

Bill to Safeguard the Purity of Economic and Public Life

'Esti Hirlap' of 24th August reports that a Bill is being proposed to safeguard, by popular supervision, the purity of economic and public life and of public institutions. The report points out that in many places public property is regarded as being under nobody's care and that negligent management or even corruption can be witnessed here and there.

The Counter-Revolution and its Aftermath

The counter-revolution and its aftermath increased the loosening of discipline in almost every sphere of public economy and life. Most of the mistakes and abuses are never exposed and therefore no appropriate measures can be taken. The reason for this is the well known fact that since the abolition of the Ministry of State Control neither the Government nor the National Assembly have an organisation which regularly supervises the implementation of laws and Government decrees, although such supervision is indispensable. For this reason an organisation is needed to supervise public economy, public offices and the entire public life, not only officially but also with the co-operation of society and one which at the same time avoids the grave mistakes of the past methods of control while utilising its experience.

"The People's Supervision"

The Council of Ministers has now completed the drafting of the Bill. The new control body is called the "People's Supervision" in the Bill. In this body the workers, peasants and the best representatives of the intelligentsia will directly participate in the supervision of the economic, administrative, cultural and social activity of the whole country. The members of the Supreme People's Supervision, i.e. the Central Committee of the People's Supervision, will be elected by the National Assembly, according to the Bill. This Central Committee will, in all its functions, rely on the regional organisations of the People's Supervision. This means that the People's Supervision will have its representative in every county and district centre, in every borough of Budapest and in every large town. These representatives will be chosen from among the most active members of the various social organisations, workers, peasants, technical or administrative workers who are most familiar with local conditions and who are also politically fully versed. The Bill emphasises that these representatives should, if necessary, carry out their supervisory activity outside their normal working occupation in the form of social work. (Budapest in Hungarian for W Europe 19.00, 25.8.57)