

Hungarian – Czechoslovak Border Relations in the Cold War

From strict border policy to the ‘Hell’

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Abstract

What we see here from the historical sources is a consequence of European migration, and a special internal dynamics of the Cold War. Through the phenomenon of migration, we can see the true nature of the East European state regimes as well as the process of thawing the state border regime. Since in the 1950s any trip through the Iron Curtain was strictly limited, in the 1960s there was already a variety of cross-border connections and migrations. Looking at the Cold War from this perspective, we see the events not on a state level, but on the level of everyday experiences, which can be very different from the high policy, and certainly very different from the military side of the period.

Key words: Komárno/Komárom, Cold War, state border, migration, civil defence, customs.

One of the best known features of East Europe during the Cold War is the phenomenon of strictly controlled state borders, referred to as the Iron Curtain. There might be no doubt that East Europe indeed was under strict border regulations. Despite continuously repeated inner-block propaganda claiming that heavily guarded state borders were to prevent “dangerous Western ideology” to come to their “peace-loving countries”, in fact all the fences at the borders served to prevent East European population to freely leave their countries / homes without permission.¹

Statistical data, especially the number of refugees who left East Europe because they were dissatisfied with the political regime of their country, are indeed meaningful.² The number of East Europeans who asked for political asylum in the West was already high after the World War II. Yet, numbers were not only frozen on a high level well into the post-war period but they tended to increase each time when East Europe was shaken by a political crisis. For instance, the number of East Europeans asking for political asylum in Italy in 1969, rose

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- 1 This study was prepared in a frame of a VEGA Project based at the History Department of the University J. Selye: A politikai és mediális propaganda formái Közép-Európában, Cseh-Szlovákiában és Magyarországon (1938–1968) –Formy politicko-mediálnej propagandy v strednej Európe, Česko-Slovensku a Maďarsku (1938–1968). The registration number of the project: VEGA 1/0158/14.
 - 2 This chapter of the paper is based on the archival materials of the Radio Free Europe, located in the Open Society Archives (OSA) Budapest. It deals with the following Fonds of the OSA: General records (HU USA 300-1); East Europe Research and Analysis Department (HU USA 300-2); Communist Area Analysis (HU USA 300-4); Analytic Research (HU USA 300-5); US Office (HU USA 300-7).

considerably in comparison with the pre-1968 level. The number of Polish refugees increased by 15% (to 172); number of Hungarians by 53% (to 764); number of Czechoslovaks by 85% (to 673); number of Romanians by 46% (to 262); number of Bulgarians by 48% (to 227).³ Briefly, during the Cold War times, there had been a constant flood of migrants (from one perspective *illegal migrants*, from another point of view *political refugees*) through the Iron Curtain.

We have to add that East Europeans fled not only westward, but in some instances, they escaped south-eastwards, via a specific Bulgarian route, and they were seeking political asylum in Turkey, in an USA-ally. After 1969, these numbers were on rise too. Totally, some 230 East Europeans had a go through the Bulgarian-Turkish border in 1969. From these, 18 were Romanians; 69 Bulgarians; 37 Poles; 4 Hungarians; and 1 East German.⁴

For a not-yet-specified-number of East Europeans, without official permission to leave, their journey to the West was their last one. Just only in the period of 1969/1970, at least 6 cases of death at the strictly guarded state borders were reported. What we know today is the case of three East Germans who are known to have been shot on the Turkish border by Bulgarian border guards. Two refugees were shot at the Bulgarian-Greek border (also by Bulgarians). And one refugee was shot dead at the Czechoslovak-Austrian border, actually already on Austrian soil, by a pair of Slovak and Czech guard, marking the well-known case of the death of Richard Schlenz.⁵

The lack of free movement for East Europeans was a prominent political question (as part of the lack of freedom under the Soviet yoke), therefore it was not an accident that there were many international organisations involved in this issue. There were at least half-a-dozen international organisations or bodies from which the following three were the most significant: the World Council of Churches; the ICEM; and the UN HCR. These bodies served as tools (sometimes official, sometimes semi-official) for concerned governments to deal with the prolonged flood of migrants.

Just a brief outline of the scope of their activities. For instance, The *World Council of Churches* helped some 7400 refugees to emigrate, most of them from East Europe in one year of 1969.⁶ The *Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration* (ICEM) was an organization in order to support migrants. It concentrated its activities on Europe, though despite its name from time to time the ICEM sensed the need for services for other refugees, such as a need for

3 HU USA 300-2-1, Box 23. Title: East Europe defections to Italy up. Date: Dec 30, 1969.

4 HU USA 300-2-1, Box 23. Title: Romanians top list of defectors to Turkey. Date: Jan 15, 1970.

5 HU USA 300-2-1, Box 23. Title: Fate of East German refugees in East Europe. Date: March 23, 1971. The story in Slovakia was published only well after 1989, by the Slovak daily *Sme* on January 4, 2006, p. 3. The article was written by Roman Pataj.

6 HU USA 300-2-1, Box 23. Title: WCC to curb refugee travel loan assistance. Date: February 11, 1970.

resettlement of Arab refugees from the Middle East just after the 1967 war.⁷ The U.S. Senate had also had a *subcommittee on refugee affairs*. Due to an enormous pressure on the US emigrations commencing from 1967, the US heavily cut back its financial contribution to the ICEM. As a compensation, however, it increased its support of the *UN High Commissioner for Refugees* (UN HCR), a third large international organization dealing with refugees.

Since the number of East European refugees entering Western Europe was unstoppably increasing (there were some 33 000 of them just in 1968), the assistance of these organizations (and certainly much more involved) were urgently needed. As Walter M. Besterman (the deputy director of the ICEM in late 1960s) noted: “As a result of causes not yet fully known, the influx of refugees from East Europe has shown an increase, notwithstanding the fact that the policies governing the issuance of exit permits remain rather restrictive in several countries, this of course has led to an increase in the number of illegal border crossings.”⁸

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As far as the wider context of the Hungarian–Czechoslovak border relations is concerned, during the 1960s, we can observe a significant increase in the number of visitors crossing the Czecho/Slovak border in Komárno/Komárom. From Stefano Bottoni’s figures we know that years from 1958 to 1968 were those when the Hungarian–Czecho/Slovak border connections reached their first peak time. Within this period, and especially between 1962 and 1966 we can observe a sudden increase when some two million passengers (one million in each direction) crossed the Hungarian–Czecho/Slovak border. (Bottoni 2011, 148–151)

Specifically, in Komárno in 1963 some 15,000 people crossed the border from Czecho/Slovakia. The vast majority of the passengers travelling through the Komárno checkpoint were citizens of Czecho/Slovakia and Hungary. Most of them came directly from the Komárno County, and in 95% of the cases their destination was Hungary. Most often they travelled collectively by buses, less typically individually by train or by car. According to official figures of the Komárno customs office, the two peak-times for these visits in 1963 were in the period from March to August, then again from October to December, and from this it is quite clear that the majority of these visitors came either for a holiday or for seasonal shopping. Local authorities also registered a strong increase in the number of passengers travelling by motor vehicles. E.g. in 1962, some 4717 cars

7 HU USA 300-2-1, Box 23. Title: Sen. Edward M. Kennedy. Date: November 13, 1967.

8 HU USA 300-2-1, Box 23. Title: Plight of Eastern European non-refugee to be spotlighted. Date: November 14, 1967.

and 4504 motorcycles crossed the Komárno/Komárom checkpoint, and within one year this number increased to 15,993 as far as personal cars were involved. (Bottoni 2011, 148–151)

It has to be noted that local political authorities were able to react to the new situation rather quickly. Backed by a central government declaration from early 1963, in which Prague stressed and aimed at the strong increase of tourism incomes throughout Czecho/Slovakia, the Czechoslovak government literally stated that ‘this aim is especially important to reach in the counties [okresy] near the borderlands’. In early 1964, the National Committee of the Komárno County (National Committee of the Komárno County, in English abbr. NC; Okresný národný výbor, or ONV in Slovak) made several steps in order to improve tourist facilities right in the town as well as in the county. The department of commerce (Odbor obchodu ONV), headed by František Bartoš made bold plans to increase the quantity of tourist facilities. It was indeed a grand plan not easy to fulfill because the local authority knew that the situation in the field of tourism was far very from sufficient.⁹ For instance, on the Slovak side of the border, there was only one hotel, Hotel Europa with a capacity of some 100 beds. In 1963, there were 27,566 visitors accommodated in this hotel, mostly Czecho/Slovak citizens, and only some 6% of them (1777 people) were citizens of other countries. The hotel had neither enough nor sufficient catering facilities, cafes, wine bars, etc. It was for the first time in this development plan of the National Committee, when and where the idea of a restaurant right in the border zone, raised ‘next to the dormitories of the border guards’.

The National Committee, the political authority in charge of the Komárno County, soon realised that the task assigned by Prague is bigger than that. The so called Plenum of the National Committee (in fact, the inner circle of the committee) had a lengthy discussion over the plans in order to increase basic and additional tourist facilities, accommodation as well as catering. This was the very first time in the history of the National Committee as the main political decision-making body of the county, when it had to face the problem of raising money for such a purpose. Since the central budget was very much limited, it was the National Committee who had to find money for making the main road wider, for continuously cleaning the streets (for the only main road from and to the border checkpoint lead right through the centrum), furthermore for maintaining the town parks, for creating fast food facilities, etc. The members of the plenum of NC realised by sheer horror that if not them than none else would create more car parks, or more cafes, or information placards that were needed to welcome foreign tourists. Also it was necessary to organize some German language training for the personnel involved in this enterprise.

9 Štátny okresný archív, pobočka Komárno. Fond Mestský národný výbor v Komárne. Zápisnice Rady ONV Komárno. „Zpráva o rozvoji cestovného ruchu...“ 17. január 1964.

A simple task for a town which has been situated on the state border with a friendly country for nearly two decades, to create a decent environment for passengers travelling by, made serious complications in peoples’ life. This was the reason why the head of the local department of commerce often complained that it was unable to provide e.g. more beer in the shops, for the brewery was simply not able to produce more, and Hungarian travellers yearning for ‘Czech’ bottled beer bought of it more than they were expected to buy.¹⁰

We also find records of debates, or sometimes even quarrels of the members of the National Committee of the Komárno County, about the ‘insufficient quantity, and insufficient quality of tourist facilities’. E.g. the National Committee on June 3, 1966 had a long session on tourism. Here, while the National Committee of the County was evaluating the latest winter season, and was preparing for the forthcoming summer tourist season, a usual competency fight broke out. On the one hand it was the head of the department of commerce, Zdeněk Kročák, who urged building of a car-camping nearby the town. Suddenly, however, a battle over the budget broke out, since establishing and development of car-camping facilities in Czecho/Slovakia was assigned to the Svázarm, the Alliance for Cooperation with the Army. Of course, the quarrel was all about money: someone simply had to find some 350,000 Kčs in its budget to set up a decent car-camping facility.¹¹

As a consequence of these positive developments, between 1964 and 1966, a new customs office building was built between Komárno/Komárom on the Czecho/Slovak bridgehead. According to the plans, it costed well over 15 million Kčs, a rather substantial sum for an architecturally modest “socialist-realist” building of some 200 square metres. According to the written explanation, ‘the traffic [through the Komárno/Komárom checkpoint] is already very heavy and it will surely increase’, so the passport and the customs personnel need a ‘decent place to work in, including a staff room, money exchange office, common rooms’, etc. Since the staff so far worked under the open air, ‘from now on, the passport and customs control of the automobiles will take place under a high roof’.¹²

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- 10 Štátny okresný archív, pobočka Komárno. Fond Mestský národný výbor v Komárne. Zápisnice Rady ONV Komárno. „Zpráva o rozvoji cestovného ruchu...” 24. januára 1964.
 - 11 Štátny okresný archív, pobočka Komárno. Fond Mestský národný výbor v Komárne. Zápisnice Rady ONV Komárno z 3. júna 1966.
 - 12 Štátny okresný archív, pobočka Komárno. Fond MsNV v Komárne, Odbor výstavby/329/1968, Budova colnice. „Sprievodná správa k štúdiu Colnica Komárno”. One can find more on divided twin towns at river borders in the Visegrad countries and Germany for instance in Debicki–Tamáska 2014.

The project of the new checkpoint building also included some limited improvement of the road infrastructure to and from the checkpoint, plus a restaurant designed practically right on the state border line. It seems that the authorities of the town were influential enough to achieve their earlier plan from 1963, and were able to persuade representatives of the customs that Komárno needed a restaurant right in the border zone. The plan became reality, and in the early 1970s Restaurant Pokol ['Hell'] was built on the Slovak side, just a few metres from the checkpoint. The place has existed since then, though changing owners a couple of times. Recently *Pokol* was mentioned in the Hungarian and Slovak press for the French actor, Gerard Depardieux had stayed in it when shooting the next part of *Asterix and Obelix*.

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The development of the mutual Hungarian-Czecho/Slovak border relations was indeed promising, and the story of the Restaurant Hell might sound humorous. Nevertheless, these all positive events were in a very sharp contrast with the official and absolutely not public line set for the Czecho/Slovak border guards.

From the 1970s, we have some confidential or secret documents regarding the general safety procedures of the Komárno border checkpoint. In the "Organization matters"¹³, the guidelines assume the occurrence of some emergency situations. The papers literally assume the possible impact of '*weapons of mass destruction*' as well as the possibility of '*temporary stay of people in contagious environment*'. Therefore the guidelines order all personnel of the checkpoint to undergo an '*organization-operational military training*', including '*getting familiar with the long term usage of protective equipment, such as gas masks, rubber gloves, etc.*'

Though Komárno was situated on the border with a friendly, what is more an allied country, interestingly enough these documents which were meant 'for all personnel of the checkpoint', in their general principles did not much differ from the safety procedures implemented on the real Iron Curtain border. In the letter sent to Komárno from Prague on Dec 8, 1978, the central customs office in Prague called for '*a constant vigilance [...] especially among the young generations*'. On behalf of the Ministry of the Foreign Trade (Ministerstvo zahraničního obchodu), dr. Zdeněk Vejvoda, head of the Defence Department of the Central Customs Office (vedúci útvaru obrany Ústřední celní správa, ÚCS) called for attention, and warned customs officers throughout the country to be continuously prepared for '*anti-chemical warfare [...] and gradually reach the*

13 Štátny okresný archív, pobočka Komárno. Fond Colnica Komárno. „Hlavní úkoly CO [civilnej obrany, i.i civil defence] v celní správě na rok 1979. Tajné“ zo dňa 8. decembra 1978.

target to be able to wear gas masks without pause for six hours.' It is also very important' – Vejvoda writes on – that training has to be focused on practical activities regarding the liquidation works in areas attacked by atomic or chemical weapons.¹⁴

One of the possible explanations behind these "organization matters" could be re-emerged tension between the West and East in late 1970s and early 1980s when under the stress of a new wave of cold war, both sides were strongly preparing for all-out confrontation. As we know from the sources, for instance the West German and the British government were both preparing for a potential chemical weapon attack from the side of the Soviet Union, and as a consequence Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made several steps to get the British civil defence system ready for a potential attack.¹⁵

Increasing tourism meant disturbing new turns in the everyday life of Komárno. It was rather easy to make a fine statement in a central government declaration from Prague that 'the aim is to improve our tourism to become an important tool in propagating the socialist Czecho/Slovakia'. But in an economic environment where free market was unknown, where private enterprise was forbidden, and where the state budget was pretty limited – increasing local tourism was a really ambitious plan. The situation was secretly aggravated by the Czecho/Slovak secret services which in the context of the Cold War ordered local border checkpoints to get prepared for open military conflict even with the closest allies, and thus undermining the basic norms of mutual trust.

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The positive development at the Komárno/Komárom checkpoint lasted roughly until 1967. The process was slowed down due to the great flood of 1965 in South West Slovakia, the biggest water flooding of the area ever. During the defensive and recovery works, the Army of the Peoples' Republic of Hungary (PRH) was ready to help. This help was warmly thanked in a letter written by the County Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia (Okresný výbor Komunistickej strany Slovenska) to the Ministry of the National Defence and Ministry of Interior of the Peoples Republic of Hungary on July 14, 1965. In this letter, the Slovak political authorities of the region thanked '*for the help of the armed forces of the PRH for their friendly international help during the flood in 1965*'.¹⁶

14 Štátny okresný archív, pobočka Komárno. Fond Colnic Komárno. „Hlavní úkoly CO v celní správě na rok 1979. Tajné“ zo dňa 8. decembra 1978.

15 Owen Bowcott: Thather considered UK chemical weapon programme, documents show. The Guardian, December 30, 2014.

16 Štátny okresný archív, pobočka Komárno. Fond Mestský národný výbor v Komárne. Zápisnice Pléna ONV Komárno z 14. júla 1965. „Vážení súdruhovia...“

Again in 1968, it was the political crisis in Czecho/Slovakia that hindered further development of the Komárno/Komárom connection, since the border became an important military point for the invading Soviet Army. It is necessary to note that the Soviet Army was physically present prior to 1968 in Komárom, using the massive fortifications of the 18 Century huge fortress stretching over on both sides of the River Danube.

During the days of the international crisis in August 1968, access through the Komárno/Komárom border checkpoint was completely halted. The bridge was sealed off by the guards of the Soviet Army, and the local railroad and the railway bridge was accessible only for the units of the Soviet Army.

It is interesting to notice in the sources what kind of discussions took place in Komárno over the critical days of August 1968. Not if there were no political fights over who was loyal and who was not in those critical days; of course, there were, afterwards. But the main point for local decision-makers was the physical damage caused by the Soviet troops which crossed the border by heavy tanks, damaging the railway and the railway bridge too (the only such one on the Danube within 80 kilometres), also on the drawbridge leading to the town centre. The total harm was estimated to ca. 56 million Kčs. It took four years, until the end of 1972 all damages were repaired.¹⁷

In the ripe years of the Kádár era, and in the context of an overall international thawing process, the two towns had found their way to each other. The border was pretty much open. It was open for family reunions as well as for the purposes of consumer communism, for shopping 'on the other side' was very tempting for the inhabitants of both towns. The border was open for simple weekend visits, e.g. many Hungarians living in Slovakia visited football matches in Budapest.

One very peculiar feature of the Komárno/Komárom connections was the presence of Soviet troops on both sides of the border. Since they were there, Komárno/Komárom was a 'privileged' place where all political, social, or cultural activities were marked by the presence of the representatives of the Soviet Army. The Soviet presence was the reason that the two towns were forced to cooperate under the umbrella of the Soviet type of internationalism. E.g. especially from 1968, practically all official celebrations could be held in 'international spirit', and under the 'auspices' of the Soviet commanders. The representatives of the Soviet Army, either in a form of a high-ranking officer or in a wind ensemble, obligatory had to be invited to all public events. From the mid-1970s, the Soviet anthem had also be routinely played on both sides of the border. In the

17 Štátny okresný archív, pobočka Komárno. Fond Mestský národný výbor v Komárne. Zápisnice Pléna ONV Komárno z 6. septembra 1968. "Zápisnica zapísaná na XXVI. plenárnom zasadnutí ONV v Komárne dňa 6. septembra 1968."

one hand this was more and more obligatory, routine and dull. But local-patriotic Hungarians on both sides secretly enjoyed it for it was at least some practical way to ‘meet the fellow Hungarians from the other side’.

While shopping and entertainment tourism were a limited way of consumer rituals, the border was open for nearly unlimited smuggling. Quietly in the shadow of the obligatory political routine meetings, the throwing border meant a thriving black market in and around Komárno/Komárom. The years of the 1970s were the peak time of local illegal trafficking. There were at least three official Komárno/Komárom checkpoints – in the harbour, on the surface road, and on the railway station – where illegal exchange of western luxury spirits and cigarettes and gadgets like wristwatches attracted the attention of harbour or railway workers as well as customs officers.

Indeed, there was an official state border but there were people who were privileged to overcome it. This was a selected ‘sect’ from the local political management, customs officers but also ordinary workers who quietly created an invisible state border. It was an open secret that Komárno/Komárom was a place of unlimited smuggling: everybody knew about it, commencing with ordinary people who fearfully crossed the checkpoint ending with the secret services of several countries.

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Rada Okresného národného výboru v Komárne

odbor **o b c h o d u**

Komárno, dňa **26. mája** 1966

Zpráva plánovaná na schôdtku rady
ONV dňa **3. júna 1966.**

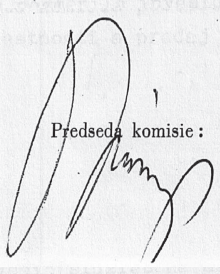
Z P R Á V A

**o vyhodnotení zimného trhu a pripravenosti obchodných systémov na
letnú sezónu s prihliadnutím na r-ozvoj cestovného ruchu.**

Predkladá: **Kročák Zdeněk**
ved. odboru

S obsahom zprávy oboznámený predseda
ONV, podpredseda, tajomník ONV
Kubík dňa **27.V.** 1966

Predseda komisie:



MINISTERSTVA ZAHRANIČNÍHO OBCHODU	
TELEGRAMY: OBZAMINICLO	PRAHA 1, VÁCLAVSKÉ NÁMĚSTÍ 57 • TELEFON ČÍSLO 2126
Naše zn. 0245/78	Vaše zn.
Ref. útv. obrany	V Praze dne 8. 12. 197 8
..... domácí linka	
správě na rok 1979.	T A J N Ě
Přílohy	Výtisk číslo: 17
	Počet listů: 3
	Celnice v Komárně
Celnice	16. XII. 1978
k rukám s. ředitele	Zašl. 131/78 P. H.
<u>K o m á r n o</u>	
<p>Při plnění hlavních úkolů CO v roce 1979 je nutno vycházet z případných zjištěných nedostatků, které se vyskytly v minulém období, hledat způsob jejich odstranění a vytvářet předpoklady pro plnění stanovených úkolů jak po stránce politické a ideově výchovné, tak z hlediska materiálně technického zabezpečení.</p> <p>V rámci CO v celní správě v roce 1979 je nutno zaměřit činnost především na tyto úkoly:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ke zkvalitnění obsahu a účinnosti politické a ideově výchovné práce. Cílevědomě rozvíjenou a účinnou výchovou vést příslušníky celní správy k přesvědčení o nutnosti zvyšování nepřetržité pohotovosti sil a prostředků CO a k pocitu odpovědnosti za internacionální obranu socialismu v pevné jednotě se SSSR a ostatními zeměmi Varšavské smlouvy. V duchu usnesení předsednictva ÚV KSČ rozvíjet propagaci CO a zvýšit její podíl na branné výchově obyvatelstva s důrazem na mladou generaci. Získávat příslušníky k aktivní činnosti při plnění úkolů zdokonalování ochrany obyvatelstva a zvyšování odolnosti národního hospodářství. Dále upevňovat spolupráci se společenskými orgány a organizacemi Národní fronty a zvyšovat podíl jejich členů na plnění úkolů a propagaci CO. 	

Súdr.

Ministerstvo Národnej obrany
a Ministerstvo vnútra

Maďarskej ľudovej republiky

B u d a p e š ť

Vážení súdruhovia !

Plenárne zasadnutie OV KSS a ONV v Komárne, konané dňa 14.7.1965, zaoberajúc sa situáciou spôsobenou povodňou , hodnotilo účasť obyvateľstva a príslušníkov ozbrojených síl na záchranných prácach.

Vysoko oceňujeme to, že na záchranných prácach sa veľmi obetavo, iniciatívne a bez ohľadu na ťažkosti a nebezpečenstvo zúčastnili aj príslušníci ozbrojených síl bratskej Maďarskej ľudovej republiky. Vaši príslušníci značnou mierou prispeli k záchrane ohrozeného obyvateľstva a majetku. Vysoko si vážime tejto pomoci, ktorá bola výrazom proletárskeho internacionalizmu, bratstva našich národov. Náš ľud veľmi oceňuje túto pomoc.

Prosíme Vás drahí súdruhovia, aby ste tlmočili všetkým príslušníkom ozbrojených síl Maďarskej ľudovej republiky, ktorí sa zúčastnili na záchranných prácach v Československej socialistickej republike, naše úprimné poďakovanie.

V Komárne, dňa 14.7.1965

Plénum OV KSS a ONV :

P r e z e n č n á l i s t i n a

z dielenského výrobného výboru konaného na colnici v Komárne
pri prejednaní úvodného projektu pre colnicu Komárno,
dňa 6.septembra 1966.

M e n o :	O r g a n i z á c i a :	P o d p i s :
Ing.Č e r n ý	OHS Komárno	Ing.Černý v.r.
Dr.Marczel	OHS Komárno	Dr.Marczel v.r.
Fl.Káčer	MsNV Komárno	Káčer v.r.
Ján Barta	MsNV plán.odb.	Barta v.r.
Jakubík Abel	ONV-OIPO Komárno	Jakubík v.r.
Ing.arch.Vl.Libant	KPÚ Nitra	Ing.Libant v.r.
Ing.Capka	Hydrostav OZ Komárno	Ing.Capka v.r.
Marek Arendáš	Colnica Komárno	Arendáš v.r.