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SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN
PROVINCIAL PRESS

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PROVINCIAL PRESS

Source coverage: 3-8 May 1960

This report is based on selected issues of the Hungarian provincial newspapers published during the period 3-8 May 1960

The statements which appear within brackets are those of the researcher.

N. B.

In order to expedite matters, this report was reproduced photographically directly from the researcher's typescript.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Key to Abbreviations	
Source Abbreviations	c
Other Abbreviations	c

PART I. GOVERNMENT

Patriotic People's Front	1
Local Councils	2
Government and National Assembly Representatives and Foreign Visitors	3

PART II. COMMUNIST PARTY

Ideology, Strategy, Organization, General Activities . . .	5
Party Political Education	8
Communist Youth Activities	10

PART III. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

Manufacturing Industry	11
Chemical Industry	13
Metallurgical Industry	15
Fuels and Power	17
Food Production and Light Industry	18
Transportation and Communication	19
Construction Industry	21
Geological Information	22
General Economic Information	23

PART IV. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS

Jurisprudence, Protection of Public Property. Law Enforcement, Education	24
Bibliography	29

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

Source Abbreviations

DM	- Delmagyarország
DN	- Dunántúli Napló
EM	- Északmagyarország
FMH	- Fejér Megyei Hírlap
HBN	- Hajdu-Bihari Napló
KA	- Kisalföld
KDN	- Középdunántúli Napló
KM	- Kelet-Magyarország
SN	- Somogyi Néplap
SMN	- Szolnok Megyei Néplap
ZH	- Zalai Hírlap

Other Abbreviations

CC	- Central Committee
BOCS	- Gorduló Csapagy Gyár; Ball Bearings Factory (In Debrecen)
KISZ	- Kommunista Ifjúsági Szövetség; Communist Youth Federation
IAV	- Magyar Államvasút; Hungarian State Railways
MZMP	- Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt; Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party
NEB	- Népi Ellenőrző Bizottság; People's Control Committee
PPF	- Patriotic People's Front; Hazafias Népfront
TSZ	- termelői szövetkezet; producer cooperative

PART I. GOVERNMENT

Patriotic People's Front

/During the week covered by this summary elections for PPF leaders were held in a number of villages (kozsegek) and provincial towns./

Gyula ORTUTAY, chief secretary of the PPF National Council, accompanied by the first secretary and the counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Budapest /not identified/ will arrive in Nagykanizsa to attend the Nagykanizsa Jaras council's meeting to be held on 5 May. A total of 320 delegates from the various villages (kozsegek) in the jaras will be on hand to greet the guests. (ZH, 4 May 60, p 1)

"There are some people who out of sheer ignorance or out of outright malice spread the fallacious opinion that the PPF is unimportant, that it has been resurrected during the elections and that the whole organization is nothing but a tactical maneuver," writes S.M. in DM. The PPF is not mere tactics, it is a mass movement designed to group together all of the patriotic forces within the nation. In order to build Socialism there is a need for Communist leadership, but without the non-Party members Socialism can not be built. It is therefore obvious that the Communists and the non-Party members are mutually dependent on each other. The PPF does not require any "membership document" because PPF members by rendering hard and honest work can ascertain their affiliation. The PPF does not even have an independent program, for "the building of Socialism is its aim." Even the kulaks, the class enemies, are welcomed in the PPF, provided that during the counter-revolution /1956/ they did not threaten the people's rule." The forthcoming PPF National Congress which will be held in Budapest on 27 and 28 May 1960, is sufficient proof that the Front is not merely a tactical maneuver.

In Szeged town and Szeged Jaras the PPF organizations have been extremely helpful, although they have not taken full advantage of their potentials. Nevertheless, in Szeged during 1959 the population rendered volunteer work valued at more than two million forints and in organizing and recruiting for this work the PPF's played an important role. In the socialist reorganization of agriculture the PPF organizations again have an important function to perform. The re-electing of the PPF committees as well as the National PPF Congress are important milestones in the forging of national unity. And this is not a tactical question but it is in the interest of the country, S.M. concludes.

(DM, 6 May 60, p 3)

At the May 6 PPF meeting in Veszprem /town/ Dr Karoly POLINSZKY, Dean of the Chemical Industry University in Veszprem, was elected new town PPF president.

(KDN, 7 May 60, p 1)

DN reports that the PPF in Baranya Megye has launched educational courses in 42 Tsz communities. These courses deal with the rights and duties of Tsz members, discuss the methods and forms of work-organizations and explain to the members the so called work-units.

(DN, 7 May 60, p 2)

Local Councils

In commemoration of VE Day /end of the war in Europe/ the Csongrad Megye PPF organization will hold a peace meeting in Szeged. László DEZSERY, chief secretary of the National Peace Council will be the featured speaker.

(DM, 5 May 60, p 1)

The Kaposvar town council seems to be responsible for the fact that the government's fifteen-year long-range housing plan is lagging

far behind its schedule, writes SMN and adds that the government financed apartments can not be built in time because the local council has failed to supply building sites. Janos MIKECZ, president of the Kaposvar council, in answer to these accusations declared that the local council was given only a very short time to expropriate the property on which the government financed apartments are to be built and during that short time it has been extremely difficult to find other suitable accommodations for the evicted tenants. Difficulties have been aggravated by the fact that old buildings in the area where the new housing project is to be erected must be demolished and the local council's demolition squad is understaffed. Furthermore there is only one engineer available in Kaposvar who is in charge of all housing problems. SMN partially accepts the council president's excuse and remarks that although the housing plan is a fifteen-year, long range undertaking, decision where to build a housing unit at a given time come too fast to permit the local council to make a lot or a piece of real estate available. It is high time that the planning authorities from the megye and from Kaposvar coordinate their operation and designate certain areas for demolition at least two to three years in advance, SMN comments. (SMN, 3 May 60, p 6)

Government and National Assembly Representatives and Foreign Visitors

Dr Frigyes DOLESCHALL, Minister of Health, arrived in Szeged to attend the 10th anniversary celebration of the Szeged Medical School's Dental Clinic. (DM, 6 May 60, p3)

Pál LOSONCZI, a member of the CC of the MSZMP and the Minister of Agriculture, visited the "Hunyadi TSZ" in Vaszar (Veszprem Megye.) (KDN, 7 May 60, p 1)

Miklos SOMOGYI, a member of the MSZMP Political Committee, the president of the Trade Union National Council and the National Assembly representative from Vaszprem Megye visited the mines in Dudar. He was accompanied by Janos PAP, a member of the CC of the MSZMP and first secretary of the megye Party organization, Istvan HIDAS, Kossuth Prize winning director of the Mid-Transdanubian Coal Mining Trust and by Laszlo MENYHART, chief engineer of the Trust. (KDN, 6 May 60, p 1)

Tamas MAJOR, the two-time Kossuth Prize winning director of the Hungarian National Theatre and a member of the CC of the MSZMP, accepted an invitation from the KISZ organization to visit Debrecen where he lectured on the problems of theatrical arts ^{and} after which he granted an interview to a HBN reporter. /MAJOR was a controversial figure before, during, and after the counter-revolution/ (HBN, 4 May 60, p 5)

/On 30 April the National Assembly representatives from Borsod Megye held a meeting in Ozd. For detailed see the items under Metallurgical Industry and under Transportation and Communication./

On 5 May the National Assembly representatives from Fejer Megye met in Sztalinvaros and heard a speech delivered by Lajos CSETERKI, a member of the CC of the MSZMP and secretary of the megye MSZMP's executive committee. Jozsef BONDOR, director of the No.26 Construction Enterprise /in Sztalinvaros/ chaired the meeting.

(FMH, 6 May 60, p 1)

On 28 April *Hua Te-hsin*, Red Chinese Ambassador in Budapest and 12 officials from the embassy arrived in Sopron /town/ for a one-day visit.

(KA, 3 May 60, p 4)

PART II. COMMUNIST PARTY

Ideology, Strategy, Organization, General Activities

"East and West: Socialism and Capitalism". "In the West steel workers demand higher wages, the United States holds civil defense exercises, the poorhouses are filled with jobless people, and new multi-billion dollar taxes are being levied. In the Socialist camp the newspapers write about the glorious Seven-Year Plan, millions of new job opportunities, the Soviet Union shot a rocket to the moon, there is disarmament on a large scale, and Comrade Khrushchev recently announced the reduction of taxes and of working hours." Why there is such a big difference between these two world systems? asks Janos KOPKA in a front page editorial entitled "The Joy of Spring and Communism." In order to answer the question, KOPKA states, it would require a detailed economic dissertation. But whoever looks at the world with an open mind can see that the Western system murders, destroys, and launches wars in order to assure profit. "It watches bloodbaths with joy counting the gold it receives for the armaments supplied." The Socialist world, however, gives life, spends millions for peaceful purposes and tries everything to realize its aims, for its aims are the only true and noble aims." During the course of history how many times have they talked about the happiness of the people, how many times have the priests preached "happy are the poor because they shall inherit heaven? But the truth is that before the creation of the Soviet Union there has never been a country in history where the large masses have enjoyed the fruits of their labor. Nobody ever realized all the promises and dreams of the people until the country of Lenin was born. The value of the ruble will be raised tenfold and the Soviet Union will surpass the most developed and the largest capitalist countries. As far as textile products are concerned

the Soviet Union already produces more than all the other capitalist countries combined. The Soviet people can buy more and more merchandise. And in the Soviet Union there is more sunshine, there are more smiling children and the road that leads to the future is becoming more and more beautiful. It is Communism that - like springtime - brings joy to the people and fulfills Lenin's will... We who are building Socialism must protect this young giant, this new world. (KM, 7 May 60, p 1)

In accordance with the decree adapted by the CC of the MSZMP the organization of the so called housing district Party groups (lakoterületi partcsoportok) have recently started in Debrecen. These groups are being organized in larger apartment buildings and within the city blocks. (HBN, 8 May 60, p 4)

Since the 1956 counter-revolution the Communists are not very well respected in the Glove Factory in Pecs and the 1,500 workers employed by the factory are somewhat wary of mass movements and lack the ambition to build Socialism, reports Istvan SZUTS. After investigating the MSZMP groups in the factory recently, the Pecs /town/ MSZMP reported that the "respect for the MSZMP within the factory is at a very low point, there is no much Party activity, and the Communists have little if any influence on the workers. There is a gap between the industrial management and the Party organization and the trade union groups." There are 72 Party members in the factory and according to Mrs Antal BEZENSEK, secretary of the plant MSZMP organization, in every shop in addition to the foreman and the trade union officials there is a Party member who keeps an eye on production and "even discusses the workers' personal problems." Nevertheless, the management often make decisions without consulting the Party members. One of the major trouble, writes SZUTS, is that although most of the 19 foremen are Party members none of them has more than an

eight grade education. Workers are also reluctant to introduce automatic (they claim that artisans can not be put on the assembly line) and the overfulfillment of the plan is calculated purely on a quantitative basis instead of considering also the quality of the products. People pay little attention to MSZMP agitations. There are posters still on the walls greeting the "forthcoming" 7th MSZMP Congress. In the first quarter of 1960 the factory fulfilled its plan by 100.5 percent but it lagged behind its export plan by 8,000 pairs of gloves.

(DN, 26 April 60, p 2)

Dezso NEMES, a member of the MSZMP Political Committee, delivered a foreign policy speech at the University of Pecs and during a question and answer period gave specific answers to some of the problems concerning international affairs. NEMES declared that countries in the Socialist camp by granting long term credits are contributing to the development of the newly emerging countries. Hungary is exporting tool and die manufacturing machinery to India and is going to set up a complete railroad car manufacturing plant there, while to Kashmir Hungary will send water works equipment. To Iraq Hungary exports textiles and other light industry products and a complete match factory and mill /not specified/ were set up by the Hungarians there. In return Iraq sends raw materials and dates to Hungary. Hungary has already delivered 30 buses to Guinea and a mill/not specified/ has also been set up there.

Turning to special areas NEMES said that the relations between Syria and Egypt, due to the fault of Egypt, had deteriorated recently. NEMES also spoke on the Italian crisis, West German developments, the economic relation between Poland and the United States and the situation in Berlin. Speaking of the class struggle NEMES declared that at the present time the most important manifestation of the class struggle is the ideological battle which is, NEMES declared, parallel to the political struggle.

Most of the questions NEMES answered were submitted by the faculty and the students at the University. (DM, 29 Apr 60, p 1)

DM publishes an account of a typical party meeting held by the members of the Szeged Post Directorate's MSZMP organization, and calls attention to very important and healthy developments. The Party group approved a suggestion that MSZMP members should talk to /i.e. agitate/ non-Party members at their jobs, and should not wait till they come to the Party office with some problem. At the Party meeting the organization's leadership "recognized its mistakes" and re-admitted to Party membership L.V., who was hastily expelled from the Party three years ago. /i.e. after the crushing of the counter-revolution/ (DM, 8 May 60, p 9)

Maria NAGYGYORGY, director of the Hemp Factory in Szeged who represented the women from Szeged in the six-member Hungarian women delegation that attended the International Women's Congress in Copenhagen, in an interview in DM declared that the Danish press was at first cool toward the Congress but later acknowledged its success. The Danish people became more and more friendly and they were especially friendly to the Hungarians, Miss NAGYGYORGY said. "In Denmark we saw modern animal husbandry, highly developed industry, industrious people, and clean streets, the women director continued but added, we have also seen the bad side of Denmark. The workers pay from 30 to 32 percent of their wages for rent, about 20 percent for taxes, and even more if the wife is also working. (DM, 8 May 60, p 5)

Party Political Education

The Szeged MSZMP committee's political academy will hold its next lecture on 12 May. Lajos REV, a deputy department head in the CC of the MSZMP will lecture on the significance of KGST (Kölcsönös Gazdasági Segítség Tanácsa; Council of Mutual Economic Aid) (DM 8 May 60, p 3)

During the 1959/1960 academic year more than 10,000 Party members and approximately 4,000 non-members studied the problems of Marxism Leninism and attended the courses given by the political Academy at the MSZMP schools in Szeged, writes S.K. in an editorial^{in DM} entitled "Successful Party Educational Year". Those who attended the Party school unanimously declared that the MSZMP courses opened new vistas for them. "The counter-revolution confused many people and the spreading of nationalism, pseudo-patriotism, and revisionism did great harm in Szeged. The fact that generally speaking we have freed ourselves from these ideas, mainly through Party education, must be acknowledged as a great success. The fact remains, however, that the seeds of the counter-revolutionary ideas are still with us and we must not ignore them." Those who took the Party courses contributed to the MSZMP propaganda on their respective jobs and during the winter months participated in the reorganizing of agriculture. As the academic year approaches its end, the MSZMP leadership has made provisions for a summer refresher course for the instructors.

In connection with Party education Szeged has a special problem, the editorial continues. Szeged became a TSZ town, that is, peasants who had been tilling their own land are now all members of cooperatives. The idea of privately operating land holdings is still strong among peasants and therefore it is fortunate that the MSZMP is planning to hold more meetings and discussions in the future for the strengthening of the communal spirit. These meetings will also give ample opportunity to the TSZ members to improve their political education, the editorial concludes.

(IM, 5 May 60, p 3)

Communist Youth Activities

On 29 April the Szarany Megye KISZ held a meeting at which the problem of organizing volunteer youth summer camps in the megye was discussed. Ferenc VARNAI, secretary of the CC of the KISZ also attended the meeting. Last year a total of 1,040 youth worked in the various summer camps and calculating wages on the basis of 5 forints an hour they rendered volunteer work valued at 374,000 forints. In 1960 it is expected that 1,400 youths will participate in the summer volunteer work program of which 600 will labor in Boly, 600 in Magyarboly, and 200 in the central camp in Balatonújhely. At the meeting it was disclosed that the girls are signing up more easily and they already have more girl volunteer than the program can carry.

(DN, 30 Apr 60, p 3)

Of the 17,000 youth who during January 1960 in Győr Sopron Megye had signed up for the competition for "Youth for Socialism" title, 12,000 have already won the title, reports KA. During the competition various KISZ organizations sponsored 194 meetings at which the materials discussed at the 7th MSZMP Congress were debated. Youngsters were extremely enthusiastic about the competition and during the winter months they signed up in such a great number for volunteer work that it became a problem to find jobs for all of them, KA comments. "The Youth for Socialism" competition consists of three parts: (1) rendering at least 20 hours of volunteer work, (2) attending an MSZMP course, and (3) participating in a KISZ sponsored cultural and/or sports activity. Candidates who meet all three requirements are awarded the "Youth for Socialism" distinction.

(KA, 4 May 60, p 6)

There are 1,500 KISZ members in the ¹²⁹youth organizations in Putnok Megye, reports EM. In 1959 the youngsters rendered a total of 1950 hours of volunteer work.

(EM, 5 May 60, p 3)

On 5 May Zoltan KOMOCSIN, a substitute member of the MSZMP Political committee and the first secretary of CC of the KISZ visited Csongrad Megye and attended the KISZ megye executive committee' meeting. Later in the day KOMOCSIN visited the TSZ in Ruzsa.

(DM, 6 May 60, p 1)

PART III. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

Manufacturing Industry

As of 1 May the Wilhelm Pieck Factory completed the manufacture of the four, 130 horsepower Diesel locomotives which were to be exported to Red China during the last days of June. Because of the early delivery, the locomotives will be transported to Red China in May, EA reports and adds that "a number of similar Hungarian made small locomotives operate in Red China." At the present time the Wilhelm Pieck Factory is experimenting with the manufacture of a number of new Diesel locomotive models. A 350 horse power, hydraulic Diesel locomotive is now completing its trial run and the first model of a small gauge 270 horse power hydraulic Diesel engine, to be used by the Pioneer /the teenager operated/ railroad, will be manufactured during 1960.

(EA, 3 May 60, p 5)

In order to fulfill special orders the Wilhelm Pieck factory in Győr has been manufacturing a great variety of freight cars. For transport of crude oil the factory has recently completed the manufacture of the 30 cubic meter tank cars. Before the end of 1960 a total of 200 such tank cars will be manufactured. In 1960 they will also manufacture 600 freight cars for transporting livestock, a number of tank cars for shipping cement, and several 24 cubic meter tank cars for transporting nitric acid. The inside of these cars are lined with rubber.

(KA, 4 May 60, p 3)

The Sopiana Machine Factory in Pecs in addition to its labor competition recently launched a new movement called "Young Master of the Trade" (Szakma Ifju Meistere). The new movement not only concentrates on the spreading of general technical knowledge but it is also aimed at keeping track of the participants' everyday work. The Young Master of the Trade movement is a part of the Socialist work competition and should be considered as the preliminary stage for the "Excellent Worker" movement. The KISZ organization in the Machine Factory announced that the organizing of young workers for the new movement will be one of its most important duties in the future.

(DN, 5 May 60, p 3)

In order to fulfill a recent order from the Soviet Union and from /Red/China, the mass production of equipment for brick factories will shortly begin in VAGEP (Vasszerkezeti es Gepipari Vallalat; Iron Structure and Machine Manufacturing Enterprise in Nyiregyhaza). It is expected that in the near future VAGEP will deliver equipments for five brick factories in these countries.

(KM, 7 May 60, p 3)

The GOCB is to manufacture 43.8 percent more ball bearings in 1960 than in 1959, reports HBN and adds that this will be a difficult task considering that the workers simultaneously intend to reduce the cost of production by more than 3.7 percent. The situation is aggravated by the fact that during 1960 the old plant is moving into the new GOCB *Building* and the time lost due to the moving will be considerable. The factory is also planning to reduce the 2.3 percent waste in 1959 to 2.1 percent in 1960. The waste in 1959 cost more than 3.6 million forints. Nevertheless, due to the labor competition during 1959 workers received wage increases of 2.3 percent, the technicians 2.6 percent, the white

collar workers 6.3 percent and the unskilled workers 1.4 percent and the profit sharings distributed by the end of the year amounted to more than 1.7 million forints. HBN reports that Bela BALOGH, the factory director in the plant's MSZMP journal recently discussed some of these points.

(HBN, 7 May 60, p 3)

Gusztav ESZTERGALYOS, a chief engineer from DIMAVAG, addressed a Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society sponsored machine industry scientific conference in Miskolc and declared that the Soviet Union helped DIMAVAG not only with machinery and equipment but also with valuable technical assistance, advice, and with Soviet scientific literature and blueprints. "All of these have contributed to the fact that the DIMAVAG products are well known all over the world," ESZTERGALYOS said. The conference was held in connection with the Soviet Technical Days, recently celebrated in Hungary. Machine industry experts from Borsod Megye attended the conference.

(EM, 4 May 60, p 5)

Chemical Industry

The Debrecen Chapter of the Association of the Hungarian Chemists (Magyar Kemikusok Egyesulete) will sponsor a lecture on "New Results and Trends in Research in Polarography" by Dr Vilmos CIELESKY, head of the National Nutrition Institute's (Orszagos E lmezes es Taplalkozastudomanyi Intezet) scientific department. Dr Miloslav BREZINA, a member of the Czechoslovakian Scientific Academy's Polarographical institute will also give a speech.

(HBN, 5 May 60, p 5)

In April more than 100 representatives of the chemical industry and trade organizations attended a meeting in Debrecen and discussed the sale of chemical products in Hungary. Mihaly VIRAG, department head in the Domestic Trade Ministry also attended the meeting at which it was declared that approximately 600 different colognes, 110 varieties of lipstick, and from 30 to 40 brands of facial creams currently

available in the shops. During the Easter holiday 21 million forints worth of cosmetic products were purchased in Hungary /This includes the purchase of soaps/ At the present time the East Chemical Products Wholesale Distributor (Kelet Vegyianyag Nagykereskedelmi Vallalat) has an inventory valued at 50 million forints. Although in the past several weeks starch and a certain brand /VIM is the brand name/ of detergent had disappeared from the market these products are again available in Debrecen. Among the paint products the so called permanent wall paint and the permanent floorwax are the most popular. Hitherto only imported floor wax was available in Hungary but because of its popularity the Hungarian chemical industry recently decided to manufacture the floor wax domestically.

(HEM, 7 May 60, p 6)

Bernat VARKONYI, a fellow at the Szeged University's Colloid Chemical Institute, in collaboration with Istvan SUGAR, chief technician at the Jute Products Enterprise /in Szeged/ have researched a new process by which the enterprise can save approximately 40 tons of imported jute annually. The two researchers experimented with a new kind of emulsifying agent which when mixed with oil and water and sprayed on jute, promotes the separation of the jute fiber. By coating jute with this new emulsifying substance waste has been reduced by 1.5 percent and it is expected that by saving on the amount of jute imported and by improving the quality of the products the Jute Products Enterprise will save approximately 500,000 forints annually.

(DM, 6 May 60, p 3)

Metallurgical Industry

In the first quarter of 1960 the foundry workers at the Martin Steel Works (Martin Acélmu) in Szatlinvaros reduced the cost of producing one ton of steel ingot by 73 forints. During April reached a record low 0.8 percent waste ratio by keeping strict discipline in the plant and the workers at the furnaces now expect to maintain an average 1.4 percent waste ratio during 1960 in contrast to the 1.6 percent in 1959.

(FMM, 6 May 60, p 3)

On 30 April at a recent meeting of the National Assembly Representatives in Ozd Zoltan NAGY, a National Assembly representative announced that at a total cost of one billion forints the twelve * fifty tons- furnaces in the Foundry Works in Ozd will be replaced by eight - eighty tons- open hearth furnaces. With the introduction of blowing oxygen into the furnaces, it is expected that 145,000 tons more steel will be produced. There are also plans to use natural gas for heating purposes and it is estimated that 180,000 tons of hard coal and 40 million forints worth of coking coal can be saved by using natural gas.

(EM, 3 May 60, p 5)

Dr Laszlo GASZNER, head of the medical department in the Lenin Foundry Works, who has recently returned from Moscow and Kiev declared that the care of the disabled and the improvement of the health service in the Foundry Works will be based on Soviet experience, reports EM. One of the first methods to be copied in the Lenin Works will be the adaptation of the so called aerosol spray /In the Hungarian original the word "aerosol" is used implying that it is a Soviet made gadget/ which is used in spraying medication into the lungs. (EM, 5 May 60, p 1)

According to the latest re-evaluation of the 1960 plans workers in the Lenin Foundry Works have pledged the saving of 135 million forints in 1960. The re-evaluation came after the technical and production experts submitted a 60 point technological summary. Among the various plants in the foundry works the workers in the steel mills have pledged the saving of 80 million forints. To produce one ton of pig iron the workers have pledged to use 70 kilograms less coking coal in 1960 than they had been using in the past /The report does not specify the amount of coking coal used at the present time for the production of one ton of pig iron/

(EM, 5 May 60, p 3)

KA reports that the workers in the "Elzett" Iron Foundry in Sopron who had pledged to manufacture joints for water, gas, and steam pipes valued at 2,400,000 forints in excess of the planned 53.5 million annual production have now completed their pledged overproduction schedule for the first quarter in 1956 /i.e. 600,000 forints/. The Foundry Works in Sopron manufactures these pipe joints for approximately 50 giant enterprises in Hungary, including the Wilhelm Pieck Factory, the Hungarian Optical Works, the United Incandescent (Egyesult Izzo), the Tool and Die Factory in Gyor, and the Electric Appliance and Instrument Factory. In the manufacturing of these joints for various enterprises and for different purposes the foundry must use many alloys, writes KA. During 1959 new methods were introduced for the making of alloys by which sand mixed with synthetic resin was used as one of the components. Since synthetic resin is scarce in Hungary, the Sand Processing Enterprise (Homokelokeszito Vallalat) recently signed a contract with the Foundry Works in Sopron according to which the enterprise will undertake extensive research in order to find a suitable mixture of sand that can be used for alloying.

(KA, 8 May 60, p 3)

Fuels and Power

Workers in the Crude Oil Producing Enterprise in Nagylenyel have unanimously declared May the month of technology and safety. During the month the workers have pledged to work without a single accident and in each shop a six-hour safety course was held. During May the chief engineer has pledged to examine every innovation suggestion within three days and the innovators whose propositions are accepted will receive the prize money at once. (ZH, 5 May 60, p 4)

During April the oil workers in the Lovaszi oilfields fulfilled their monthly plan by 106.5 percent by producing 702 tons of crude oil above the plan. Simultaneously, the gasoline producing plan was over* fulfilled by 3.5 percent, i.e. they produced 68 tons of gasoline above the monthly plan. All this information is posted on a bulletin board, ZH remarks but adds that the workers in the Bazakerettye oilfields post no such results. The oil workers from this region, ZH continues, in April produced 337 tons less crude oil than their plan prescribed and in gasoline production they were 49 tons behind the monthly quota. In the last few months in Bazakerettye many hundreds tons of propane-butane gas has been pumped back into the ground. (ZH, 5 May 60, p 4)

Electric current will be introduced in 30 villages in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén Megye in 1960, states Sándor REINHARDT, chief engineer of the EMASZ (Eszak-Magyarországi Áramszolgáltatás Vállalat; North Hungarian Electric Current Supply Enterprise) Miskolc branch, in an interview in EM. For the introduction of electricity in these communities, EMSZ will build 116 kilometers of high voltage wire and 40 transformers, with a total investment of approximately 33 million forints. The introduction of electric light will affect 5,000 families. The main electric switchboard was started in 1958 and will continue in 1960 but it is not expected

that the work will be completed during the year. The EMASZ will spend 15 million forints in 1960 on rebuilding the switchboard.

(EM, 5 May 60, p 1)

Because in the first quarter of 1960 approximately 40 percent more fuel (gasoline, oil, etc.) was sold for agricultural purposes than in the first three months in 1959, the No.4 AFOR (Asvanyolajforgalmi Vallalat; Mineral Oil Trading Enterprise) branch in the Szolnok region recently purchased eight new gasoline trucks and increased the capacity of its storage tanks by 1,600 tons, Karoly GARA, head of the branch office's sales department, declared in an interview in SMN. Among the service stations the enterprise operates, seven (including the one in Jaszbereny and in Torokszentmiklos) will be equipped with electric pumps. During the summer months the No.4 branch expects to sell approximately 500 tons of gasoline daily, GARA said and added that it is very important that tractor stations utilize their storage capacity to the maximum. "We expect to meet the demand during the forthcoming months," GARA continued, "but if the customers let their tanks be emptied and require gasoline at the last minute in a hurry, the enterprise won't be able to fulfill all its orders and the machines will be idle on the fields." "I am reminding the tractor stations, because such things already have happened," GARA concluded.

(SMN, 5 May 60, p 1)

Food Production and Light Industry

The Canned-goods Factory in Szigetvar will be enlarged with two new wings in 1960, reports DN. With the installation of machinery manufactured in the "Lang" Machine Factory in Budapest, a new tomato processing and a new fruit juice producing unit will be introduced. The machines are the first of this kind that the Budapest factory has

manufactured and their operation will be demonstrated to prospective foreign buyers in the Szigetvar Canned-goods factory. DN adds that 80 percent of the factory's products will be sold abroad and only 20 percent of the products are to be marketed in Hungary. The factory will start full scale operations by the end of June.

(DN, 28 Apr 60, p 1)

Since the handkerchiefs manufactured by the Textile Works in Győr were voted the "most beautiful products of the textile industry," the Textile Works has been authorized to show its products at the Hungarian Exhibition to be held on 20 August 1960 in Moscow. The Textile Works in Győr exports from ten million to 12 million handkerchiefs annually.

(KA, 3 May 60, p 4)

Transportation and Communication

With an investment of approximately two million forints, a new automatic roundhouse will be built in the Zalaegerszeg railroad yard. Railroad workers in order to speed up the construction recently pledged volunteer work valued at 100,000 forints and thus the building of the new roundhouse will be completed in four to five months.

(ZH, 4 May 60, p 1)

As of midnight 5 May 1960 the MAV Budapest Directorate initiated a new movement, the so called "tight engine-return schedule" (kötött mozdonyforduló) on the Budapest-Hegyeshalom line, reports KA. The new movement will be in operation for a month during which time railroad officials will conduct a thorough time and motion study. KA describes the tight schedule movement as follows:

The 24 hour time schedules of 16 electric locomotives are plotted on a chart and are marked according to which locomotive at a given time

is traveling in what direction and what kind of freight the train is carrying. (I.e. the locomotive of the Budapest-Gyor passenger train after a few minutes stop-over in Gyor is put on a freight train that goes to Hegyeshalom. Shortly after arrival the locomotive is re-routed to Komarom, etc.)

With the more rational dispatching of electric locomotives it is expected that instead of the present 440 kilometers, the new schedule will enable railroad officials to use every electric locomotive on 540 kilometers of traction a day. The new schedule would not only speed up freight traffic but the MAV could also save one forint on every kilometer.

(EA, 8 May 60, p 3)

Zoltan NAGY, a National Assembly representative from Borsod Megye, at the recent National Assembly representative meeting in Ozd declared that the Central Research Institute of Physics (Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet) offered to equip a television relay station to be built on the Drotos Mountain, near Ozd. Members of the KISZ organizations from the nearby foundry works have pledged to render volunteer work for the building of the relay station, NAGY added.

(EM, 3 May 60, p 5)

SMM announces that as of 9 May 1960 the Szolnok Radio on the 223 meter wavelength will go on the air at 7:30 PM. The broadcast in the past started at 6:30 PM. The Hungarian Radio and Television Directorate ordered the change in timing because during the summer months most of the people in Szolnok Megye work in the fields until late afternoons.

(SMN, 8 May 60, p 7)

Since the building of the television relay station in Szentes in the first quarter of 1960 the number of TV subscribers has jumped to 783 in Csongrad Megye, reports EM. In December 1959 only 267 TV sets were registered in the megye. Television viewers are more numerous in the urban areas and thus in Szeged proper 375,000 TV sets are registered,

in Hodmezovasarhely 104, in Mako 38, in Szentes 92, in Csongrad 54, and in the rural communities in the megye there are a total of 120 sets. An increase in the radio subscribers has also been noted. While in 1959 a total of 78,156 radio sets were registered in the megye, at the present time the number of receivers exceeds 83,000.

(DM, 4 May 60, p 5)

Construction Industry

During the second Five-Year Plan the No.5 Prefabricated Construction Material Factory (Epuletelamgyar) in Satalinvaros will be rebuilt at a cost of from 78 million to 80 million forints and it is expected that the rebuilt plant will manufacture 100,788 cubic meters of construction material, i.e. 116 percent more than its present capacity, reports Gyula GURACSI in FMR. The plant manufactured 46,663 cubic meters of material in 1959. During the Five Year Plan the per capita production will be 350,000 forints annually. In 1959 the per capita production was only 260,000 forints.

(FMR, 5 May 60, p 1)

The Hajdu-Bihar Megye council's executive committee met on 4 May and after hearing a report given by Laszlo ANGYAL, head of the council's construction department, discussed the problems of private construction in the megye. It was disclosed at the meeting that at the present time there are 108,889 housing units in Hajdu Bihar Megye of which 18,496 are in Debrecen. The total number of dwelling units /i.e. apartments/ is 131,595 in the megye of which 32,449 are in Debrecen. Approximately 64 percent of these units are "one-room plus kitchen" apartments. ANGYAL told the meeting that the housing shortage is acute in the megye and that 54 percent of the present housing units are built on inadequate foundations and 33 percent of the buildings have thatched roofs. In order to meet

the housing shortage 36,000 new apartments must be built in the megye, ANGYAL added. To foster private construction in the megye a number of lots were made available to prospective builders and plans for model houses were made accessible. To further help private building plots were taken away from those who originally took possession of sites but eventually decided not to build a house. ANGYAL declared that if the supply of construction materials were insured private construction could flourish, but the supply of timber, roofing, and concrete is far from adequate, he added. A list of blue prints for building a house is available in the council's office and prospective builders by submitting only the list number of the type of house they intend to build can receive the construction authorities approval. "Unfortunately, however, people are not taking advantage of this program and they are sticking to their own, individual ideas," ANGYAL said. (HBN, 4 May 60, p 1)

Geological Information

EM publishes the following letter from Jozsef LAKOS, a medical technician and an employe of the Borsod Megye hospital:

"During the night of 30 April 1960 the earth in Kisavas started to tremble and when the people awoke they saw the buildings buckle and roofs collapse. We, who live in the No.1 and No.2 blocks /sorok/ in Kisavas were in mortal danger. Many families worried and were afraid of the future. I would like to thank the town MSZMP committee, the local council, and the police and fire departments for their quick help in evacuating many homes and for finding new shelters for the families struck by the disaster."

/ This strangelt worded letter that gives information of a seemingly major earthquake in the area was obviously censored and/or rewritten by the editor./

(EM, 3 May 60, p 1)

General Economic Information

The Veszprem Megye trade union council recently held a meeting in Veszprem (town) at which the problems of industrial innovations were discussed. Ferenc KUHAR, an engineer from the Heavy Chemical Industry Research Institute, told the meeting that while the innovation movements and the introduction of automation have been very successful at the power works in Inkota and in Ajka as well as in the Aluminum Furnace and *Alum* Soil Factory in Ajka, there are still serious troubles in the construction industry. Machinery in the construction industry is being used to only 32 percent of its capacity and the reason for this inefficiency is not yet known, KUHAR declared. Janos MUCSI, a trade union official, who addressed the meeting announced that 6,319 innovations were submitted in Veszprem Megye in 1959, of which 3,031 were accepted, 2,280 adapted and contracts were signed with 2,200 innovators. With the introduction of these innovations a total savings of 100 million forints were achieved in the megye in 1959 of which the most important was the saving of 64 million forints in the chemical industry. In the ensuing debate several members of the audience remarked that the official decree concerning the innovation movement is often misunderstood or misinterpreted and there is no clear understanding where the innovation begins and where the worker's normal responsibility ends. In many instances higher authorities prescribe the method of certain operations in such terms that the meeting of the requirements already exhaust the definition of innovation. Others complained about the slow pace by which certain innovations are accepted. Jeno MOHAI, representative from the medical trade union, cited the example of a doctor who had found a new method of curing pyorrhea.

"From eight to ten small clay pipes were needed for the medical experiment," MOHAI related, "and the Porcelain Factory in Herend was

offered free medication for any of its employees in exchange for the manufacturing of these pipes. The Porcelain Factory however flatly refused the deal, asserting that the manufacture of small clay pipes is not one of the functions of the plant." Because of this bureaucratic consideration the medical experiment was continued, MCHAI added.

(KDN, 8 May 60, p 3)

Because of the constant flooding of the area, at the initiative of the South-Transdanubian Water Directorate, a new enterprise, the Almas-Okorkoz Irrigation Association was recently created, reports DN. The new association, the eighth one in Baranya Megye, incorporates 14 TSZ's and three state farms and is the largest irrigation project in the South-Transdanubian region. The territory which will be drained by the new association exceeds 25,000 cadastral yokes and it is estimated that the drainage work will take approximately three years. According to plans the Water Directorate will undertake the regulation of the main riverbeds while members of the association will finance the building of 270,000 meters of drainage channels and pipes on the territory. The TSZ communities and the state farms will contribute to the expenses by paying 40 forints per cadastral yokes. According to expert estimations the flooding of this region during the past ten years caused approximately 66 million forints damage.

(DN, 29 Apr 60, p 3)

PART IV. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS

Jurisprudence, Protection of Public Property, Law Enforcement, Education

Dr Tibor LEVAL, head of the office of the Baranya Megye chief public prosecutor, in an interview in DN declared that the new Civil Rights Bill which will go into effect on 1 May 1960 will codify the "people's democracy's fundamental socio-economic relations." The new law does not make provisions

for every detailed problem but only gives a general framework within which the courts will have to make their decisions. The law prohibits the abuse of rights (tiltja a jogokkal valo viszazaelest). Such an abuse according to the law is when a party without good and sufficient reason withholds his consent to an apartment exchange, LEVAI declared and added that in such a case a court sentence can be used in place of the required consent.

Another feature of the new law is the provision according to which in a case of asserted violation of the right of possession (birtoklás) the executive committee of the local council (village, town, or district) can make a judgement within 15 days and only if one of the parties finds the judgement injurious goes the case to the court. The law also regulates commercial and trade agreements and if there is no specific provision in a contract as to the quality of a product to be exchanged the law assumes that "it is of good quality" and "acceptable quality" as it had been in the past.

(DN, 26 Apr 60, p 5)

In the Pamutcolor /chemical products/ factory Istvan MESTER has been elected as a people's juror to the Fejer Megye court and Janos LASZLO, Mrs Istvan GOMBOS, Mrs Laszlo BOTOS, and Jozsef DARABOS as people's jurors to the Jaras court. The jurors serve for three years.

(FMH, 4 May 60, p 8)

People's controllers from Veszprem, Gyor-Sopron, and Vas Megyek participated in a regional NEB held on 6 May in Veszprem (town). The conference was sponsored by the Central NEB. Janos OCZEL, president of KNEB (Kozponti Nepi Ellenorzo Bizottsag; Central People's Control Committee) told the meeting that a total of 2,216 people's controllers

function in Veszprem Megye and although their work generally speaking is efficient, the NEB organization in Zirc Jaras has been a trouble spot. OCZEL also spoke of the Keszthely Jaras NEB which had great difficulty in taking to court Dr Istvan SZABO, a district doctor. Finally, after the attorney general's office (legfelsobb ugyeszeseg) *intervened* the doctor was sentenced to 10 months in prison and *he* was fined. The Jaras NEB accused the doctor of adulterating drugs.

Among the dignitaries attending the meeting were Ferenc Z. NAGY, KNEB vice-president, Jozsef VANDOR, secretary of the MSZMP Veszprem Megye committee, and Dr Jozsef MALIK deputy president of the Veszprem Megye NEB.

(KDN, 7 May 60, p 1)

In Pecs the Central NEB held a regional meeting for NEB members in Baranya, Somogy, and Zala Megyek, reports KDN. Attila BORKA, a member of the CC of the MSZMP and KNEB (Central NEB) general vice president, addressed the meeting and disclosed that during 1959 a total of 25,000 NEB members *functional* in Hungary. In Baranya Megye the NEB investigated 1,750 "units." /not cases/ While BORKA praised the Somogy Megye NEB in general, he pointed out that the megye NEB in 1959 "was not always helpful where it was most needed."

(KDN, 4 May 60, p 2)

The Hajdu-Bihar Megye police recently arrested Bela SELMECZI, a truck driver employed by the Trans-Soil Reclamation Enterprise, who during 1958 and 1959 defrauded the enterprise of 150,000 forints. According to police reports SELMECZI filled out falsified documents attesting to official trips he had never made and sold the illegally obtained gasoline on the black market. The police allege that SELMECZI during these two years forged 245 documents and sold 2,360 liters of

gasoline. The police have also filed charges against three officials in the enterprise who by overlooking the irregularities helped to promote the large scale theft.

(HEM, 8 May 60, p 12)

Andras DARA, a former secretary of the Rigyan/village/ and later the Kercseny /village/ council, and Istvan EBERGENYI, the former president of these two villages, were found guilty of repeated crimes against public property, embezzlement, and of accepting illegal gratuities on one count, and were sentenced to 10 months and six months in prison, respectively. Both defendants were fined. According to the public prosecutor the defendants, as officials of the local councils in order to raise money for a proposed village renewal project, gave orders to cut down all of the trees in a public park and then sold the lumber for profit. Auditors found that in addition to the illegal selling of public property, DARA embezzled 1,300 forints. The prosecutor also submitted evidence showing that DARA accepted a 100 forint bribe from a prospective builder.

(ZH, 7 May 60, p 5)

The Gsongrad Megye court found Jozsef MOLNAR, a butcher, guilty of murder in the first degree and of theft committed as a sub-tenant (hazkozossegben elkovetett lopas) and sentenced him to eleven years in prison. MOLNAR, who according to the public prosecutor is a chronic alcoholic, beat his landlady to death. The court had found that MOLNAR, a sub-tenant, had been constantly litigating with his landlady over the rent. The court had also proved that after murdering the elderly landlady, MOLNAR took a gold ring from her finger. The defendant did not appeal the sentence.

(DM, 5 May 60, p 4)

Janos ADAM of Mosonmagyaróvár who during the summer of 1958 while making preparations to leave Hungary illegally, killed and robbed "a woman from Budapest", was found guilty by the Supreme Court and was sentenced to life in prison, reports KA and adds: "The case dragged on so long because the Supreme Court commuted the Győr Megye Court's death sentence to life imprisonment."

(KA, May 6, p 7)

The Barcs Járás court found Istvan GELENCSEI of Galambok guilty of attempted illegal border crossing and sentenced him to one year in prison.

(SN, 6 May 60, p 4)

Dr Istvan KERENYI in a letter to the editor reports that on the Nagykánizsa-Zalaegerszeg train he recently witnessed a "disturbing event." An 18 year old youth, sporting "an obviously stolen student cap" confessed to the ticket taker that he could neither read nor write. The confrontation came about when the ticket taker asked the youth for his identification card.

(ZH, 4 May 60, p 5)

DN reports that two elderly sisters, Juliana Ruzsits, aged 71 and Anna RUZSITS, aged 68 were found unconscious in their apartment in Pécs. By the time the ambulance arrived Juliana Ruzsits had died and her sister was taken in critical condition to the hospital. Both of them had been overcome by gas. The two sisters were discovered by an old friend who has been bringing food to the two sisters. /DN presents the apparent suicide as an accident/

(DN, 6 May 60, p 2)

I.G.S. aged 15, was arrested in Sztalinváros and charged with robbery on 26 counts. The juvenile delinquent admitted that in Zalaegerszeg and Sztalinváros he had committed a number of thefts and robberies. "He comes from a broken home," writes Laszlo KARVALICS and adds but our society will give him another chance and he can learn a trade

in the reformatory.

(ZH, 3 May 60, p 5)

Kalman BECHT, president of the TER (Területi Egyeztető Bizottság; Regional Mediating Board) in an interview with Gyula DRAGOS in EM declared that the board handled approximately 600 cases /presumably in 1959/ In the past the cases concerned mostly personal litigations on the job, recently, however, the majority of the cases concern plant directors who are either ignorant of or misinterpret certain decrees. Most of the recent cases involve grievances due to illegal transfers or severance pay for workers who have been laid off because of the reorganization of the plant.

(EM, 6 May 60, p 3)

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END

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