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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY: Hungary

SUBJECT: The Ajka Aluminum Plant

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DATE OF INFORMATION (Date or dates, on or between which events or conditions described in report occurred): [illegible]

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Management

1. Since the beginning of 1956, the Ajka aluminum plant has been called the "Ajkai Timfoldgyar es Aluminiumkoho". This name was given to the plant when it was given over to the Hungarian authorities by the former Hungarian-Soviet concern, Maucobal, which was dissolved in the fall of 1955. The last Soviet engineer left the Ajka plant in January 1956.

2. The plant is managed by the following men:

   a. Chief Manager Szandor Bassoni who is about 40. He was a foreman in the plant before he became chief manager. He is a leading Communist and therefore was put into this top position.

   b. Chief Engineer Gyula Szentivanyi who is about 45 and a well-trained expert in his field.

   c. Chief of the Personnel Section [illegible] Hstein who is about 40 and a stubborn Communist.

   d. Engineer Szandor Faiti who is about 30. He returned in 1955 from the USSR where he received engineering training.

Production

3. The Ajka aluminum plant was built in 1939 and was modernized after World War II. The processing in the Ajka plant differs from that of the Inota Plant. The Inota Plant is limited to processing alumina to aluminum while the Ajka plant is able to do all of the processing from bauxite to aluminum. The methods of production are similar to those of the Kosen Magyarovar and Inota plants except that the Ajka plant has rather outmoded installations. The electrolytic bath containers are small and have a capacity of about 400 to 450 kilograms each while the ones in the Inota plant have a capacity of about 800 to one thousand kilograms.

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II **A. The Power Plant**

A. Main hall, housing the offices of the power plant

B. Chimney

C. Boiler house with seven boilers, one of them specially adapted to burn pulverized coal

D. and D.1 - Two cooling towers

E. Transformer installation which supplies power to the aluminum plant; high-tension lines extend from here to the north to Imota, to the east to Csingervolgy and south to Padrag and Halimba

F. Main entrance

G. Culture house reserved for employees of the power plant

-end-

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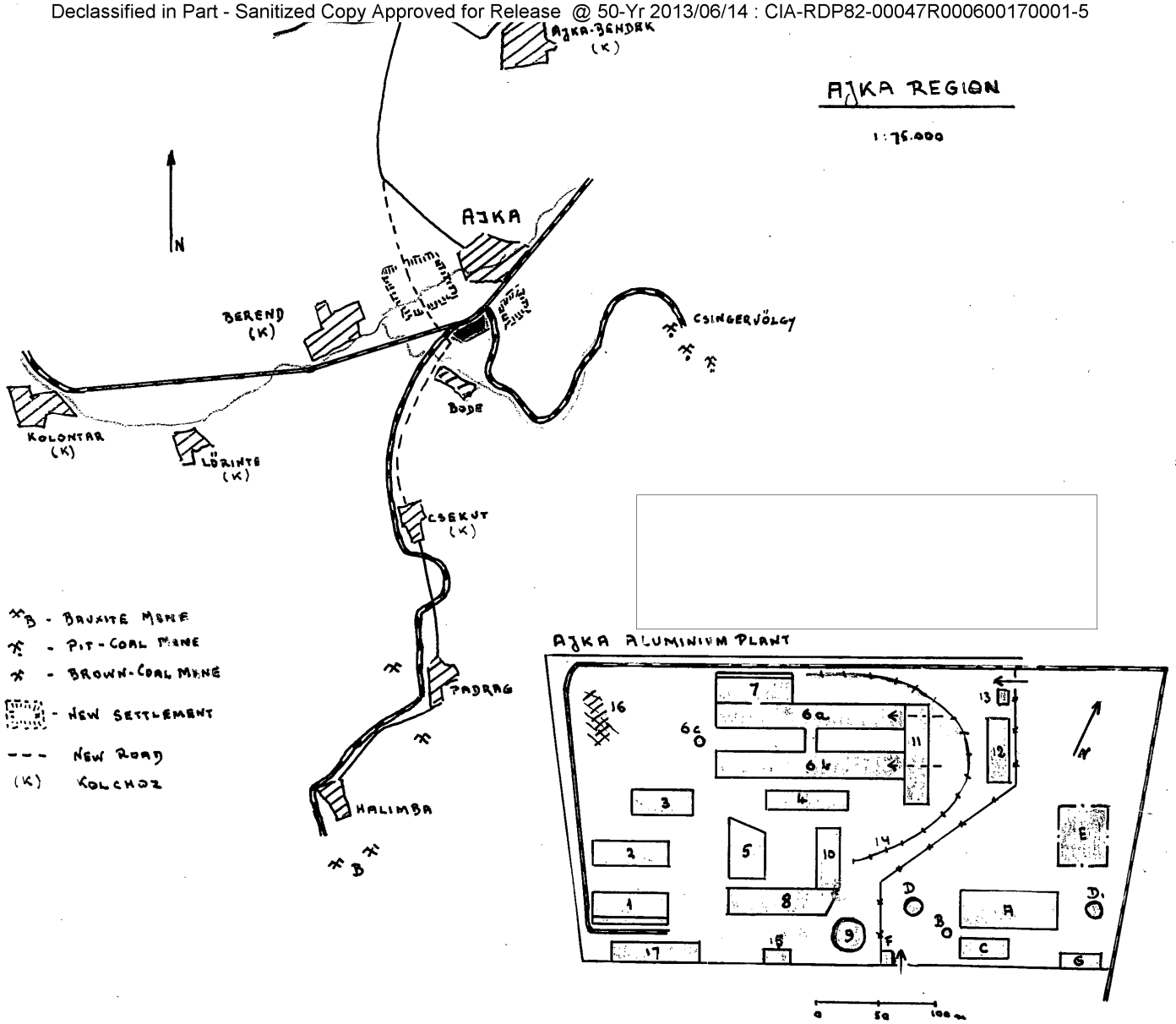

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