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(RAYS)**

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side of the refugees, this work highlights the hardships faced throughout their route from their country of origin to Europe and, upon arrival, in the Greek refugee camps. Finally, in light of the research results, this work contains a set of proposals, both from the employees and from the author, for the creation of improved hospitality structures, the supplying of basic needs and staffing of the Asylum Service so that they may best fulfil the needs of the refugees in the present and in the future.

KEYWORDS: *refugees, NGO employees, refugee crisis, Greece, social policy.*

MEASURES OF THE STATE SECURITY SERVICES IN THE LATE KÁDÁR-ERA

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Due to World War II the Eastern-Central European countries were transformed into Soviet-type satellite states. Their detached revelation - particularly on the field of the state structure and functions - is a current issue up until today.

Last year the Hungarian social and historical sciences were awakened according to the 60th anniversary of the revolution against the Soviet leadership in 1956. The Soviet-type political system has already been described in several studies, but most of them have just focused on a part of the Hungarian communism such as the Rákosi-era (1949-1956), although the Kádár-era (1956-1989) is more complex than the 1950s in several aspects. The Kádár-system was often called "The Happiest Barack" referring to the welfare related to other countries of the "Eastern Block". Even though the constitutional reforms of the 1970s, the development of the political system towards a democratic centralism was an unlinear process. The one-party state

reckoned occasionally, unexpectedly and inconsistently the political opponents even in its last decade.

After the observation of archives and adaptation of oral history, my research analyses a part of the Soviet-type state functions and focuses on the mechanism of state security services of the Hungarian People's Republic in the 1980s. I wish to demonstrate the principles, mechanisms and contacts of the secret services applying during the criminal processes of two young companies. Both investigations - which involved two secret actions, too - were closed with writs. Both companies were sentenced to prison on court. We can experience ultimately that the one-party state applied principally administrative measures and its aiming at the pacification of the opposition not to destroy them like the Rákosi-era. In case the primary methods did not produce the expected result, the Kádár-state was even ready to implement conceptual processes with prison sentences.

How did the Kádár-system work? How did the services of the state security and the will of the Party (MSZMP) bind the cultural administration and the law enforcement? What type of opening and secure methods, acts and operations were implemented? What kind of threat could mean two provincial companies of teenagers to the constitutional order of the Hungarian People's Republic? Can we name the processes conducted against the young people conceptual? According to the exciting issues we can experience through the revelation of controversies, in case of the need of finding conceptual processes, it is useless to go back to the 1950s, there are still some processes in the 1980s as well to be discovered.

KEYWORDS: *history of state, criminal law, state security, Soviet dictatorship, conceptual processes.*