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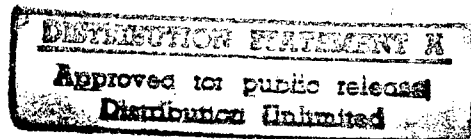
22 April 1960

## SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS

23-28 February 1960

(115th of a series)

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SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS

Source Coverage: 23-28 February 1960

This report is based on selected issues of the Hungarian provincial newspapers published during the period 23-28 February 1960.

The statements within brackets are those of the researcher.

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## KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

### Source Abbreviations

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

### Other Abbreviations

CC	-	Central Committee
DIMVAG-		Diosgyori Allami Vasut es Gepgyar; Hungarian State Railroad Car and Machine Factory in Diosgyor
FMSZ	-	Foldmuves Szovetkezet; Agricultural Cooperative
KISZ	-	Kommunista Ifjusagi Szovetseg; Communist Youth Federation
KPM	-	Kozlekedes es Postaügyi Miniszterium; Ministry of Transportation and Post
KTSZ	-	Kisipari Termelo Szovetkezet; Artisan Producer Cooperative
MAV	-	Magyar Allamvasute; Hungarian State Railways

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

MSZMP - Magyar Szocialista Munkaspárt; Hungarian Socialist  
Workers' Party

NEB - Nepi Ellenorzo Bizottsag; People's Control  
Committee

NEVIKI- Nehez Vegyipari Kutato Intezet; Heavy Chemical  
Industry Research Institute

PPF - Patriotic People's Front, Hazafias Nepfront

RAVEL - Radioveteltechnikai es Elektroakusztikai  
kirendeltseg; Radioreception-Technological and  
Electro-Acoustical Enterprise (a subsidiary  
of KPM)

TSZ - Termelo szovetkezet; producer cooperative

## PART I. GOVERNMENT

### Patriotic People's Front

Several PPF reading circles will be reorganized into "PPF clubs" in Hajdu-Bihar Megye, reports HBN. In addition to giving moral support to, these clubs will also financially help, the producer cooperatives in the megye. (HBN, 24 Feb 60, p 6)

Antal PETIKE, a high school teacher, delivered a lecture on foreign policy to the members of the Nagykanizsa PPF. The lecture dealt with the situation in Algeria, the atomic bomb explosion in the Sahara, and Krushchev's trip to the Far East. (ZH, 26 Feb 60, PPF Supplement)

The Szolnok Megye PPF will hold a meeting on 29 February. All the jaras, town, and village (kozseg) PPF secretaries and presidents in the megye are invited to attend the meeting at which Sandor HARMATI, a member of the CC of MSZMP and secretary of the PPF's National Council, among others, will speak. Preparations for the Second National PPF Congress, the forthcoming PPF elections, and the recent MSZMP decrees, will be discussed at the meeting. (SMN, 28 Feb 60, p 3)

The Fejer Megye PPF committee will give legal advice free of charge every Monday between 5 and 6 PM. (FMH, 28 Feb 60, p 8)

### Local Councils

The Gyor town council will spend 200,000 forints in 1960 for the erection of a new Soviet monument in Gyor. (KA, 26 Feb 60, p 7)

Upon his return from a two-week study tour of the Soviet Union Lajos TOROK, executive president of the Zala Megye council, in an interview in ZH, declared that he was most impressed by "the love with which the Soviet people talk about the Communist Party and its leaders." TOROK, who as a member of the 15-member Hungarian delegation toured the Soviet Union between 9 and 23 February, was also impressed by the "Soviet people's devotion to peace," by their "veneration of traditions and arttreasures," and by the "solid

cooperation between the soviets [councils] and the large masses of people...I am eager to put some of the ideas I have learned from the soviets in the Soviet Union into operation in the megye council," TOROK declared. (ZH, 25 Feb 60, p 1)

The Peace Committee in Nagykanizsa will sponsor a "Work Competition for Peace" with the slogan "For the Success of Paris." The work competition is aimed at affirming the desire for peace and refers to the Summit meeting, to be held on 9 May in Paris. (ZH, 26 Feb 60, PPF Supplement)

The Women's Council in Zalaegerszeg will not send out invitations, as it has done on similar occasions in the past, for the ceremonies commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Women's Day. The council will make an attempt to personally approach "every single woman in Zalaegerszeg," reports ZH. (ZH, 28 Feb 60, p 3)

The executive committee of the Hajdu-Bihar Megye council met on 26 February and elected Istvan AMBRUS executive committee president. Dr Lajos TATAR KISS, who has held office in the megye council "for decades," was relieved of his post as president of the megye council's executive committee because of his election to the presidency of SZOVOSZ (Szovetkezetek Orszagos Szovetsege: National Association of Cooperatives). The executive committee convoked the megye council for a special session on 7 March 1960. (HEN, 27 Feb 60, p 1)

#### National Assembly Representatives and Official Visitors

National Assembly representatives from Veszprem Megye met on 24 February and discussed the budgets of the TSZ's in the megye. Dr Janos BCDOGAN, the executive president of the megye council, briefed the representatives, among whom were Miklos SOMOGYI, Janos PAP, Lajos PAPP, Istvan BAKOS, Imre FODOR, Laszlo DEZSERY, Karoly CSOMAI, and Nandor HCRVATH. (KDN, 25 Feb 60, p 1)

On 25 February Miklos SOMOGYI, a member of the MSZMP Political Committee, president of the Trade Union National Council and National Assembly representative from Veszprem Megye, accompanied by Janos PAP, a member of the CC of MSZMP, visited Ajka, where he met his constituents. Among the people seeking help from the National Assembly repre-

sentative were the members of the Ajka town council; they asked SOMOGYI to put pressure on the authorities to provide more doctors for the community. At present eight physicians' positions are vacant in Ajka. After a number of grievances concerning housing and problems in TSZ's, SOMOGYI heard a complaint submitted by Lajos SOMOGYI, director of the mines in Ajka, who stated that while more than one million forints were spent on the construction of the road in Csinger, the road is now in worse condition than it was before construction started. Peter HUISZ tried to solicit the National Assembly representative's support of his application for admission to the Technological University in Miskolc. SOMOGYI, however, refused him, saying that "Hungary needs chemical engineers more than anything else," and that if HUISZ would enroll in the Chemical Industry University in Veszprem, SOMOGYI would sponsor his application. Later in the day SOMOGYI and PAP visited the Glass Factory and held a meeting for the laborers working on the construction of the power works in Ajka. (KDN, 26 Feb 60, p 1)

Janos BARTHA, deputy president of the Hajdu-Bihar Megye council and National Assembly representative, met his constituents in Bojt where he delivered a speech on foreign policy. After the speech "28 constituents lined up to talk to the National Assembly representative, which proves how much confidence the constituents have in their representative." (HBN, 23 Feb 60, p 3)

More than 750 people gathered in Felsoszentmarton to hear Milan OGYENOVICS, National Assembly representative and chief secretary of the South-Slav Democratic Association, speak to his constituents. Among the people who sought redress for their grievances were two TSZ members, one aged 77 and the other aged 80, who were "worried about their income if they are not able to keep pace with the youngsters in the cooperative." OGYENOVICS told these peasants that the government has provided for elderly TSZ members and that all male TSZ members over 70 and all female members over 65 will receive 260 forints /monthly?/ in old-age benefits. (DN, 23 Feb 60, p 2)

A delegation from the Hungarian Writers' Association (Magyar Irok Szovetsege) visited Miskolc and toured the Lenin Foundry Works. The group consisted of Jozsef DARVAS, Imre DOBOZI, Jozsef FODOR, Janos FOLDEAK, Ferenc JANKOVICH, Istvan SIMON, Tibor BARABAS, and Mihaly VACI. (EM, 28 Feb 60, p 2)



### Hungarian-Soviet Friendship

The Nyiregyhaza MSZBT invited a group of Soviet soldiers from the Soviet army unit stationed in Nyiregyhaza to go on a guided tour of the town. The group, led by Andras PUSZTAI, visited the "Guszev" housing projects, the "Damjanich" barracks, the MAV railroad yard, several churches and the museum. "The soldiers expressed their satisfaction, observing the disciplined behavior of the pedestrians." (YM, 24 Feb 60, p 3)

With a total investment of 31,000 forints and the use of volunteer work valued at 510,000 forints, monuments honoring Soviet war dead will be erected in 13 villages (kozsegek) in Szolnok Megye in 1960. (SMN, 27 Feb 60, p 4)

The presidency of the Somogy Megye Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society held a meeting on 27 February to discuss the forthcoming election of delegates to the MSZBT National Congress. Mrs Jozsef KISS, the society's president in the megye, gave a report and Mrs Mihaly LADANYI from the MSZMP Political Committee addressed the meeting. "The demand for Soviet films and books has increased in Hungary," Mrs LANDANYI declared and asked the press to give the Soviet people's everyday life more extensive coverage. Members of the presidency suggested that the works of the society's organizations in the jarasok, in plants, and in the villages (kozsegek) should all be examined on the spot. The Somogy Megye MSZBT delegate election will be held on 19 March. (SN, 28 Feb 60, p 1)

To commemorate the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Red Army, celebrations were held for two days in Mosonmagyaróvár. On 22 February Sandor MEZO, commander of the border guards, was the featured speaker at a meeting and on 23 February Istvan MIHALY, commander of the town and jaras police force, delivered a speech at the wreath-laying ceremony at the Soviet monument. Two Soviet officers /not identified/ representing the Soviet Army unit stationed in Győr participated in the ceremonies. /Note that on 25 October 1956 Magyaróvár was the scene of a massacre when Hungarian Communist security police shot down 85 demonstrators who demanded the removal of Soviet emblems from public buildings./ (KA, 24 Feb 60, p 3)

Lieutenant Colonel (alezredes) T.V. GRIGORJEV and Captain (szazados) N. Sz. LISZAK, in the name of the Soviet

troops stationed in Debrecen, Lieutenant Colonel Gyula TATAI, commanding officer of the Hungarian Army unit in Debrecen, Major (ornagy) Imre HERCZEG, commanding officer of the security forces (karhatalom) in Debrecen, and Major Jozsef HERCZKU, deputy commandant of the Hajdu-Bihar Megye workers' militia, laid wreaths on the Soviet war monument in Debrecen. It was the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Red Army. (HBN, 24 Feb 60, p 1)

In connection with the Red Army's 42nd anniversary, a 50-member Soviet Army group visited the workers in the Textile Mills and in the Salami Factory in Szeged. Major Laszlo VAMOSI greeted the Soviet soldiers in the factories. (DM, 27 Feb 60, p 3)

In a letter sent to ZH, members of a Soviet Army unit expressed their gratitude to the Zala Megye council's hospital in Zalaegerszeg for caring for and curing one of their comrades who "had suddenly fallen ill." "We, Soviet soldiers, thank our Hungarian friends and especially thank Dr Andras FRETZER, Dr Laszlo PRIBEK, and Piroska MARDAI, nurse, for their brotherly help." (ZH, 23 Feb 60, p 1)

## PART II. COMMUNIST PARTY

### Ideology, Strategy, Organization, General Activities

In spite of a recommendation from the MSZMP organization of the Vehicle Repair Enterprise in Szolnok, 24-year-old Rudolf B., a welder employed by the enterprise, could not become a Party member of the Szolnok MSZMP committee, reports E.B. The town MSZMP organization's executive committee refused to accept Rudolf B.'s application on the grounds that "he was married in church and goes to church regularly." The plant's Party committee was fully aware of this fact but the executive committee there decided to recommend him for membership in the town's MSZMP organization because, as the executive committee put it, "he actually did not want to get married in church but his wife's parents would not have consented otherwise." The executive committee added that the applicant "got married in church before he applied for membership and Party discipline did not yet bind him." The Szolnok MSZMP organiza-

tion's executive committee, however, was of the opinion that "religion within the Party is not a private affair," and "whoever wants to join the Party must sever his ties with the church." "Party members now should help Rudolf B. to persuade his family to abandon the church. Even if this persuasion takes years, it is a worthwhile task," E.B. writes, "for only when B. succeeds in having his family break away from religious superstitions will we be fully convinced that he really belongs among us." (SMN, 23 Feb 60. p 3)

Approximately one year ago, seven members of the newly formed "New Life" TSZ in Jaszapat were entrusted with organizing an MSZMP group in the cooperative, but as of today they have not enrolled a single Party member, reports Eszter BORSI. There are more than 230 members in the TSZ, most of them former middle peasants. Jozsef MOLNAR, village council president, one of the seven, told BORSI that in addition to being a sophomore in the technological school, he holds about 15 offices in the TSZ and therefore has little time left for organizing a Party nucleus. Others are similarly overburdened with various duties. After listening to a debate in the TSZ office, however, BORSI found that "there was not enough done for the Party in the cooperative." While the ideological orientation of the middle peasants is hard to penetrate and the original seven have had many jobs to attend to, at least 20 Party activists should have been organized in the TSZ during the past year, the reporter declares. (SMN, 27 Feb 60, p 2)

The Hajdu-Bihar Megye MSZMP committee held an activist meeting for all the Party members in the various law enforcement organizations in the megye. Janos NAGY, head of the megye Party committee's administrative department, spoke at the meeting. In addition to representatives from the central law enforcement agencies, Ferenc GODOC, the first secretary of the MSZMP Hajdu-Bihar Megye committee, was also present. (HBN, 24 Feb 60, p 3)

While touring West Hungary Janos KADAR, First Secretary of the CC of MSZMP, and Jozsef SANDOR, a member of the CC of MSZMP, visited the school for workers' militia commanders in Somogy Megye. Andor FREY, commander of the school, greeted the visitors. (DM, 28 Feb 60, p 1)

On 22 February the Hajdu-Bihar Megye MSZMP organization's executive committee held an activist meeting for the TSZ presidents in the megye. It was reported at the meeting that 80 percent of all arable land in the megye operates on large-scale farming methods and that during the winter months 160,000 cadastral yokes of arable land were added to the TSZ's. Istvan AMBRUS, second secretary of the megye MSZMP organization, speaking of Party organizations in the new TSZ's, stated that there was a MSZMP committee in 74 percent of all producer cooperatives in the megye. "Where it is impossible to form a Party unit because of the small number of members, MSZMP should rely on those people who have already held offices in KISZ organizations, in FMSZ's, in local councils, or in local PPF's " AMBRUS said. He called the TSZ' presidents' attention to the importance of registering separately as TSZ members those members of a family who are over 16 years of age and the wives of the members. Among the dignitaries present at the meeting were Lajos FEHER, a member of the Political Committee of MSZMP and secretary of the CC, Ferenc GODOR, first secretary of the megye Party committee, and Lajos TATAR KISS, president of SZOVOSZ and a substitute member of the CC. (HBN, 23 Feb 60, pp 1-2)

Zoltan KOMOCSIN, substitute member of the MSZMP Political Committee and first secretary of the CC of KISZ, arrived for a two-day visit of Szeged. During his stay KOMOCSIN lectured at the MSZMP Political Academy, visited Dr Gyorgy ANTALFFY, the dean of the University of Szeged, toured the Clothing Factory, chatted with the members of the best work brigade in the factory, met KISZ leaders in the Youth House, lectured at the University, and visited the State School for Nurses. (DM, 27 Feb 60, p 1)

Tibor NAGY, in an article entitled "Volunteers From the Party in Rural Communities" writes that the so-called "patronizer movement" (patronazsmozgalom) [i.e. the movement aimed at helping newly formed TSZ's through volunteer work pledged by non-agricultural workers] has developed a new method in recent months. While aid to the TSZ's formerly consisted of advice, education and occasional physical work, recently "thousands of industrial workers, white-collar workers, office employees and laborers from agricultural plants have actually lived for weeks or months with members of the TSZ's and with individually operating farmers. They helped, argued, and demonstrated and thus strengthened the faith in the success of cooperative efforts."

"These agitators stayed with the farmers after the reorganization." / i.e. after they had joined the cooperative. / In many instances members of the agitation brigades were elected as cooperative presidents in the rural community or as Party secretaries of the MSZMP groups that formed in the new TSZ's." "These events are signs of the increasing brotherly cooperation between workers and peasants," NAGY adds. / The technique of having a Party official live in the house of a peasant until he joins the cooperative is indeed a new method of persuasion in Hungary. / (KM, 23 Feb 60, p 2)

Janos KUKUCSKA, secretary of the Borsod Megye MSZMP committee, was the featured speaker at the megye Party meeting, held on 26 February. Karoly NEMETH, a member of the CC of MSZMP and head of the Party's agricultural department, was among those who attended the meeting at which the results of the socialist reorganization of agriculture in the megye were discussed. (EM, 28 Feb 60, pp 1-2)

In an article entitled "Ethical Education", subtitled "To Start a Debate", Gyula SZENTISTVANYI, high school principal, declares that "although there is a need for formal and systematic instruction in Ethics, formal instruction itself would not solve all the problems concerning morals." "Our society is truer, more humane, and more humanistic, thus it is more moral, than any other society in the world," SZENTISTVANYI writes. In spite of the fact that "the morality of our society is so obvious," it is not easy to make the people conscious of it, "for a number of subjective and objective factors are influencing the formulation of ethical consciousness." Among the means of education "other than textbooks" that can be used SZENTISTVANYI suggests a uniformity in the attitude of the educators "based on dialectical materialism."

"Although there are a number of promising signs in our youth education, there are still many people who maintain that the youngsters of today are worse than they were a generation ago." This is not true, SZENTISTVANYI asserts and adds that "our children are growing up in a different atmosphere." "They are no longer as prudish." "They have a more practical training and knowledge and they are willing to undertake daring projects." An important aspect of ethical education is the "elimination of libel, bad faith, ill-will, and condescension, traits that have so often

embittered the lives of the members of society." (DN, 28 Feb 60, p 2)

### Party Political Education

Party secretaries from all MSZMP industrial plant organizations in Somogy Megye attended a five-day Party course in Kaposvar, reports SN. During the five days the participants heard nine lectures on economics and discussed subjects such as reducing the cost of production, increasing productivity, planning, etc., and were given a thorough briefing on the problems of industrial management. One of the aims of the Party course was to enable MSZMP secretaries to take a more active part in the management of their respective factories. Party secretaries were taken for a guided tour of the Clothing Factory in Kaposvar. On the last day of the course the participants suggested to the megye MSZMP leadership that sponsored the course that, if they hold similar course in the future, they should choose specific subjects and not overwhelm the participants with problems and topics. The Somogy Megye MSZMP leadership announced that similar Party courses will be organized in the future, but that in 1961 it would be a two-week, rather than 5-day, course. (SN, 28 Feb 60, p 3)

### Communist Youth Activities

Because of the scarcity of clubhouses and KISZ homes, the Communist Youth organization in Zala Megye has met with little success, writes J.P. "There is practically no KISZ leader in the megye who would not complain about the lack of facilities and who would not say that under such circumstances he can hardly handle the youngsters." Whatever KISZ homes there are in Zala Megye are ill-equipped, lack even the most essential pieces of furniture, and do not give the impression of being a "home" or recreation center. Of the two towns in the megye, Zalaegerszeg has a "youth club" (one of the 19 in the country), but only 30 percent of the town's youth frequent it. The other town in the megye, Nagykanizsa, has a population of 30,000, including 5,000 youngsters, but has neither a clubhouse nor a youth home. J.P. warns that under such circumstances "the youngsters will prefer drinking parties to KISZ recreational activities" and

urges the CC of KISZ to call a meeting of all youth club leaders in Hungary at which they could exchange views and submit suggestions for the creation of youth clubs in areas where the handling of youngsters is becoming a problem. (ZH, 28 Feb 60, p 4)

KISZ secretaries in Kaposvar will attend a course consisting of five evening meetings at which they will study the material discussed at the 7th MSZMP Congress held in 1959. (SN, 24 Feb 60, p 4)

The KISZ Veszprem Megye committee held an "important" meeting on 26 February at which Bela SZABO, secretary of the megye KISZ committee, announced that at the present time 19,500 youngsters are participating in the "Youth for Socialism" movement in the megye. Speaking of plans for 1960, SZABO declared that the megye committee will "mobilize" 30 young workers to work on construction projects in the TSZ's and that every single KISZ plant organization will patronize a TSZ in the megye [i.e. will order volunteer workers to be at the disposal of the TSZ]. SZABO related that "in 1959 the Veszprem Megye KISZ committee pledged to provide laborers for 300,000 hours of volunteer work but somehow it could not meet its obligation." Nevertheless, the committee has already pledged to organize 350,000 hours of volunteer work in the megye in 1960. SZABO also pledged to increase the number of youth work brigades in industrial enterprises in 1960 from the present 110 to 120 and those in the farms from the present 32 to 50.

Within the framework of the "savings movement" in the megye, KISZ will save 20 million forints. Two youth labor camps will be established in the megye during 1960, SZABO said and declared that the 600 to 700 college and high school students in the labor camp in Badacsony will work on road constructions, while the other camp will provide volunteer labor for the construction of the relay station to be erected on Kabhegy (Kab Mountain). In the months of June, July, and September young workers will be recruited for other road construction jobs. These workers will spend one week of their vacations in a labor gang.

Among the dignitaries present at the meeting were Laszlo PERJESI, secretary of the CC of KISZ, Mrs Istvan PRIBEK from the MSZMP Veszprem Megye committee, Gyorgy WUNDELE, secretary of the megye KISZ committee's agitation and pro-

paganda department, and Sandor HAZAI, member of the KISZ megye organization's executive committee. (KDN, 27 Feb 60, p 1)

On 20 January KA published the results of a public opinion poll conducted among the young workers in the Wilhelm Pieck Railroad Car and Machine Factory. According to these results, the youngsters expected more from KISZ. Now, in a follow-up, KA reports that since the article was published five young workers joined KISZ in the factory but "basically the situation has not changed." KISZ organizers in the factory still encounter hostility on the part of foremen, who either declare "do your work first then play the KISZ game" / i.e. for them KISZ is a game / or simply "refer to the organizers as loafers." (KA, 27 Feb 60, p 3)

Since the fall of 1957 the Hajdu-Bihar Megye KISZ committee has been organizing advanced cultural programs for KISZ group leaders, reports Jozsef BOGEL. At present approximately 200 group leaders from Debrecen and its environs are participating in the course, which consists of a series of full-day meetings. Sandor FAZEKAS and Sandor KOS, both high school teachers, are in charge of the present program, which was begun in September 1959. During the current course group leaders attended a performance of "Those Who Are Accompanied by the Lark," a play written by Hungarian playwright Jozsef DARVAS, and of Thornton WILDER's "Our Town." "After the performance of 'Our Town' KISZ leaders had to prove that they had fully understood the meaning of the play." In connection with the WILDER play BOEGL states that "it was not so much a test of the KISZ leaders themselves as a test of the teaching of literature in Hungarian high schools." "The teaching of literature did not pass the test," he writes. "Those who observed the youngsters during the performance / of 'Our Town' / noticed how impressed they were with the dullness of life in a small American town and that they were thinking of the solution to problems presented by the playwright who, though he did go beyond a petty bourgeois philosophy on the one hand, on the other hand also succumbed to it." High school teachers should fight against "schematic interpretation of literature." "It seems that the teaching of literature in Hungarian high schools is not modern enough." BOGEL concludes. (HBN, 27 Feb 60, p 3)



### PART III. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

#### Manufacturing Industry

Approximately 9 million forints will be spent in 1960 on new investments and 4.5 million forints on renovations in the Transdanubian Crude Oil Industry Machine Factory (Dunantuli Koolajipari Gepgyar), declared Bela BAGLADI, head of the enterprise's investment department, in an interview in ZH. The bulk of the 9 million forints will be spent on completing the construction of and equipping the "transformer house." The construction of this plant was begun in early 1958 and it will be completed in March 1960. The new transformer will have a capacity of 1,000 kilowatt-hours. Among the new equipment and machinery the enterprise will acquire in 1960 will be ten "MVE 1,500" turner tables, two Soviet-made machines [not identified], and 20 dynamos of 500 and 600 Amperes from [East] Germany. (ZH, 24 Feb 60, p 3)

Among the ten new machines that DIMAVAG is planning to add to its production line in 1960 are a machine which will make a one-millimeter in diameter metal thread out of five- to eight-millimeter in diameter metal cables, a coiling machine which will manufacture elevator cables of 7.5 centimeters in diameter at the speed of 4.5 meters per second, and a 40-ton press. In order to make the new machines cheaper and more attractive, the expensive metal alloys that have been used in similar machines in the past will be replaced by light welded metal plates. (EM, 24 Feb 60, p 3)

Workers at the Mosonmagyaróvár Agricultural Machine Factory's foundry shop have pledged to work 929 hours voluntarily as a contribution to the urban renewal project. (KA, 24 Feb 60, p 7)

Although workers at the Agricultural Machine Factory in Torókszentmiklós have already pledged to overfulfill their 1960 plan, they have now re-evaluated their position and feel that they can do "even better," reports SMN. According to the new, additional pledge, the spare part production plan for the whole year will be overfulfilled by 200,000 forints in the third quarter of 1960 and, during the same period, by manufacturing spare parts worth 1.8 million forints, the workers will begin to fulfill pro-

duction norms contemplated for the forthcoming Five-Year Plan. According to SMN, these pledged production figures are exceedingly high, since the factory's basic 1960 plan has already called for great achievements. On the basis of the 1960 plan the factory was to increase production by 210 percent, decrease the cost of production by 15 percent and increase productivity by 25 percent, all compared to 1958 figures. Workers at the factory had earlier pledged to reduce the cost of production by an additional 5.2 percent and now they have promised to decrease it by 5.6 percent. Productivity, according to the new pledge, will be increased by an additional 13.7 percent. (SMN, 27 Feb 60, p 1)

In 1960 the Metal Processing and Precision Instrument Enterprise in Szeged will increase its present labor force of 141 workers to 154, declared Mihaly LOMBOS, director of the enterprise, in an interview in DM. In order to increase per capita productivity from 62,000 forints (in 1959) to 67,000 forints, the welding shop will be modernized and a new 200,000-forints unit will be built. (DM, 25 Feb 60, p 3)

### Chemical Industry

The sulphuric acid division of the Chemical Works on the Tisza (Tiszamenti Vegyiművek), a project included in the Five-Year Plan, will be put into operation in 1963, declared Dr Daniel OTVOS, chief engineer at the Chemical Works, in an interview in SMN. Technological and material assistance has been extended by the Soviet Union and the implementation of the plan is presently under way, OTVOS stated. According to calculations the necessary machinery will be acquired in 1961 and installed in the first half of 1962; during the end of the second half of 1962 experimental production will begin, and by 1963 the factory will be working at full capacity.

The increasing need for synthetic fertilizer in Hungary has made the construction of the new factory urgent, OTVOS added. While five kilograms of phosphoric acid fertilizer were used on one cadastral yoke in 1959, by 1965, 31 kilograms must be used. Speaking of the technological aspect of the manufacture of fertilizer, OTVOS related that sulphur-based sulphuric acid would be manufactured in the new factory. "We will thereby eliminate

the gas purification process, for the concentrated sulphur dioxide gases will pass to the contact furnaces directly through the heat generating devices." "According to our plans, we will obtain one ton of 40 atmospheric pressure steam from the manufacture of one ton of sulphuric acid which will be used to generate electricity. The new division, as far as electricity is concerned, will thus be self-sufficient," the chief engineer added. At the present time the Chemical Works are manufacturing 77,000 tons of sulphuric acid a year but the factory's production capacity will be increased to 330,000 tons by 1960. (SMN, 23 Feb 60, p 1)

The Debrecen chapter of the Hungarian Chemists' Association (Magyar Kemikusok Egyesulete) will meet on 25 February to hear a lecture on the Polish pharmaceutical industry delivered by Imre PATKOVSKY, director of the Pharmaceutical Enterprise in Hajdusag. (HBN, 23 Feb 60, p 5)

The Borsod Chemical Combine in Kazincbarcika will produce 20,000 tons more synthetic nitrogen fertilizer in 1960 than it did in 1959 and its total synthetic fertilizer production for 1960 will thus be 132,000 tons, reports EM. Nitrogen fertilizer manufactured in the Combine in the past has been coated with limestone powder, which "made the fertilizer sticky" and, when wet, as "hard as a rock." Experiments to substitute limestone with dolomite dust have been successful, but the dolomite dust was transported from Pilisvorosvar, which made the production process expensive. The management of the Chemical Combine is now trying to persuade the Lenin Foundry Works to expand operations at its dolomite mine in the Bukk mountains, so that it could yield enough dolomite for both the Foundry and the Combine. (EM, 25 Feb 60, p 1)

Plans are being devised in NEVIKI, under the supervision of Gyula BACSKAI, for the prevention of corrosion in the power works of Vietnam. (FDN, 23 Feb 60, p 4)

In connection with a recent KDN editorial [not identified] Karoly MOLNAR, the trade union secretary at the "Nitrokemia" in Fuzfo, gives an account of labor and production problems in the chemical enterprise. Immediately after the liberation "Nitrokemia" manufactured matches, machine oil, marmalades, and a number of other products which, due to inflation, were readily marketed. With the

stabilization of currency, authorities reorganized the enterprise's production method and decided on two major production lines: the production of synthetic materials and the manufacture of insecticides. At that time Hungary needed a great deal of synthetic resin: "Nitrokemia" consequently researched and marketed a product called "Nike-plaszt". "Today this product is better than any German, British, or Italian imported synthetic resin." "Nitrokemia" eventually diversified its production line and began to manufacture different products from synthetic resin. Among new products manufactured by "Nitrokemia" were "Thermonit" (an insulating material), "Niplex" (a glass product), and "Amikol" (a synthetic glue). For a number of years after the liberation, "Nitrokemia" was very much in the red, MOLNAR writes, but in 1959 it closed the year with a 25-million-forints profit. Whereas in 1950 all products manufactured by the enterprise were marketed in Hungary, in 1959 its total exports exceeded 88 million forints worth of goods.

"One of the major problems in the past has been the question of allocating the labor force at a proper ratio. Because "Nitrokemia" eventually began to manufacture a great variety of products and because of internal decentralization, the labor force could not be used most economically," MOLNAR continues. The policy has been to transfer all available help to that particular division or process which needed them most at a given moment. "This, naturally, is detrimental to productivity, for with the constant migration of labor within the enterprise, production lags were noted. In order to eliminate this practice, "Nitrokemia" must simplify its production line and must insure the flow of raw materials," MOLNAR writes.

Turning to the problem of the maintenance crews in "Nitrokemia", / a problem that was apparently touched upon in the aforementioned KDN editorial / MOLNAR states that the maintenance crew and repairmen are usually busy in those divisions within the plant that are momentarily shut down or working on a slow schedule. For this reason, the individual divisions have only a very small maintenance crew attached to them and the major maintenance crews within the plant are under the direct management of the central administration, which sends them out to the required jobs. "No significant labor force / i.e. maintenance crew / is thus ever idle long enough to be employed

in other capacities within the plant," MOLNAR declares /an obvious answer to allegations in the previous editorial/. "The only instance where a considerable labor force is occasionally idle is the metal workers' maintenance crew, but "Nitrokemia", in order to find fruitful activity for these workers, has contracted for the repair of chemical industry machinery in other enterprises."

Because of the frequent transfer of workers from one shop to another, a great number of thefts, late arrivals, and unauthorized leaves were noted in "Nitrokemia", MOLNAR continues, but adds that the work competition has improved the situation in this respect. As far as the wage policy is concerned, in the chemical industry it cannot be based on the workers' quantity achievements. "Nitrokemia's" wage policy is based on fulfilling a) production, b) material /i.e. the use of the amount of material authorized for a specific function/, and c) quality norms. Because workers receive 100 percent of their hourly wage only if they meet these three requirements, productivity in "Nitrokemia" rose 72 percent in 1959 as compared to 1950. Workers at the chemical enterprise have pledged to overfulfill their profit plan by 13 million forints in 1960. "In order to fulfill this pledge, however, production stoppages due to a lack of raw materials must be eliminated," MOLNAR writes. To meet the raw material supply problem a silicon-tetrachloride, a silex, and a methyl-chloride plant will be erected in "Nitrokemia." In the fall of 1960 "Nitrokemia" will start evening courses pertaining to the chemical industry and to mechanical engineering. A total of 168 workers have already registered for these courses and 90 others have announced their intention of enrolling. (KDN, 24 Feb 60, p 3)

### Metallurgical Industry

Mihaly LAJER, a KDN correspondent in the Bakony Bauxite mines, reports that bauxite miners in Bakony overfulfilled their 1959 annual plan by 106.1 percent and produced 32,071 tons of bauxite above their plan. Productivity was increased by 10.1 percent during the year and, instead of the planned 3.0 percent, the cost of production was reduced by 5.7 percent; a total of 7,846,000 forints were thus saved in 1959. The miners have now pledged to increase their productivity by 2.0 percent and to reduce the cost of production by 3.0 percent in 1960. They expect to save a total of 4,591,000 forints during the year. (KDN, 25 Feb 60, p 3)

The trade union committee at the Danubian Iron Works in Sztalinvaros recently tabulated the offerings and pledges of the workers in the plant for 1960 and announced that a total savings of 4.6 million forints was pledged, and that the workers promised to overfulfill their plan with production valued at 3.4 million forints in 1960. A permanent work competition will be instituted among the various divisions in the plant the results of which will be evaluated quarterly. A total of 25,000 forints in premiums will be distributed among the workers of the division which wins the competition in each quarter. The trade union committee also announced that the major goal of the work competition will be the most economical handling of coal and iron ore in the plant. (FMH, 25 Feb 60, p 3)

The Danubian Iron Works (Dunai Vasmuvek) in Sztalinvaros will receive 200,000 tons of good quality coal from the Soviet Union in 1960. The Soviet coal, mixed with poorer quality Hungarian coal, will be used in the manufacture of coking coal in Sztalinvaros. The first 10,000 tons have already arrived from the Soviet Union and it will be added gradually to the Hungarian coal being used at the present time in the Iron Works. Of all the coal used in making coking coal in Sztalinvaros in 1959, 82.9 percent was domestic and 17.1 percent was imported. Since the No 2 coking block will be put into operation in 1960, Hungary's need for more imported good quality coal has increased. This is the reason why the 200,000 tons have been ordered from the Soviet Union. (FMH, 26 Feb 60, p 5)

Approximately 1,200 workers participated in the latest technological conference at the Lenin Foundry Works in Diosgyor, held on 21 February, reports EM. A total of 20,000 workers are employed at the Lenin Works. In his report to the workers Miklos GACSI, chief engineer, announced that the Lenin Works have pledged to produce 20,000 tons of steel, 30,000 tons of cluster blocks (blokkbuga), 13,000 tons of rolled strips, sheets, and plates, 3,000 tons of metal pillars for mine timbering, and 500 tons of crucible steel above its 1960 plan. The total value of the products to be manufactured above the plan is estimated at 80 million forints. Speaking of specific technological problems, GACSI stated that "it is common knowledge that the Lenin Works are using too much coking coal for their operation." Bulgarian foundry workers use 1,050 kilograms of coking coal for producing

one ton of crude iron, Czechoslovakian workers use even less / no figure given /, and Soviet foundry workers use only 700 kilograms. "It is important that in Diosgyor less than 1,050 kilograms of coking coal be used in producing one ton of crude iron," GACSI declared. As regards the labor policy, the chief engineer stressed the importance of strengthening the workers' discipline. "A great number of accidents are happening due to loose discipline," he said. After hearing GACSI's report, the audience broke into "debating groups" and discussed technological problems in detail. (EM, 25 Feb 60, p 2)

Workers at the Gyor Foundry and Forge Factory (Gyori Ontodees Kovacsologyar) who overfulfilled their 1959 production plan by 13.2 percent have now pledged to decrease the cost of production in 1960 by 2.9 percent, instead of the planned 2.5 percent. In so doing they will save an additional 600,000 forints during the year, reports KA. While the percentage of rejects in 1959 was 5.87 percent, it will be reduced to only 5.2 percent in 1960. One million forints will be saved in 1960 by reducing the percentage of rejects. Overtime for transportation and maintenance work will be cut by 28.2 percent in 1960. "Workers in the factory were so enthused by the good results of 1959 that they decided to continue the work competition in 1960. They could hardly wait until the factory received its annual plan to make their pledges to overfulfill those norms." (KA, 23 Feb 60, p 1)

### Fuels and Power

Important technological improvements were achieved in the Power Works in Ajka in the second half of 1959, reports KDN. Instead of the anticipated 3,655 calories, workers used only 3,458 calories in producing one kilowatt-hour. By saving 197 calories the Power Works saved almost five million forints in 1959. Another important improvement was the increase from 12.5 percent to 14 percent in the carbon dioxide content of the furnace smoke. "It is unfortunate that after / achieving / such successes in the second half of 1959, the new year / 1960 / was started with great difficulties," KDN writes. "There were many machine breakdowns and all the machines had to be checked." The construction of the new wing in the Power Works, however, is proceeding according to schedule and the "32-megawatt unit will be put into operation by 1 July 1960." (KDN, 25 Feb 60, p 3)

The lack of enthusiasm and the absence of a well-designed work competition in the Transdanubian Crude Oil Drilling Enterprise (Dunantuli Koolajfurasi Uzem) was discussed at the recent MSZMP plant meeting, held on 23 February, reports ZH. The lack of coordinated efforts was emphasized by the production figures in January which showed that the enterprise is lagging behind its plan. While discussing the various means by which a labor competition should be introduced, it was suggested that every single drilling brigade should compete for the "Socialist Brigade" distinction. ZH, however, points out that during 1959 more than 50 work brigades signed up for this competition but not one of them was able to meet the requirements. "Isn't it possible that this fact alone is mainly responsible for the lack of enthusiasm for competition?" ZH asks. (ZH, 25 Feb 60, p 4)

At the recent production conference in the Crude Oil Producing Enterprise in Budafa workers pledged to produce 5,000 tons of crude oil and 1,000 tons of gasoline above their plans in 1960, and they will also attempt to produce 5,000 cubic meters of natural gas above the plan. If the pledges are fulfilled and the cost of production is reduced, a total of 208,000 forints will be saved in the enterprise in 1960, the workers promised. It was announced that the enterprise will spend a total of 10 million forints in 1960 for the repairing and servicing of the wells. With the installation of a 500-horsepower electric pump at the wells, workers expect to generate 1,300,000 kilowatts of electric power in 1960. According to calculations this will enable the enterprise to obtain 197,000 cubic meters of water during the year and, by using their own electric pump, the workers will save 2 forints on every cubic meter of water pumped. (ZH, 25 Feb 60, p 4)

In 1960 the Trans-Tisza Electrical Supply Enterprise (Tizsantuli Aramszolgaltato Vallalat) will complete work in Szolnok Megye valued at 12,654,000 forints. (SMN, 25 Feb 60, p 4)

Extensive oil prospecting is under way at the present time in three major areas in South Zala, stated Erno BIRO, chief geologist, and Gusztav NEMETH, a geologist, when interviewed by Gyula VEKONY of ZH. Drilling for oil is going on in Nagylengyel and in its surroundings, near Oriszentpeter and Csesztreg, and in the Drava basin near Babocsa. The richest oil fields in South Zala are in the



vicinity of Nagylengyel, where the oil wells in Barabasszeg, Szilagy, and Bak are expected to yield a substantial amount of oil in the future. Near Csesztreg and Oriszentpeter in West Hungary oil prospecting is taking place below 3,200 meters in volcanic rock. In Oriszentpeter, in spite of the two recent major "technological disasters" / not identified /, drilling has been resumed and, although oil has not yet been found, workers expect to reach oil producing horizons soon. In the third oil prospecting area in South Zala - the Babocsa-Szulok-Kalmancsa region - drilling is progressing to a depth of 2,000 meters. Due to "the recent technological disaster / not identified but presumably refers to a disaster other than the two mentioned above / drilling operations have been suspended in Vizvar for the present." Rescue and restoration operations will take a long time in this region VEKONY quotes the two geologists as saying. They added, however, that after the rescue operations drilling will be resumed because traces of oil were already found at a depth of 2,000 meters. Summing up the oil prospecting picture in South Zala, the geologists declared that after surveying the whole region the two major oil-producing areas are still Babocsa and Nagylengyel, and the only unexpected geological formations were those found near Kalmancsa. (ZH, 27 Feb 60, p 5)

#### Food Production and Consumer Goods

While vegetables and fruits will be more plentiful in Szolnok in 1960 than they were in 1959, the supply of these products has not yet been assured, reports M.P. An important factor in meeting the demand in Szolnok will be the "free market", where farms and cooperatives will sell their produce "freely." (SMN, 26 Feb 60, p 5)

A total of 272,000 forints in profit sharings will be distributed among 147 workers at the Iron and Metal Industry KTSZ in Nyiregyhaza, reports KM. Independent craftsmen who have announced their intention to join the cooperative will be invited to the profit sharings distribution ceremony. (KM, 23 Feb 60, p 1)

The Woodwork Enterprise in Nagykanizsa (Faipari Vallalat) has begun the manufacture of the "Csepel" type kitchen furniture sets that will be marketed for 2,950 forints. The set consists of a kitchen cabinet with a collapsible

top that is to be used as a table, two stools, a hamper, and a waste basket. The enterprise reports that 450 orders for the "Csepel" sets are already on file. (ZH, 26 Feb 60, p 1)

From 60 to 100 people line up in front of the RAVEL store in Miskolc every day to have their radios or record players repaired, reports Laszlo SZEGEDI. In spite of "frightful working conditions" the eight workers employed at the shop repair about 600 radios every day. The office, the storage room, the counter, and the work bench are all crowded into the one-room shop. The major problem, however, is not the working conditions but the fact that so many new radios, television sets, and record players need repairs, writes SZEGEDI. The source of the trouble with the new sets, according to SZEGEDI, is twofold: faulty parts and damage caused during transportation. During January, RAVEL in Miskolc repaired 500 new radios, all manufactured at the factory [not identified] in Szekesfehervar. SZEGEDI urges the authorities to supply better parts and to find suitable accommodations for the repair shop which, in spite of the working conditions, due to the excellent work performed by the repairmen, has received the "top shop" (eluzem) distinction five times. (EM, 26 Feb 60, p 3)

#### Transportation and Communication

The Debrecen Jaras court found Kalman DEAK and Janos ANTAL, both engineers, guilty of criminal negligence and sentenced them to 32 and 20 months in prison, respectively. DEAK and ANTAL were the engineers on the Gut passenger train that recently collided with another train between Vadaszlak and Martinka. Of the more than 300 passengers aboard, many were seriously, and several slightly, injured. As a result of the collision the railroad suffered 400,000 forints worth of damage. The court found that both DEAK and ANTAL, at the point of departure, received the usual written instructions but "did not bother to look at them." According to these instructions the train was to make an eight-minute stop at Vadaszlak. The engineers, however, stopped only for one minute and were thus responsible for the head-on collision with the incoming train. (HBN, 27 Feb 60, p 2)

Teletype communications between Budapest and Pecs will be introduced shortly, announces KA and adds that within the framework of the Five-Year Plan MAV will introduce teletype communications between Budapest and all other MAV Directorates as well as between Budapest and all major railroad junctions in Hungary. (KA, 26 Feb 60, p 7)

### Construction Industry

The 2,000 laborers employed by the EM Szolnok Megye Construction Enterprise, after the usual winter lay-offs, began work on 90 different jobs in mid-February, reports SMN. According to Janos LASZIO, director of the enterprise, the value of the work to be undertaken in 1960 is estimated at 260 million forints. In 1959 gross production only amounted to 180 million forints. Among the major construction projects in the megye are the building of the superphosphate plant in the Chemical Works on the Tisza, the construction of the 1,000-wagon capacity storage area in Szajol, and the protein processing plant in Szolnok. During the second half of 1960 the construction of a new concrete block manufacturing plant will begin in Szolnok. (SMN, 28 Feb 60, p 1)

The construction of the concrete slab manufacturing plant in Alsozsolca (in the vicinity of Miskolc) will begin in the spring of 1960, reports KM. This will be the most modern concrete plant in Central Europe. According to preliminary plans the new establishment will manufacture 400,000 square meters of concrete slabs, 700,000 meters of concrete rafters, and 300,000 pieces of concrete sleepers annually. Several units in the plant will start operations in 1963, and the whole plant will be working at full capacity by 1964. During the second half of 1960 the construction of Hungary's first gas-concrete plant (gazbetongyar) will begin in Berente. Full-scale production at the plant will start in late 1963. For the construction of these two plants a total of 400 million forints is being spent. When the plants are working at full capacity they will be able to manufacture concrete rafters sufficient for the building of 150,000 apartments and enough concrete slabs to build the walls of 6,000 dwelling units, annually. (KM, 24 Feb 60, p 6)

The perlite processing plant located in the vicinity of the airfield in Nyiregyhaza has encountered some

difficulties in fulfilling the [East] German purchase order calling for the delivery of 3,000 perlite garages, reports KM. One of the major difficulties is the lack of space in the plant. In spite of the difficulties, however, the manufacture of perlitedam [sic] for Kuwait has already begun. (KM 25 Feb 60, p 1)

Officials from the KPM who recently visited Zahony have decided that the construction of the MAV building containing shower and locker room facilities for 400 railroad workers in Zahony should be completed by 1962. The original plans called for finishing the building in 1964. From 2.5 million to 3 million forints will be spent on the construction of the two-story structure. [Zahony is the border station between Hungary and the Soviet Union.] (KM, 26 Feb 60, p 1)

Managers of the Dairy Products Enterprise and the Crude Oil Enterprise in Nagylengyel have serious complaints against the Construction Enterprise in Zala Megye, reports Janos TAKACS. The Construction Enterprise, which according to a contract signed with the Dairy Products Enterprise was supposed to complete the construction of a cheese plant by 30 June 1959, will not be able to finish the work before November 1960. "And whatever work had already been done had to be done all over again," TAKACS asserts. "Windows fell out, the roof leaked and the tiles were loose." Since the construction of the plant will not be finished by the agreed deadline, the 170 wagons of swiss cheese to be exported are in jeopardy.

Managers of the Construction Enterprise assert that the urgent construction work in the newly created TSZ's made it impossible to meet other contractual obligations, TAKACS declares. "It is true that urgent construction work that had not been incorporated in the annual plans had to be completed in the TSZ's," TAKACS concedes, "but the Construction Enterprise still should not have had to neglect other, very important obligations." "The main problem seems to be that too much construction was started and neither the labor force nor construction material can be obtained for finishing all these jobs." "The ideal solution would be for the enterprise to first finish all construction jobs it started and then to undertake new projects only according to its labor and material capacities," TAKACS concludes. (ZH, 24 Feb 60, p 1)

## General Economic Information

Tractor stations in Szabolcs Szatmar Megye will receive a total of 411 different machines and vehicles in 1960, declared a spokesman for the Tractor Station's Megye Directorate (Gepallomasok Megyei Igazgatóság) in an interview in KM. Among the machines will be 112 Soviet-made "T-28" light universal machines, 80 Czechoslovak "K-25" Zetors, 152 Rumanian "Utos 45" and 45 Hungarian "UE-28" heavy machines. A Soviet "SZ-100" caterpillar will be the most powerful agricultural machine ever used in the megye. (KM, 23 Feb 60, p 10)

A total of 490 million forints were invested in industrial and agricultural projects and 375 million forints were spent on renovations and repairs in Csongrad Megye in 1959, reports DM. Industrial investments decreased 10 percent in 1959 compared with 1958, while agricultural investments increased 3.0 percent and community renewal investments rose 6.0 percent. A total of 185 million forints, 38 percent of all investments, were so-called "local council investments" and 75 percent of them were investments for community renewal projects. Approximately 50 percent of all investments were spent on construction and 44 percent of the investments in agriculture were for the purchase of agricultural machinery. "As some of these statistics show, investments were divided into too many small items in Csongrad Megye in 1959," DM writes and points out that the average amount of investment in the megye did not exceed 2.5 million forints, while more than half of all investments were only about 200,000 forints. (DM, 28 Feb 60, p 1)

In a communique issued by the MSZMP Zala Megye committee, Sandor CSOKONA, megye MSZMP secretary, announced that 63.5 percent of all arable land in the megye "belonged to the socialist sector" as of February 1960. Large-scale socialist cooperative farming methods were introduced in 156 villages (kozsegek) and in Nagykanizsa during the winter months; 24,376 families on 101,000 cadastral yokes have formed 130 cooperative villages in the megye. The communique was released in connection with the Zala Megye MSZMP committee's recent meeting, held on 26 February. (ZH, 28 Feb 60, p 1)

A round-table conference recently organized by SN decided that plant councils should take charge of distri-

buting profit sharings, writes Nandor SZEGEDI. The Trade Unions' Somogy Megye Council and council presidents from the megye's industrial plants took part in the conference. In discussing the methods of calculating profit sharings, Mrs Jozsef LUKACS from the Textile Mills said that in 1958 profit sharings were also distributed among those who were absent for one to two days during the year without authorization. "This was a mistake," Mrs LUKACS declared. For in 1959 the number of workers absent for one or two days without authorization increased by 300 percent. Ferenc SZATORI from the Sugar Factory announced that profit sharings in his factory are distributed according to the number of years a worker has been associated with the factory. "At first, young workers were bitter about this, but later they realized that they were wrong."

It was disclosed at the conference that at several enterprises in the megye plant councils entrust foremen with the distribution of profit sharings for a single day's wage, while they distribute the rest themselves. / Profit sharings are usually calculated on the basis of a day's pay. / Most of the factories withhold premiums from workers who were injured while on the job because "the majority of injuries are caused by carelessness." "There are workers who disagree with this reasoning," SZEGEDI adds. Among the suggestions for future profit sharing distributions was a plan to pay more to those who voluntarily enroll in trade courses and a plan to figure profit sharing beforehand and "tell the workers by exactly how much they must overfulfill their norms in order to receive a given amount of premium." Those who objected to the latter suggestion pointed out that it would be impossible "to tell to what extent production over the norm was the result of good work or favorable circumstances. In the latter case, of course, no profit sharing should be paid," SZEGEDI writes. (SN, 27 Feb 60, p 3)

#### PART IV. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS

##### Law, Justice, Protection of Public Property, Police Reports

According to a new government decree /3/1,900 I.10 Sec. 7/ which entered into effect on 1 February 1960, the maximum monthly rental to be paid for a one-room sublet may not exceed 150 forints in Zalaegerszeg, reports Laszlo KARVALICS. / The decree provides for the calculation of rentals on the basis of floor space occupied in proportion to the rental paid for the whole apartment. / After making spot checks, however, KARVALICS found that in most cases landlords (many of them absentee) charge from 300 to 500 forints a month for one-room sublets. "A month has passed since the government decree came into effect and no complaints have been filed with the housing authorities," writes KARVALICS and adds that "because of the housing shortage the victims of sublet usury keep silent." An investigation and spot checks are needed, KARVALICS concludes. (ZH, 28 Feb 60, p 6)

Heads of judicial bodies and leaders of law enforcement agencies in Borsod Megye met in Miskolc to discuss some of the legal problems they will face in 1960, reports EM. Dr Ferenc NEZVAL, Justice Minister, Janos KUKUSKA, secretary of the Borsod Megye MSZMP, and Lieutenant Colonel (alezredes) Jozsef LENDVAL, head of the Borsod Megye police department, were among those taking part in the discussion. Dr Janos VARGA, president of the megye court, gave a report on the work of the megye courts in 1959. "The megye courts / in Borsod Megye / have fulfilled their obligations in the past year," VARGA declared. "By bringing to trial those cases that were delayed because of counter-revolutionary trials, the courts have eliminated the backlog and are now hearing very recent cases." / This is another official acknowledgement that those who were involved in the 1956 events were tried as late as late 1959. / (EM, 26 Feb 60, p 1)

KDN reports that in early 1959 NEB made a thorough investigation of small artisans in and around Varpalota and found a great number of irregularities and violations of business law. NEB then submitted its findings to the local authorities and through them instructed small artisans to remedy the situation. In early 1960 NEB conducted another investigation in the same area in order to find

out whether the changes had been made. Controllers visiting 18 of the 85 small artisans found that a number of small artisans were still violating laws and defrauding the state. Several artisans in the area "keep double books, one for the authorities and one for themselves" to conceal their earnings. NEB also found that the local council's department responsible for auditing business books is neglecting its duty. (KDN, 27 Feb 60, p 6)

The Mihaly HAJNAL council of the Szolnok Jaras court found Lajos SZABO, the former head of the leather distributing bureau in Szolnok, Sandor GARAMI, a truck driver, and 19 other defendants, guilty of embezzlement, fraud, accepting and offering bribes, black marketeering and crimes against public property, and sentenced them to prison terms ranging from 18 to 30 months. Several defendants were fined and Ferenc JOZSA, one of the defendants and former head of the Szolnok FMSZ, was ordered to repay the 37,000 forints he had accumulated in past years while engaging in illegal business practices. Three defendants were acquitted. It was revealed during the trial that Lajos SZABO and Ferenc JOZSA had charged illegal fees for distributing leather among small artisans in Szolnok. The artisans paying illegal fees were charged with bribery and tried with the defendants. (SMN, 26 Feb 60, p 6)

The two sectors of the Hungarian economy in which crimes against public property are most numerous are the agricultural cooperatives and state farms, declared Dr Gabor KOVACS, chief prosecutor of Hajdu-Bihar Megye, in an interview with Kornel FULOP of HBN. Of all damage caused by crimes against public property in the megye in 1959, 17.9 percent was in the FMSZ's and 22.2 percent on the state farms. Although these percentages are high, the actual number of crimes and the extent of damage caused by these crimes decreased in 1959 KOVACS stated. The extent of damage to public property in the megye was 34.5 percent less in 1959 than in 1958 and 40.8 percent fewer people were prosecuted for these crimes in 1959 than in 1958. An important factor in educating the public and reducing the crime rate is the introduction of the "social courts" and the implementation of the so-called "aftercare" (utogondozas) procedure. "Aftercare" is a type of parole system whereby ex-convicts are kept under surveillance after having served their terms for crimes against public property. "This is done in order to insure that their activities will be in the interests of the public," KOVACS concluded. (HBN, 28 Feb 60, p 4)



The Sopron Jaras court found Janos KOHLHAUSER, Janos BERZAI, and Ferenc KISS guilty of manslaughter and sentenced them to prison terms ranging from eight months to 12 months. All three sentences were suspended for three years. The defendants, all employed by the Brick Factory in Sopron, "used one of the hoists at the factory for playing games and accidentally killed one of their fellow workers." (KA, 23 Feb 60, p 4)

Dr Ferenc GAYER, a physician from Zsira, who in the fall of 1959 refused to answer an emergency call at night, was fined 4,000 forints. (KA, 23 Feb 60, p 2)

The Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye fire brigades (Megyei Tuzrendeszeti Parancsnoksag) were called out 10 times in January and, to date, have been called 14 times in February 1960, reports KM. Most of the fires were caused by faulty construction (i.e. chimney fires, etc.) by carelessness and, at least in one case, by arson. (KM, 25 Feb 60, p 6)

In the vicinity of Szilas hamlet, alongside the Pusztaszabolcs highway near Velence, two boys, aged 16 and 8, were killed when a live mortar shell from World War II that the boys found in the grass exploded in their hands. "This is not the first time that such a thing has happened here," SZENDERI comments. (FMH, 27 Feb 60, p 2)

Lajos Balazs, aged 52, president of the Leather Goods KTSZ in Pecs, his wife and their friend were killed when their "Moszkvics", driven by Balazs, went out of control and ran into a ditch. A six-year-old child who was also in the car escaped injuries. "It seems that a mechanical failure caused the fatal accident, DN comment. / It is unusual for a Hungarian Newspaper to admit that a Soviet-made vehicle can develop mechanical trouble. / (DN, 26 Feb 60, p 6)

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Haidu-Bihar Naplo, Debrecen; 23-28 February 1960

Keletmagyarország, Nyiregyhaza; 23-28 February 1960

Kisalfold, Gyor; 23-28 February 1960

Kozepdunantuli Naplo, Veszprem; 23-28 February 1960

Somogy Neplap, Kaposvar; 23-28 February 1960

Szolnok Megyei Naplap, Szolnok; 23-28 February 1960

Zalai Hirlap, Zalaegerszeg; 23-28 February 1960