgical Works. Twenty-seven million forints will be spent on the wider use of Rumanian natural gas and the devices used in the stoking of open-hearth furnaces. A new gas cleaning unit will be installed for the better use of furnace gas. The largest amount, 52 million forints, will be spent on the expansion of the big forge. With this amount the forge will build a separate workshop for the processing of diesel axles. The workshop will be provided with five new industrial furnaces and several high-capacity machines - most of them from the Soviet Union. A new furnace will be built for the thermal processing of rolled goods. Chipping off operations will be mechanized in the steel foundry. Water-jet sanding equipment will be installed. Twenty freight-car weighing



machines will be installed. Eight million forints will be spent on the thermal utilization of open hearths. (EM, 20 Feb 60, p 1)

A very great percentage of the iron ore and coke needs of Hungary are filled by the Soviet Union. The iron content of the iron ore arriving from the Soviet Union in Diosgyor and Ozd is 48 to 62 percent. This is fine quality ore, if one compares it to the best iron ore in the world - Swedish ore - whose iron content is 70 percent. Almost the entire amount of Soviet iron ore arriving at Zahony is dispatched to the metallurgical plants of Borsod Megye. (EM, 21 Feb 60, p 3)

On 21 February 1960 a meeting of Communist activists of the Duna Iron Works took place at which the director of the Works, Ambrus BOROVSKY, analyzed the Works' production results. While in 1958 the proportion of top quality iron was 52.7 percent, this proportion rose to 69.3 percent in 1959. The iron manufactured by the Duna Iron Works was 61 forints per ton cheaper than the iron produced at Diosgyor, and 245 forints per ton cheaper than that produced at Ozd. In the steel plant three-furnace operations produced 40 kilograms per hour more than planned. In semi-quenched [?] steel manufacture, the experience gathered at Sztalinvaros has been taken over by some people's democracies. The following new plants will start operations within the compound of the Duna Iron Works: the hot rolling mill, the second coking furnace, open hearth No 1 and the pyridine refinery. Automation, business organization, cybernetics, casting die, power and air technology brigades have been formed to achieve production increases while raising the technical standard of production. A five-year cadre development plan has been worked out within the framework of which an additional 140 engineers and technicians will be employed. About 800 industrial apprentices are being trained at the present time by the Duna Iron Works. More engineers and technicians will be needed in the forthcoming years. Heavy stress will be laid on the training of skilled workers. (FMH, 21 Feb 60, p 1)

The Zahony laboratory of the Lenin and Ozd Metallurgical Works carries out a very important function. Iron ore from the Soviet Union is analyzed there to determine its iron content and quality. At Diosgyor iron ore is classified according to grain size and iron content. The laboratory of Zahony notifies the metallurgical works via

teletype on the quality of the iron ore loaded into each of the departing freight cars. (EM, 21 Feb 60, p 3)

### Non-Ferrous Metallurgy

The 1960 plan of the Aluminum Foundry of Inota provides for the production of 400 tons of slug aluminum above the 1959 production plan. This extra production can be achieved only on the basis of technical development plans not requiring major investment. In 1960 the Inota Foundry will introduce lower voltage electrolysis, the advantages of which are lower electrolyte temperature, lower specific power consumption and lower current efficiency. This will enable the plant to switch more furnaces to the rectifier output voltage. Anodes will be lowered and voltage decreased from 5 to 4.0 volts. The 1959 reconstruction of two-thirds of the cells enabled the plant to convert to lower voltage electrolysis. In the first half of 1960, experiments will be made on the mechanization of anode feed; greater savings in the use of industrial water will be made and the problem of cooling water recirculation will be resolved. As 70 percent of the foundry slag consists of kryolith, this material will be regenerated by burning the coal content of the slag in oil furnaces. The agglomerating plant will thus save the national economy 500,000 forints annually, as kryolith is a product that has had to be imported. The long-range technical development plans of the foundry call for the discontinuation of the present mercury rectifiers that transform alternating current into direct current with an efficiency of only 95 percent. They are to be replaced by a semiconductor silicon rectifying installation which works with an efficiency of 98 percent. (KN, 20 Feb 60, p 1)

### Fuels and Power

After lengthy experiments with turbine drilling in the oil fields of Zala, it was decided to begin regular turbine drilling in the area around Babocsa (Somogy Megye), where an oil field has been open since 1955. After Babocsa, turbine drilling will be introduced in other areas, primarily in Nagylengyel. Turbine drilling is best suited to areas with hard soil, which Babocsa has. Drilling at oil well No GB-23 in Babocsa has been carried out exclusively with a turbine in 45 days, whereas the neighboring well has been drilled in 89 days by a rotary-type drill. Though

this is an extreme example ( on the average 60 to 68 days are required for the completion of a well) turbine drilling reduces drilling time by one third. This equals twenty days saved at Babocsa per well. Eleven thousand forints in wages are paid to the crew of one well at Babocsa. In twenty days this amounts to 220,000 forints. The introduction of the turbine drilling system will start in March 1960 at Babocsa and will gradually spread to other oil fields as well. Enough turbines are available, but technical operating instructions must be scrupulously adhered to. (ZH, 18 Feb 60, p 4)

in 1959 the Transdanubian Mineral Oil Drilling Enterprise had to drill 240,000 meters, instead of the planned 180,000 meters. The 1960 plan of the enterprise provides for the drilling of 252,000 meters. This target must be achieved with less drilling equipment and increased prospecting activities in certain places, according to engineer Laszlo BARABAS, who is employed by the technical department of the drilling enterprise. The fulfillment of the 1960 plan will require tight work organization, all the more so as average well depths have to be increased, a fact that requires the solution of many difficult problems. Drilling equipment should be used more for straight drilling and as little as possible for the investigation of strata. Especially at Nagylenyel the well completion outfit could be put in charge of the examination of strata.

Though the quality of the drill-pipes delivered by the Pipe Factory has improved, the drill pipes are still too weak and are the source of much trouble. Experiments of the cementing of deep and hot wells have been successful, but now the average well depths have been increased, which leads to further complications as far as cementing is concerned. The quick and safe cementing of such wells has not yet been solved. (ZH, 18 Feb 60, p 4)

The Mineral Oil Drilling Enterprise of the Alföld Region decided to increase the hydrocarbon reserves of Hungary by 2.5 million tons in 1960. They intend to drill in the area around Hajduszoboszló, Pusztaföldvár, Battonya, Mezőhegyes and Ecskemet. The enterprise will drill 122,000 meters with a yearly average of 8.5 drillings units in 1960. (SMN, 19 Feb 60, p 1)

### Consumer Goods, Food Industry

Since the installation of new machines and machine series in the Canning Factory of Szeged and the Salami Factory of Szeged, the quality of output has been excellent and even. The products of these two factories intended for export can compete with any similar product produced abroad. The products of these two factories marketed domestically are almost up to the standards of the exported products. Occasionally, however, salami put out by the Salami Factory of Szeged is not yet ripe when sold on the domestic market. (DM, 16 Feb 60, p 5)

A British-made curtain weaving machine and eight Hungarian-made curtain weaving machines have been installed in the Gardenia Lace Curtain Factory of Sopron. By March 1960 all nine machines are expected to be in operation. The plant management has allocated 2 million forints for the expansion of the plant's buildings. (KA, 18 Feb 60, p 1)

Due to the scarcity of textile goods in Hungary, the Garment Factory of Zala Megye has devised a method of saving textile materials of its own. The quantity and value of materials saved by the workers is being entered on file cards and a certain percentage of the materials saved will be returned to the workers quarterly in the form of money. (ZH, 18 Feb 60, p 3)

During the past few weeks the work of the steam flour mill of Alsóváros has increased substantially owing to the fact that three flour and cereal exchange stations have been attached to the mill. The Alsóváros mill now works in three shifts. Flour is being taken almost daily from the mill to Szóreg, Deszk, Kubekháza and Tiszasziget. People from Szeged, Somaszék, Tápé and Főszke bring their grain to the mill. More than 100 quintals of cereal are being ground by the mill daily. To date, in 1960, about 130 freight car loads of flour have been ground by the mill. (DM, 19 Feb 60, p 3)

Twenty colored weaving automatic weaving machines have been installed in the Textile Factory of Pécs. Three modern beaming machines were purchased. The old roof of the weaving plant is being repaired and the weaving machines are being switched to individual drive. The second bleaching unit is being put into operation in the finisher and the

heavy twining partially introduced on the crimping machine will be used on two additional machines. The yarn dyeing shop will be completely rebuilt. (KN, 21 Feb 60, p 1)

### Transportation and Communications

In 1959 the locomotive shed of Szeged had much more to do than in 1958. The workers at the locomotive shed are now dispatching an average of 30 to 40 trains daily. In 1959 they dispatched 500,000 tons of goods more than in 1958. The locomotive shed of Szeged will receive five five-axle Diesel locomotives in February 1960 and at the beginning of March 1960 four pairs of Diesel-drawn trains will be handled by the shed. Gradually all locomotives will be exchanged for Diesel locomotives, but this will take many more years. Ten locomotive engineers have been sent to Szentes to learn how to drive Diesel engines. Good stokers will be assigned assistant drivers' positions aboard Diesel engines. (DM, 20 Feb 60, p 5)

The Television Relay Station of Szentes, which will make it possible to achieve excellent receiving conditions in the southeastern part of Hungary within a radius of 100 kilometers, was put into service on 20 February 1960. The construction of the TV station, the 218-meter high tower and the emitting equipment cost about 30 million forints. The bulk of the cost was borne by the Hungarian postal authorities and the Csongrad Megye council. The equipment consists of a 20-kilowatt picture emitter /televisor?/ and a 5-kilowatt sound emitter /speaker?/. Fourteen red lamps have been mounted on top of the tower in line with the aerial traffic regulations. In good weather the red lights can be seen as far as Kecskemet. Two elevators have been built into the tower which ascend to a height of 194 meters. (DM, 20 Feb 60, p 4)

The expansion of the railroad station of Kal-Kapolna will be started in 1960. A total of 13 million forints have been earmarked for this purpose, half of which will be spent in 1960. Tracks will be lengthened and new storage houses and other auxiliary buildings will be built. Ten million forints have been earmarked for the continuation of the construction of the railroad station of Szuhakallos. In 1960 construction of a new station building and a huge storage house will begin. The ventilation system of the three-kilometer tunnel of Pereces will be automated in 1960. A Diesel fuel filling

station will be established near the locomotive shed of Miskolc to take care of the fuel supply of the increasing number of diesel locomotives at the yard. In 1960 more than 20 diesel locomotives will be put at the disposal of the Miskolc locomotive shed. Several hundred thousand forints will be spent on mounting new blocking devices. (EM, 21 Feb 60, p 1)

Istvan KOSSA, Minister of Communications and Postal Affairs, in an interview granted to the Party paper of Szabolcs Megye, talked about the government's development plans for the improvement of communications at Zahony and between Zahony and Nyiregyhaza. According to KOSSA, a total of half a billion forints will be invested in the expansion of Zahony during the next five years. The antiquated hauling system will be abolished and the border station will receive diesel locomotives. The second track of the Zahony-Nyiregyhaza railroad line will be built, which will speed up the transportation of iron ore and coke to the metallurgical plants of Borsod Megye. (EM, 21 Feb 60, p 3)

#### Construction and Construction Materials

Since 15 January 1960 drillers have been prospecting at Mad, Batka and other areas in the Hegyalja region for kaolin and betonite in 20 to 25 different places. This prospecting is being carried out in an area of 65 to 70 square kilometers. The propsectors are also trying to find alkaline tuff. A rich alkaline tuff mine alone could bring about a savings in imports of 40 million forints. Rich new kaolin and betonite deposits could not only directly furnish needed raw materials to Hungarian paper, china and glass factories, but could also be exported in large quantities. Foreign countries are willing to take any quantities of kaolin and betonite. The results achieved so far are promising. Pure kaolin has been found near Ond. Drilling operations will be stepped up considerably in the spring. (EM, 17 Feb 60, p 3)

After the discovery of huge deposits of tufaceous limestone in the vicinity of Bodrogkeresztur, the Concrete Industry Goods Factory of Bodrogkeresztur established a new plant there at a cost of 60 million forints that manufactures light prefabricated blocks. Test runs of the new plant were completed in 1959. Its hydraulic

presses manufacture light slack blocks equal in size to six bricks. The slack blocks have a strength of 40 to 50 kilograms per square meter and are well suited to the construction of family homes and the lining of steel concrete tower houses. During the test run 50,000 slack blocks were manufactured. Shortcomings in the manufacturing technique were reviewed after completion of the test run and the plant is expected to start regular operations by the middle of March 1960. The plant's plan provides for the manufacture of 6,000 slack bricks daily and 3,500,000 slack bricks by the end of 1960. (EM, 18 Feb 60, p 1)

At the plant meeting of the 26th Construction Enterprise of Sztalinvaros, Director Jozsef BONDOR said that the enterprise was the first to try out the new prefabricated panel and medium block element construction method. The enterprise wants to share the experience gained from these experiments with other Hungarian construction enterprises. In 1960 the Construction Enterprise of Sztalinvaros will have to complete construction worth 50 million forints more than in 1959. The enterprise must complete the Thermal Power Plant of Pecs, the hot rolling mill of Sztalinvaros, the Duna Straw Cellulose Factory, the rolling mill of Sztalinvaros and must begin the construction of Hungary's largest power plant, the power plant of Szazhalombatta, as well as the construction of three workers' hostels and 400 apartments at Sztalinvaros. (FMH, 18 Feb 60, p 1)

The brick pressing house of the Brick Factory of Siklos is antiquated. A new pressing house is being built at a cost of 2 million forints whose annual capacity will be 10 to 12 million bricks. This capacity cannot be achieved, however, until 1960, when the brick pressing plant will become fully automated with machinery imported from East Germany. The acquisition and installation of the automation devices will require the allocation of additional funds. (DN, 19 Feb 60, p 1)

#### PART IV. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS

##### Religion

A Party secretary in Gyor-Sopron Megye was reviewing the protocols drawn up at the unit's membership meetings. He came across the name of one Party member who excelled in active contributions to debates and was always very outspoken on the issue of the Communist education of children in school, warning everybody against the influence of clerical reaction. When interviewed by two Communist reporters he admitted that one of his sons had escaped to the West and the other is to be married in church. He asked the Party organization's help in trying to persuade his son and future daughter-in-law to have a Communist wedding. After all, he said, it is the task of the Party organization to enlighten workers on the dangers of clerical reaction. (KA, 16 Feb 60, p 3)

##### Collectivization and Resistance to Collectivization

According to the latest survey, Borsod Megye has a total of 159 farmers' cooperative villages and 268 farmers' cooperatives. In the spring 35 percent of the Megye's total arable land will be farmed by large-scale farming methods. (EM, 17 Feb 60, p 1)

Despite the fact that the collectivization drive is gradually heading toward final victory, it would be a mistake to say that collectivization has no enemies. In addition to Radio Free Europe, there are persons in Hungary who stubbornly claim that the future of the peasantry cannot be assured on the basis of the farmers' cooperative system. (DM, 17 Feb 60, p 3)

While all Party members in Szatmar Megye were assigned tasks in connection with the big collectivization drive, many Party organization in existing farmers' cooperatives do not make full use of the time of their Party members. At Doge, Party members in the RAKOCZI farmers' cooperative are lax in the payment of their Party dues and they hold membership meetings but rarely. Unidentified rumormongers at Gulacs spread the rumor that "gentlemen brigade leaders" have been assigned to the various brigades in the Farmers' cooperative village. At the Kisvarda MTS Party members



have not yet been told about their Party assignments. At Nagyvarsany Comrade V.J. complained that he could not get his son appointed coachman in the local farmers' cooperative. Similar shortcomings exist in many other farmers' cooperatives in Szatmar Megye. (KM, 18 Feb 60, p 2)

At the opening ceremony of the one-month course of the Mosonmagyaróvár Agricultural Academy Andras POZNAN, assistant president of the Sopron-Győr Megye council, said that it is easier to arrange for the cultivation of hundreds of acres of land than to eradicate from the head of one single farmers' cooperative member the thinking that ties him to small-scale private farming. The work of livestock breeders should be held in higher esteem, because the fate of millions of forints depends on their work. The presidents of farmers' cooperatives have a difficult task. Some back down at the sight of difficulties and prefer to hoe the fields, rather than to organize the common work on a farm consisting of several thousand acres. (KA, 18 Feb 60, p 1)

The Professional Committee for Farmers' cooperatives Business Organization was formed recently in Baranya Megye. So far members of the committee have visited 32 farmers' cooperatives and have gotten in touch with jaras and local organs and gotten acquainted with the leaders of farmers' cooperatives. They assessed and analyzed the problems of the farmers' cooperatives visited and submitted proposals for their more profitable operation. After this first step, the committee members will lend operative help to the farmers' cooperatives which will consist mainly of assistance in organizing spring agricultural work. This will enable newly formed farmers' cooperatives to start spring work on a large-scale farming basis and will help to stabilize the newly formed and highly developed farmers' cooperatives. The committee will examine the fodder situation in the farmers' cooperatives and, in the interest of more efficient assistance, the members of the committee will divide the jarasok among themselves. The committee members decided to do everything in their power to further the more profitable management of farmers' cooperatives by introducing large-scale farming methods, highly developed agro-technical and zootechnical methods and modern chemical weed killing. (DN, 20 Feb 60, p 1)

The problem of the Szentlőrinc farmers' cooperative lies in the labor shortage and the lack of an agronomist. Of a total of 200 farmers' cooperative members, 100 to 200 are

in the 60- to 70-year-old age bracket. Of the remaining 80, 43 are women. The 37 capable of working are coachmen, animal caretakers, etc., but none are reapers. Jozsef NAGY, the president of the cooperative, claims that the cooperative has become a welfare institution, where a minority of young workers must support the majority of elderly members. (DN, 20 Feb 60, p 3)

Jointly with the trade unions and other organs, the educational department of the Borsod Megye council has arranged for the big industrial plants of Borsod Megye to conclude cultural contracts with the farmers' cooperatives of the Megye. Under the terms of such contracts industrial plants will obligate themselves to help farmers' cooperatives stage plays depicting the happy life of socialized farmers, arrange exhibits at jaras and megye capitals showing the achievements of farmers' cooperatives, grant financial assistance to farmers' cooperative villages for the building of cultural homes, arrange educational lectures and shows in the farmers' cooperatives and provide socialist villages with lending libraries. (EM, 21 Feb 60, p 1)

### Corruption

At its 19 February 1960 meeting, the trade union council of Gyor-Soprom Megye greeted with great enthusiasm the statement made by the Gyor Foundry and Forge Factory in which it called upon all sick, hospitalized workers to refrain from giving "tips" to physicians, because the latter were compelled to treat hospitalized patients well even without tips. It was stressed at the meeting that political work among physicians and medium health cadres must be improved. (KA, 20 Feb 60, p 1)

### Crimes Against Public Property

An investigation into the affairs of the Tailors' KTSZ of Veszprem carried out by the Veszprem Megye KISZOV revealed that the KTSZ involved had stored up excessive quantities of fabric and finished garments and could not, therefore, dispose of their stocks and gain enough money to cover the cost of operating the enterprise. Many tailors working for the KTSZ stole fabric and other materials, set up virtual private tailor shops in their

homes and sewed men's suits without licenses. The investigation also revealed that these practices had been carried out with the knowledge and cooperation of four member of the KTSZ board, all of whom were dismissed at the conclusion of the investigation. In 1959 the KTSZ paid 130,000 forints in forfeiture payments. A criminal police investigation has been initiated against the four board members and their trial is expected to start once the investigation is complete. (FN, 17 Feb 60, p 2)

### Trials

A 17-year-old boy was brought before a "social court" for having made unidentified anti-regime remarks. Even after having been warned by older colleagues of the seriousness of his behavior he refused to change his attitude. Reporter Istvan BODA analyzes the implications of the trial. He states that the mere question of whether the boy should be acquitted or sentenced sounds strange in the light of diametrically opposed precedents. The boy, O.B., was acquitted, however, because the "social court" felt that his first encounter with serious interrogation will have cured him and because it would have been unwise to sentence him, or any other 17-year-old whose tongue slips from time to time, without trying to correct his behavior. (HBN, 17 Feb 60, p 3)

The physician Dr Barnabas KORANYI and 18 minor co-defendants have been tried by a Megye court. Dr KORANYI was sentenced to 10 years in prison on the charges of repeated fraud committed in association with others in violation of the law on the preservation of public property. Since the end of 1956, Dr KORANYI has granted his accomplices sickness benefits and sickness leaves illegally in the central medical consultation offices of the SZTK and in the medical consultation room of Ujmeszes in return for money and other material benefits. His 18 accomplices were sentenced to prison terms ranging from three to 18 months. (DN, 18 Feb 60, p 2)

Miklos VOROS has been found guilty of profiteering with housing space and of bribery by a Gyor court, and has been sentence to one and a half years and the restitution to the state of 26,000 forints. Not only did VOROS extort money from persons seeking rooms and apartments on false pretenses, but he also claimed that council workers engaged in the

allocation of housing space could be bribed. He was not even known by the council members involved. (KA, 21 Feb 60, p 5)

#### GRAPHIC APPENDIX

1. Photograph showing a section of the new assembly shop of the Enamel Industry Plant of Budapest for the manufacture of LAMPART-type acid-resistant enameled chemical industry machines. Delmagyarország, No 39, 16 February 1960, p 1
2. Front view of a five-axle Diesel locomotive in the locomotive shed of Szeged. Delmagyarország, No 43, 20 February 1960, p 5)
3. Front view of a new dwarf bus manufactured at Szekesfehervar for the use of Komlo miners. The bus seats 43 persons. Dunantuli Naplo, No 44, 21 February 1960, p 1)
4. Photograph showing the main buildings of the new ore dressing mill of Budabanya. Eszakmagyarország, No 41, 18 February 1960, p 3.
5. Photograph showing the front of the New Argon Gas Plant erected on the site of the Nitrochemical Works of Pet. Kozepdunantuli Naplo, No 44, 21 February 1960, p 10.
6. Photograph showing the assembly of the nitrogen compressor in the new Argon Gas Plant at Pet. Kozepdunantuli Naplo, No 44, 21 February 1960, p 10
7. Photograph showing the two argon gas compressors ready for operations in the new Argon Gas Plant at Pet. Kozepdunantuli Naplo, No 44, 21 February 1960, p 10.
8. Photograph showing a salycil autoclave manufactured by the second shop of the Transdanubian Mineral Oil Machine Factory for the use of the chemical industry. Zalai Hirlap, No 41, 18 February 1960, p 1.
9. Photograph showing the high capacity electric pump at Lovaszi from which natural gasoline is delivered in

pipes to Bazakerettye, where propane and butane are separated from the natural gasoline. Zalai Hirlap, No 43, 20 February 1960, p 4.

10. Photograph showing the drilling equipment on a hillside at Bazakerettye of the type Franks II, held down by steel ropes. When the picture was taken drillers were removing pipes after the experimental perforation. Zalai Hirlap, No 43, 20 February 1960, p 4.
11. Photograph showing part of a new type drilling tower manufactured by the Austrain Salzgitter firm and a high capacity truck crane which is about to pull the first part of the drilling tower into place. Zalai Hirlap, No 43, 20 February 1960, p 5.
12. Photograph showing one foot of the new Salzgitter type drilling tower dismantled. Engineer August HUPPERTZ is seen talking to a mechanic. Zalai Hirlap, No 43, 20 February, p 5.
13. Photograph showing the assembled pieces of the new Salzgitter type drilling tower. At the begining of March the new Salzgitter type drilling tower will start drilling on well No NL-231. Zalai Hirlp, No 43, 20 February 1960, p 5.

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