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CHARACTER DESCRIPTION

Subject comes from a simple, working class family. Her father is a carpenter who had only 4-grade school education; her mother was a seamstress. Respondent couldn't tell of her education, but openly said: "probably none at all, or very little."

Subject herself had only 8-gradeschool, and worked first as a setter in a printing office, and then as a factory hand at a textile mill.

She is the prototype of an alert, keen, working-class girl- not very intelligent, though. Proud of her class, her work and her home. However, completely disinterested in and uninformed in politics. Never reads a newspaper.

On the other hand, she is extremely easy and conscientious mother, and brings up her only son very strictly. In fact, she is unhappy to see that children here are given too much freedom, and are disrespectful to their elders and parents.

Her attitude toward all questions, refer only to her own class as she had little or no contacts whatsoever with the other classes. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note her reaction to the Communist country and her misgivings toward the regime.

CHRONOLOGY OF PERSONAL EXPERIENCES, ACTIONS, ATTITUDES AND EXPECTATIONS DURING THE REVOLUTION

A. Respondent gave the following as her personal account of the days during the revolution:

"On the evening of Oct. 22, I stayed at home, as usual, and we didn't hear anything about anything. On the 23, I went to work and started my work at 6:20. I worked in the factory - in the textile mill until 2:30. I still didn't know a thing. You see, we were far out of the town, and the news had not got through. I decided after work to go into Pest, to buy something for ~~my~~ my sister's birthday. I was waiting for the train - for the local train at Bekasmegyer, and as usual, all was at full blast at the station. Here, I hear that some demonstrations were prohibited, and so I asked people "What sort of demonstrations?" People didn't know either. Finally, I arrived with the local train to the market-place and I see that the place is teeming with young people who are distributing pamphlets. My friend with whom I worked got hold of one, and we read it together the demands of the young people; that the Russians should be sent home, that the Prime Minister Gero should be dismissed; that the Hungarian army should receive Hungarian uniforms, etc. I begged my friend to give me one of them, as I wanted to take a pamphlet home, but she didn't give it up as she wanted it to take it home herself. I managed somehow to cross the street, but by that time, it was around three-thirty. The street cars didn't go any further. What I saw there was the crowd surging towards Buda. I never saw so many people in the streets in my life.

All of this came as a complete surprise to me - that people dared to speak out openly and shout the slogans, as they did. I saw how they tore down emblems off the Hungarian flag; I saw how people were elated, enthusiastic and happy - singing and shouting. I myself joined with them and shouted. However, I was, in the bottom of my heart, a little bit scared because I just couldn't figure out how this was going to end. I saw, however and was told that the young people were from Szeged University, and saw how happy and elated they were. This of course affected me, too, and I was very, very happy.

I managed to catch a local train in Buda and went home. We had heard that Gero is going to make a speech at 8 o'clock over the radio, so we all listened in. We were all terribly unhappy, indignant, and finally we cried, because he used such a strong language against those wonderful young people. My husband did not come home that night, and I was very anxious for him. Later on, we found out that he was near the radio building where he went from the opera house, and he was arrested on the 24th, and for five days kept by the AVH as a prisoner.

On the 24 of October, I got up at 5:00 a.m. However, the local trains did not run anymore because all railroad went out on strike. It was very cold, humid and foggy morning. I met a car that come from Pest, and I was told by them that the battle was raging in Pest. I rushed home and with all the money I had at home, I bought food. Then I returned home again.

On the 25th, I again stayed at home. In the afternoon, I wanted to go over to Pest to find out where my husband was, but I could no more manage it. The bridges were closed, so I went over to my father's place to Buda.

It was also on the 25th, as far as I can remember that the Prime Minister Gero was dismissed and Imre Nagy took over. I rushed home and was very happy that at last now Hungary is to be free! On my way home, I saw the elated people everywhere. I saw some kids who were burning Russian text-books, and old-Hungarian flags were being hoisted all over the city.

On the 26th, and 27th, I again stayed home, looking after my household and my kid. On the 28th, finally, my husband arrived home and told me how the Freedom Fighters released all prisoners.

As to who took part in the demonstrations, or of what I saw, everyone who was a true Hungarian took part in it. Only the Communists were hiding and not taking part. Also, I saw people of all ages take part. I really couldn't tell you who did not take part. It was very beautiful to see all the young people. I can tell you honestly, it was not a mob. Extremely well-dressed people, who were neat and tidy, and who were disciplined. Also I saw many soldiers and policemen who tore off the

Russian insignia from their uniforms. Then there were all the University students. I really do not know how the peaceful demonstrations turned into fighting, but I believe it was when at the radio building, the AVH shot and used its arms against the defenceless crowd. At least, this is what my husband told me, and this is what everyone knows.

I believe that the arms that the people had came mainly from the policemen and the army who handed them over. Also, I heard that the workers simply went to the ammunition factories and opened up the stores and distributed the arms. I heard this from several of the workers in our factory who, by midnight, stopped working. Of course, also, I heard that the Kilian barracks where soldiers were handed them out.

I cannot tell at which date I heard the first revolutionary slogans, but it was during those very first days. I had seen however many pamphlets distributed on which the Hungarian soldiers and the army wanted and asked that Maléter take over the command. This is about all I know regarding the organization of the Freedom Fighters.

I am sure that everyone took part to some extent in the fighting except the Communists. I saw children, 11 years old; I saw men with white hair, and women, girls. It was interesting how old you are; the important thing was that you take part somehow in the revolution.

I honestly can tell you that never in my life have I seen anything more beautiful than this freedom fight of the nation, and I am very glad that I have been in Hungary at that time, and witnessed such historical times."

- C. On her activities between Oct. 25 and Nov. 4th, respondent said: "I went now and then to the factory but no work was going on at that time. We received our pay, however. The foreman xxx in our plant declared that as long as the Russians stay in Hungary, we shall not take up work again. We all felt very depressed because every family in the factory had some casualty - some relatives, sons or daughters who were killed. Everyone was sad as we saw no progress being made."

There is no doubt about who asked for Russian help. It was the Communist Party, of course.

Q.

When the Russians started their withdrawal, we were completely at a loss and didn't know what to believe. On the radio of RFE, we heard that the Russian troops are coming toward Hungary again; nevertheless we were hoping, hoping and hoping again, that Hungary will become and remain a ~~free~~ at least, a neutral country and finally, free. We had a complete confidence in Prime Minister, Nagy. We had also listened to Cardinal Mindszenty's speech. His speech was really so beautiful and touching, especially the passage where he said: "I do not feel resentment in my heart to anybody".
A. On the whole we were so confident that the Revolution would win because we knew the absolutely pure and high good intentions of the young people.

As to how the demonstrations were organized as far as I know, it was only the University students who first organized the demonstration. The rest of the demonstrations were completely spontaneous. Everyone just joined in and the population of the whole city took part in the demonstration.

During the word "Freedom Fighter", I first heard it when the fights started. I also have heard that the top leader of the resistance and the freedom fighter movement was Maleter, who is a wonderful man and very good Hungarian. He really did marvelously. As I said I have seen soldiers distributing pamphlets, demanding that Maleter take over the command of the Hungarian army. I also heard of this on the radio. However, I never heard mention of any other name, or the name of any person who would be the leader of the revolution.

As I said we all firmly believed that after Prime Minister Nagy speech that Hungary would be able to remain neutral and free.

On the 4 of Nov. at dawn, we woke up to the sounds of fighting and the sound of guns. It was already decided that on Nov. 5, we go to work again because the revolution was victorious and we wanted to return to our work. However, later on in the day we heard the appeal of the Hungarian workers over the radio. They read this in five languages; after this, the Hungarian free radio was silent. This was the last ammunition of the free radio. When the radio again started to broadcast it was the Communist radio asking the workers and comrades to go back to work. I did not go back. My plant and I refused to work.

"It was on Nov. the 21, when one of my neighbors saw that I was not working, and asked me why not. Also told me I must return to work or bear the consequences. It was the very same day that my husband and I decided to leave, and as we did not wish to take the train where we lived, we went to another station. We left from the Southern Railways station in Buda finally and went to the Western Border, and through to Austria."

D. When asked whether on the whole Hungary has gained because of the revolution, respondent said: "I sincerely believe that Hungary has enormously gained in the eyes of the world because the world's attention has been called to the fact that life under Russian domination is unbearable, and that Hungary was living under the oppression of the Soviet Union."

EXPECTATIONS OF HELP FROM THE WEST DURING THE REVOLUTION

- A. "We certainly did expect help from the West and were waiting for the news everyday, night and even into the dawn. What we expected was the UN troops to take over the control of the situation in Hungary.
- B. Our expectations were formed on what we had heard on the Western radios.
- C. Respondent did not come into any contact with foreigners between Oct. 23 and the time of her escape.

SOCIAL CLASS STRUCTURE AND ATTITUDES

A. "My father was what we call an assistant carpenter and cabinet maker. He was not what we would call a master, because he did not have his license. I do not remember what my father earned before the war because at that time I was too young to care. I only knew that under the HORTHY regime my father made extremely good money. He was after all a very good carpenter and cabinet maker, and always had lots of work. My mother was not compelled to work, and my parents could bring up their five children quite well. We always had everything we wanted regarding housing, clothing, food, etc. Unfortunately father liked to drink, so he did not save much of what he earned; therefore, we did not have any assets. It was only that he had a good income.

"As far as I remember my father had only 4-grade schooling, and I am not sure whether my mother had any because this was never discussed in our family. Before her marriage, my mother was a seamstress. This I knew.

B. When asked to define the social classes in Hungary, respondent said: "In my mind, there are only two classes in Hungary now. One is the lower class which lives within the regime, and then there is the top class who lives over the regime. I mean those who are serving the Communists. The former are the unhappy people and the latter are the rascals."

"I had of course contact only with my only class which is the working class; however, at the place where we lived outside the city, there were quite a few peasants and farmers around and I knew them. They were very decent and hard-working people. I had no contact whatsoever with the intellectual class.

"To my mind the working class is a very important class in Hungary ~~because~~ and valuable, and that's the point of view of the nation. However, no nation is complete without the intellectual and the peasant. I think that every class ~~is~~ has a specific role in a nation and no nation is complete without the different ~~of~~ classes each of whom has to fill its specific task in the life of the nation.

"I, myself, feel that I belong to the working class, of course.

"As to which class was hardest hit by Communism, I believe each class was hit, more or less. All classes had a very hard life.

Regarding how the different classes felt about each other, "I believe this depended quite upon the individual. Those, who, all of a sudden arrived on the top were looking down on the others and refused to know them. On the other hand, I have met many intellectuals who were always the same towards the working class. The workers on the other hand looked down a little bit on the peasants. After all, the peasants depended very much on the working class. If we did not manufacture the necessary agricultural instruments and machinery, for instance, the peasant couldn't work. On the other hand if the peasant doesn't work, we cannot eat and so this goes on in circles.

Among the great number of new intellectuals which were brought up by the Communist regime, they were many of that kind who simply did not work but received their salary. They were really loafers."

C. The chances as to how an individual could advance himself in Hungary, respondent said: "Well this individual must certainly be a turncoat."

According to respondent, the most important thing for a person to advance in the Communist regime, was its origin, and then one's political view, and finally the talent. It was most important that the person who wanted to get ahead in Communist Hungary should have a good cadre, and have a profound knowledge of the Stalinist ideology, or at least to claim them loudly. "I have seen many elderly, well-educated people from 50 -60 years old from the good old upper class, who knew everything and were extremely competent and efficient in his own work who were not allowed to get ahead and had to do all the dirty work in the plant. With knowledge, no one got any advancement under the Communist regime. However, as far as I knew, in the last year -1956 - we could observe a slight change in that trend and things were somewhat easier for the people of the former upper class.

FAMILY LIFE UNDER COMMUNISM

A. When asked to speak about family life under Communism, respondent said: " Communism has influenced the Hungarian family life to a very great extent, because even the women were obliged to go to work. This fact to due bring about these changes. I, myself, was one of the victims of this system because my first husband met a woman in his office ~~was~~ and then became interested in her to the extent that he left me with my tiny son hardly a couple of months old. I also believe the atheist doctrine the Communists were preaching had a great deal to do with the corruption of family life and education. The education of children suffered also under the regime. My little boy, for instance, had to go to religious instruction in secret only. It would not have worked if any one found out that we were actually teaching him religion. To my mind, religious instruction is very important for a child. We children were always brought up very religiously, and I was very sorry to see how the young people deterred from God during the Communist regime. Contrary to what we were taught by the Communist regime, I do not believe that any religion makes you stupid or bends you in the wrong direction.

"Also, due to the fact that the mothers had to go to work, we had to send our children to the day schools. The co-educational classes didn't foster morals at all. Later on the teen-agers who had attended the so-called cultural societies, and the DISZ meetings, went, pardon me if I say, to the dogs morally.

"I cannot really say which classes were most affected regarding family life during Communism. I can only say that I myself stuck to the old ways and I did everything in order to be able to bring up my child in the good old ways.

B. On marriage and courtship, etc. respondent said: "As I said before married life suffered greatly under the communist regime, and one of the main causes of this to my mind was that people didn't get married in Church. Also they got married and divorced so easily. Again, as I said, in the offices were people able to meet the other sex so easily, and this was a cause of so many of the divorces. You know, we couldn't evn go and complain to our boss in the factory if either a husband or a

or a wife went astray. The manager was a Communist and didn't care damn thing about it. On the other hand, I think it depended completely on the children and on their parents how the children behaved sexually.

Regarding courtship during the Communist regime, I can tell you very little because I married in 1945. All I can say of what I have seen that marriage is no more holy to people as it used to be. Young people get hitched together without marriage very easily, especially when the regime encourages them to ~~xxxxxxx~~ bear children which was said to be "glory" on the mothers. They had many illegitimate children, also. These however carried the name of the father because the Communist regime wanted to do away with the idea of "illegitimacy".

Prostitution was officially prohibited, but all I can tell you is that it went on as before. There were many of the girls in the factory who were openly soliciting the friendship of men, and women went out and became taxi-drivers, etc. All the prostitutes received so-called respectable jobs but they went on with their business as before.

C. "I believe also that friendship was greatly influenced by Communism, because many of the people became quite fanatic. Others remained factual and were not deterred by new-fangled ideas. I can only say that I had no fanatic Communist among my friends, and so I kept those I had. I do not believe that I could ever make friends with a fanatic Communist because I cannot understand them."

D. On juvenile delinquency, respondent said that this was a subject on which the regime kept mum. Only now and then could anyone get news of such cases.

RELIGION:

A. As to what part religion played in Hungarian life, respondent said:

"Religion is, or was, always a very important part of our life in Hungary. Our family always went to Church and after all the trouble and unhappiness during those last twelve years, it was religion that kept us up and kept up our spirits.

"There is no doubt about it that the Catholic religion was the hardest hit, by the regime. It was always was a great power in Hungary, and so the Communists knew that they had to fight against it. Also the Catholic Church was very rich and the Communist regime wanted to take away all the fortunes of the Roman Catholic Church."

Q. "I do not believe that the Jewish religion was hit as hard as any other religions were because after all all the top leaders of Communism were Jews. We did not have any Jewish workers in our factories, only in the office. Also I have seen that the Jews could attend church openly. They also could receive their specially prepared kosher foods, bread, etc.

B. Religion to me is just as important as it was to my parents -after all, they educated me. As far as I saw, people stuck to their religion during the Communist regime more than ever, because all churches were always stocked full and also the church processions than ever before!

C. As to what role a church should play in society, respondent said: "To my believe, all churches should be independent from the State and should not take part in politics whatsoever. However, the role of Churches in education is extremely important. All churches try to preach everything that is good, so it is important that the children should get religious instruction.

D. As I said before the Jewish minority was not affected as other religions. After all, they were liberated by the Russians, and this is probably why they were so pro-communist. Nearly all Jews became a part as members and were serving whole-heartedly the regime.

"I do not know if the Jewish people took part in the demonstrations or ~~with~~ the revolution."

THE HUNGARIAN YOUTH

A. " I believe that ~~xxxx~~ any young boy or girl, man or woman who is between 16 and 26 can be considered as "Hungarian Youth" These belong to both classes - the working and the intellectuals.

B. "The Hungarian youth played the most important part during the Revolution and during the demonstrations and the fighting. Why they took part, I believe ~~is~~ because these young people studied extremely hard and everything was quite in vain because they couldn't follow their vocation. They were shot off from abroad and were extremely unhappy. During the revolution, the older people just cried ~~out~~ with sheer compassion and happiness. It was ^{very} elating feeling to see how the young people sacrificed their lives for an ideal. I do not think that there was any difference between the generations regarding how they felt toward the revolution at that time.

C. "The school and educational system in Hungary was infiltrated with Communist doctrine and therefore I took good care that my only boy would not be affected. I did not let him go to day-nursery or day-school, and my sister who lived with us, brought him up while I worked. He attended the first grade only while we were at home, and he was quite a little ~~boy~~ ^{boy} and ~~he~~ got up all by himself, dressed, and went to school ~~by~~ himself and came back. What I saw during that time, the methods of education were completely taken over ~~by the Russians~~ ^{by the Russians}. Notes and grades were changed. Children have extremely much to learn and what I saw ^{from what he had to} my boy learn in first grade, he had to learn it by heart without understanding any of it - very complicated mathematical problems for instance. Then, they had spelling, arithmetic, reading, gym and singing. The first class reader was decorated with Stalin's pictures and I remember how shocked I was that only the part of National Hymn and patriotic songs were printed in it, where the word 'GOD' didn't occur. They were not taught any religion, and as I told before; I sent my boy to the Parish priest for ~~extra~~ religious instruction. On the whole the education was very ~~xxxx~~ superficial. The new teachers - the one's who ~~learned~~ ^{learned} by the regime - were not good. However, now and then, it happened that an old teacher was called back for replacement, or such, and I have seen ~~what~~ a terrific difference between the two generations. The teachers ^{of} the old times, were very well qualified and the newer ones were not.

(X) WE'RE CARED

"Politically, all of them had to join the Party whether they wanted to or not, but it was easy enough to find out very soon who was, and who was not, a Communist.

D. "The Communist regime did spend an awful lot of money and time on the indoctrination of the Hungarian young people; nevertheless, they were unsuccessful in this, and I still do not understand what the reason was, because after all the Hungarian youth was educated under the Communist regime and by them; nevertheless they turned against them. Maybe in the beginning, they believed everything and that the Communist promised them, but then later on, for instance when their eyes opened and they got more mature. I'm thinking of when they got into the army, drafted, etc. They could see for themselves that something was wrong.

MAJOR DISSATISFACTIONS AS FELT IN EVERY-DAY LIFE

A. "Our main dissatisfactions in Communist Hungary as it showed up in every day life was that we received very low wages for an extremely heavy and a great deal of work.

B. "What annoyed us most and got on our nerves was to see how people became turn-coats for the regime and were never honest with anybody.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE

A. Regarding our standard of living during the last years in Hungary, I compared it always to that of my parents when I was a kid, who had ample means to bring up five children. Myself and my husband, we both were working and we had only one child, nevertheless our living standard was always low and went always lower and lower. We could work as hard as we wanted and could, but then didn't achieve anything. During the last ten years I was never able to buy anything for myself that I really wanted to.

As to food there was everything, and you could always get it if you had enough money. This was just it, we never had enough.

The goods was displayed beautifully in the shop windows but who had the money to pay for them?

Clothing was extremely expensive and of very low quality.

The housing cost of course great problems everywhere. Many families had to live together in the same apartment and too many persons lived in one room.

The greatest luxury I could imagine was, back home in Hungary, was a washing machine for my family.

Of the three items above, food, clothing and housing, I believe it was the clothing which cost us more difficulties; if we had enough to eat then we were unable to afford to buy some clothes.

Our living standard, however, was still quite good in 1945-46, but since then it's gone down and down and very much down, I can say. I do not remember that during the last five years our living standard was good anymore, or even slightly better.

I certainly remember families who lived better than any others. These were where the husband some prominent Party member. The wife was not compelled to work and they lived extremely well. This man, I recall, before Communism, was a plain worker-one who painted rooms.

The reason why the Hungarian standard of living during the last years went down and down is because everything was exported to Soviet Russia and so the whole Hungarian nature impoverished.

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B. "My earnings in 1956 were ~~330~~ forints per month. Of this 3% was deducted for old-age pension, and I paid 50 forints per month for a loan (free peace loan?).

As a secondary source of income, I tried three times for overtime, but I just couldn't stand it. It was too much. I had to service so many machines that I couldn't go on with my work any longer than during the regular working hours.

As I mentioned before as we working on the NORM system, there was no increase in salaries. In order to supplement the family income, my ~~husband~~ ^{husband} also worked. He was a ~~singer~~ ^{liberal} in the Hungarian Opera House in Budapest.

C. Due to the low income that we had, we were forced to do most of our shopping at the State stores. The prices were always lowest, but the goods were of very low quality. Sometimes, you could get so-called 'seconds' that were even cheapest. The better, smaller shops were too expensive for our purse. privately owned

Food we bought mostly at the farmer's Cooperatives at the place where we lived. Here, at least, vegetables, fruits, etc. were fresh but they were more expensive than those at the State stores.

There were some standard consumer goods which had to be bought at the State stores, as they were obtainable only there. This was flour, bread, etc.

^{Remembered}
I ~~remember~~ there were several increases in prices and also there was a difference in the goods, but this always depended upon the harvest.

The distribution of the goods in Hungary was much better ~~than~~ in the City than in the Provinces.

On the other hand, it wasn't easy to get any standard spare parts. We had to wait months and months to get a spoke for our bicycle.

Also, it happened that some goods, like lard, sugar, etc. disappeared for weeks and months. I remember we had to cook with oil for a complete year because we could not get any cooking fats.

The black market flourished mainly in the food stuffs. It was usually like this: the moment some food disappeared from the State stores and was unavailable, you could get it on the black market.

There was also a black market on watches. These were smuggled into the country. It was extremely difficult to get any good watches in Hungary. The punishment for black-marketeering ranged from three to six years, and it always depended on how many times the person was caught or who was the person who did the black-marketeering. "

D. Respondent gave the following details on her working conditions: "I got up at five in the morning, and I had to be in the factory at six o'clock. We started to work at 6:20 and worked until 2:20, and this without a break. We did not have any lunch period. When I arrived home about three o'clock, I had to go and fetch water, because we did not have any running water in the house; then I went to do my marketing, to buy whatever, wherever I could find it.
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It took me about 30 minutes to get to my work by the local train.

As I said before, I really was a setter in a printing office, but when I married I tried find work near home, and this is how I received this work in the textile mill. I very soon learned to operate and manipulate all the different textile looms and I became quite an expert in my own way.

The relations with my co-workers were extremely good. All of us had to work very hard and all if possible could freely comprehend one another as we all felt very badly about the conditions in Hungary.

Our superiors were all very decent as far as they could be. Our foreman my immediate superior was rather a fine woman. She was of German origin and not a Party member and she was extremely decent to all of us.

The section chief was the type of man, you know, like the dog who barks and doesn't bite. He was a Party member but only in order to keep his job. He was very decent with us. He formerly was a master weaver and had owned a small plant of his own, and wanted only to keep his job as long as possible so he was very good to us.

The personnel manager, however, who was a woman, and she was a disgusting outright Communist. When Stalin died, she had us together and spoke and started sobbing when she talked of the past of that old rascal.

The Managers of the plant, also Party members; one, a butcher formerly, never knew a thing about a textile mill. I was never afraid of him, because I knew my job and after all, I couldn't have it any worse.

All the workers were well-trained and extremely competent, who would have deserved a much higher pay for the heavy and terrific amount of work they had; nevertheless, we were never given raises because we were working under the N system.

We had very few plant engineers but all those who were were extremely competent, were qualified and all I can say is that they were very nice and very polite gentlemen.

The Party Secretary was also not a person who knew anything about textiles. In fact, once, I had a terrific blow-up with him because he wanted me to take on a much larger assignment of piece load which I refused to do.

On the whole, I was not very satisfied with my work, because I felt that I deserved more for what I was doing. Also, I thought that from what I had seen that the reason why I was unable to get ahead was because I refused to be "on good terms" with any of those Party members big-wigs."

When asked about the Hungarian vacation and health programs, respondent said: "I don't think that I can tell very much about that. All I knew was that after you have completed two years with the trade union, you were entitled to receive two weeks paid vacation, and you paid a low fee for this vacation; also you received a 50% reduction on the transportation fee. The Stakhanovist workers of the plant, of course, were taken to the most beautiful places for a paid vacation for free.

The health program worked something like this: you could stay in a hospital for, as far as I remember, three months, but after you received your wages, it was minus the hospital fees.

The pension program, on the other hand, was extremely bad and I know that anyone who received it certainly could not live on it. The father-in-law of my sister, for instance, worked for 40 solid years at the same job, and when he died, his widow received 160 forints per month.

E. When asked whether respondent preferred to live in the country, she said:

"I always preferred life in the country to that of the City, and therefore we also lived in Buda, right off the town, and where I could enjoy nature and the quiet of suburb living.

"I believe that the City worker had a much better diet in Communist Hungary because after all, the peasants had to supply all of the products so the city could be fed.

"As to the standard of living, I think this was bad everywhere. However, maybe it was better in the cities.

"Politically again, I think in the country it was much easier."

When asked about collectivization as it was introduced in Hungary, respondent said:

"I really, quite honestly, do not know collectivization consists of and I never spent a thought on it. Whether or not, peasants objected to collectivization, as far as I remember, people around us out there objected to it very much and all of them - the poor and rich peasants, also.

"Ideally, I believe that everyone should be allowed to work his own land and buy as much as they want, because the Hungarian likes to work on his own land. I am sure, anyway, that the large estate system would never return to Hungary."

THE POLITICAL LIFE

A. On the political life in Hungary both before and during the Communist rule, respondent said: "Before '48, I never read any paper but I always liked to see the world. I did not bother to think about politics, but all I knew was that I should have liked to have it different in Hungary, and not to live behind the Iron Curtain.

"I have never been a member of any party. Frankly, I'm much too stupid to know anything about politics. Also I thought that politics was very disgusting, and think that it doesn't pay off at all, so I just didn't bother."

Respondent had no idea as to whether a Communist Party existed before 1948, and "I only heard some tales from my mother about Bela Kun.

B. Of the Communist Party from 1948 on, respondent said: "As I told you before, almost all the people wanted to break off the regime. 70%, more or less, joined the Party for their jobs. I honestly admit that I hated anyone who joined the Party because they did it for sole material gains. I have of course known a couple of Communist Party members, and can judge them. I met them at the factory."

When asked if she knew of any changed of Party policies during the last eight years, she said: "Well, certainly. They always changed from one day to the other. For instance, they have killed their own people. I think now of Rajk. Some other Party members had a good eye-opening in the last ten years, and the the Party considered them unreliable. Any one who within the Party started to think and reason, was somehow expelled.

"I do not know anything about the Communist Party morale.

"however, the top leaders of the Communist Party are, to my mind, people who have no soul and a stone heart. I do not think that they are human at all. The overall aim is the enforcing of the word "communism" all over place. Individually, I believe they want only to have power and to head everything, and to have what they envy from the past. ~~xxxxxx~~

I believe that they are evil and diabolical and have no soul whatsoever.

When Hungary is independent, respondent said: "I certainly hope they will all be sent to Siberia for forced labor."

C. When asked whether there was any opposition to Communism before the revolution in the different plants:

"Of course, everyone did what we could. We started slow-downs and especially we tried to cheat with the Nords wherever we could. I can assure you that the Hungarian workers were all hand-in-glove in that how to cheat the regime. These acts of slow-down were effective in a way, because we were causing extreme damage to the plant. The mail was always behind at the plant, and therefore we did not have enough threads to run the looms at full capacity. However, in the end there was always someone who gave up the passive resistance and then we had to work again at top speed."

When asked about the activities of the intellectuals, respondent said: "We have only heard about the Petofi Circle during the revolution; not before. Besides, I must confess I do not know anything about the activities of the intellectuals."

"I believe the reason the writers and the intellectuals turned against the machine was that they wanted to have a free press, and freedom of free speech."

THE APPARATUS OF POWER

A. Respondent's opinion on the AVH was as follows:

"The members of the AVH did everything for money. We thoroughly hated and despised them for their activities, and also during the revolution they have shown what they were.

"There was no one in our family who been arrested in prison, or deported because we were plain working class people who lived quietly and never mixed in politics. However, several people we knew were telling us about the terror, the methods the AVH were using on the Hungarian people. One of the most important things I ever heard was, one of our friends who was taken to the Ministry of the Interior for some sort of interrogation. He was grilled there but he said he had nothing to confess. Finally they took him to a cellar and opened a secret door and showed him a kind of huge dungeon, and ~~saying~~ told him that if he didn't confess, he would be put here, and no one would ever know of this as they chopped up the pieces of people we put here and they go straight down the Danube."

"Also it was common knowledge during the revolution that at the square where the City Theatre was standing that underneath this Square there was a huge underground cellar and prison. For weeks people were trying to find from where the knocking and the noises came. Even the radio, during the revolution, was always asking for the engineer who was constructing this, to come forward. But we, as far as we were told, that all people who took part in forming this underground fortress, even the engineers, were executed."

"I never heard ~~anything~~ of any AVH men who tried to leave the force, but on the other hand, I do not think that this is possible at all."

"When Hungary is independent, the least I could wish could happen to the members of the AVH is that they be sent to forced labor."

"The regular police as compared with the AVH behaved decently during the revolution and I was told that they sided with the Hungarian freedom fighters. I saw many policemen in the demonstrations when I was in town. I also heard that they handed over their weapons."

Respondent was unable to give any comment on the competency of the police force, and how honest they are. She says, however: "I know that they were extremely badly paid, and were unwilling to risk their lives. Once, when a big fight was going on between two people, we called a policeman and he said he wasn't a fool to get himself killed for that small salary he had.

On the other hand, the police women were awful. This I know. They were, cruel, common and disgusting, altogether."

B. When asked on the Hungarian courts before '45, respondent said: "I really do not know how they worked, but before '45 it must have been good. After all, the good old times, they always had competent people on the jobs, and I assume that also the courts at that time were manned by competent judges.

"I have heard of the People's Courts in '45-47 only, but I do not know anything about them, only by hearsay, that the people who run these courts are incompetent and uneducated. Also, I was told that the sentences were not just because they were inspired by class hatred.

"I am sure that had the People's Courts been just, not so many innocent people would have been executed at that time.

D. When respondent was asked if Hungarian feelings about the Russian Army were due to the events of 1948, she says that she honestly never heard anything about it. She said: "However, I know for sure, that the ~~was~~ unpopularity of the Russian troops is due only how they behaved in 45. They were looting; they were raping; and altogether behaved like animals. In '45 I remember they were stealing the two gold rings I had and my earrings.

"My opinion of the Russian army did not change at all, and I hate them just as much as I did before. They are an uncultured lot; I remember so well that they didn't even know how to use a handkerchief.

"Compared to the newly brought in troops, the old Russian occupation troops did not want to return to Russia. They quite liked it in Hungary. The new Russian troops brought in on Nov. 4, were sort of Mongolians who didn't even know where they were. I saw them many times riding a taxi in the streets, and was deadly scared of all Russians since 1945.

"As to the behavior of the Russian troops during the revolution, I have only heard from hearsay that many of them joined in with the Hungarian freedom fighters.

"Near our place where we lived, near the mountains, there were about 600 Russians who were stranded there for weeks. They had no food, and they came down to the village to get bread, but no one gave them anything.

"I have seen personally brutalities committed by Soviet soldiers toward Hungarian civilians in November when women went to get milk, and held their milk bottles in their hands, were mowed down by Russians - probably they were scared that they had kerosene in the bottles which were used by the kids during the revolution to explode Russian tanks.

Respondent was unable to give any answers to questions E, F.G. about bureaucracy and whether you could get around some of the regulations, and also about the intelligence of the secret police officers, Russian leadership, etc.

ASSESSMENT OF FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR HUNGARY

A. Respondent's reply as to what she thinks might happen to Hungary in the future, follows:

"I do not believe that any change can be brought about now, as long as the Russians are in Hungary. After all, communism is still prevailing after 14 years in Russia and we have had it for 12 years in Hungary.

"You see, somehow they are completely apathetic, and we can hope in a miracle, now. I cannot see how the Russians can be expelled from Hungary after all that has happened there, and we have been left all alone."

"In Hungary, however, I believe that resistance will be going on, if not actively at least, passively. I also do not believe that the Kadar regime will make any concessions either. They are always lying to the Hungarian people.

"I can only hope for change in Hungary if the Russian troops are thrown from there, and after that we can have a free election. How this can be brought about, I have no idea, because I am sure that everyone just like me would not desire any more. That again, it doesn't seem that the Russians would obey any peaceful efforts.

"I do not think international pressure would have any effect, when the UN was unable to send its troops, at the time of the revolution.

"However, whatever internal change they got in the Soviet Union from the revolution, then the whole of Eastern Europe could be settled. That is my hope, for after all, I don't think that the people within the Soviet Union can be contented with their lot. They live under very bad conditions, especially the peasantry. After all, the government exercises terror over them, just as ~~anywhere else~~ everywhere else where the Soviet occupation prevails. I also hope that all Russian soldiers who are in Europe have seen that there is another world, and maybe they can tell this back home to their own people.

B. Respondent's thoughts about Hungary during the last eight or ten years are as follows:

"We have been resigned to everything and were then, and we had no hopes for the future at all. We knew that we would go on living somehow; we shall not die by lack of nutrition, however, we could not achieve anything else.

When we discussed our situation back in the factory, we all said:
"We were born at the wrong time, and we can't help it."

SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC IDEOLOGY

A. Respondent's idea for an ~~xxx~~ independent Hungary were as follows:

"If Hungary is ever set free, then the freedom of movement, freedom of trade with all countries, etc. will ~~xxxx~~ solve the great problems. At present Hungary has no good reserve, whatsoever, and the moment everyone is allowed to come to Hungary, foreign money will be streaming into this country, and that of course will solve all our problems.

"As to what kind system I would like to see, it is the best solution for Hungary to become a kingdom again. The reason is that when Hungary was a kingdom, everyone had a good life. The king of course, must be Hungarian and the best of all."

B. Re; desired economic system, respondent said: "Hungary has always been an agricultural country and that's why I think it would be the best that the emphasis be put on the agriculture. Nevertheless, I know that in a sound, economic system you also need industry, and I also think that both heavy and light industries are important...the light industry however should have the emphasis put on consumer commodities, but of very good quality.

"If the Communist regime were overthrown, the national enterprises should be handed back to private ownership. She said: "After all, as far as I know if the enterprises are in private hands there is a greater competition and competition always improves the quality of the goods and puts down the prices.

"As to kolkhozes and state farms, I think these should all be discarded."

As to the control of industry, respondent has the following idea:

"I believe that the industries that had been in the hand of the state and the transportation companies as well before the war should remain in the hands of the state, and I also believe that the government should not set a maximum the amount of land anyone wants to own. If he's able to work properly at his land, let him do, and let him have as much as he can afford or want.

When asked what specific kind of government respondent would like to see in an independent Hungary, she said: "There is no question about that. I would like to have the first kind of government which guarantees me all freedom rights because freedom is the main thing, and the most important thing -above everything else."

Whether the Communist Party should be outlawed in Hungary, respondent said: "I would not outlaw the Communist Party; I would just show them that in a free Hungary, you can do everything. Also, I am quite sure that a Communist Party in a free and independent Hungary would have no members anyway, if it is not compulsory like it is now under the Communist regime."

6. Respondent was of the view that she would like to see an international position like Austria for Hungary - complete neutrality and independence.

When asked what kind of relations respondent would like to see free independent Hungary to have with the USSR, she said: "God forbear any connections...nothing at all." On the other hand, she would welcome all - military, trade and cultural relations with the rest of Europe, East European states and the USA, also.

I did not ask any question about the possibility of the federation of Danubian states because I felt that respondent is not competent to answer this question.

When asked whether she found Hungary's present boundaries acceptable, she said: "I do not think they are acceptable, and I should like to see a territorial adjustment. I believe this can be brought about only by an international committee or court. I am concerned about the Hungarian minorities, but I am not sorry for them, because what I have heard, they had a much better life even under the Communist regime of their respective countries than we had under ours. Of course, ~~particular~~ regarding the ^{inter}national point of view, it is important that all Hungarian minorities be united with their mother country."

THE FORMATION OF PUBLIC OPINION

A. Respondent said that she got her information events inside and outside of Hungary by the foreign radio broadcasts. She said that the Hungarian Press was unreliable, anyway.

Respondent had heard about the 20th Party Congress, but did not know anything about Khrushchev's speech held at this Party Congress.

She knew that after the 20th Party Congress, the government released the rains somehow, but only in very small and minor matters. Also she disclosed that the Hungarian newspapers carried the events of the 20th Congress at great length.

Respondent did not know anything about Senator McCarthy, the un-American Activities Committee or the fall of Peron.

When asked what she knew about Rakosi's private life, she said: "This was never discussed in public. They only saw something once in a while in the newspapers. We only heard that he had a Mongolian wife..whether she was a wife to him or not, we were not sure; it was rumoured that she was a planted spy.

B. When asked from what sources during the last ten years did she draw most of her information about Hungary, she said only from the foreign radio broadcasts.

C. She also disclosed that she always got news by word of mouth and mostly political news from her co-workers in the factory, and they discussed everything among themselves. She also said that this news by word of mouth was not always reliable because people did always add a lot of visual painting.

D. I could not get any details on respondent's reading habits, because she said that on the whole she never had any time to read anything. She was too busy making a living.

EVENTS OUTSIDE HUNGARY

A. When asked whether or not she thought that the chances of changes would take place within Russia, she said: "I believe that it can come about, because by a quick revolution, could be. I believe that people who are only attached to Kreamlin have a good life. The people in the Prussia live just as badly as everybody else in the Russia satallite countries. I am also sure that free lections in Russia would bring Communism to an end there also. Otherwise, why did all the troops who were for a long time in Hungary want to stay there? Relatively they had it much better than back in Russia.

In respondent's opinion of the top leaders of Russia were dirty dogs. There is only one aim ~~incommensurable~~ that the Russians collectively have, and this is world domination and world communism, of course. As to their personal aims, I believe that they only want to stay in power, and save their top positions, and this they try to do by hook and crook. It is really ridiculous to see the self-admiration that is going on about the Soviet Union and in Hungary, too.

In repondent's opinion the difference between the Russian leaders and the Hungarian Communist leadership ~~incommensurable~~ does not exist, because the Communist bigwigs in Hungary are doing what they are ordered to do by the Russian Communist leaders. Respondent said that it is a disgrace that the Hungarian top communists aren't even Hungarian at all, because they obey only Russian orders.

B. Regarding the relative popularity of Hungary of the other saellite coun tries in eastern europe, respondent listed their popularlity as follows: Most popular, is Poland; then, Czechoslovakia, and at one time Yugoslavia, followed by East Germany, Romania and Bulgaria.

Respondent found that popularity of the Polish nation can be traced back to historical events because the Poles were fighting for their freedom just as well as the Hungarian did, and all changed the course of history.

When asked what would happen if free elections were held in the satel'ite countries, respondent said: "I'm very sure that the Communist regime would tumble.

Regarding the living standards of the satellite nations, respondent said:
"Wherever the Russians are, it doesn't mean anything for the living standard is equally bad everywhere. There might be a very small difference in every country but I think the living standard must be pretty much the same everywhere.

C. Respondent could not give any answers regarding the situation in Poland. She didn't know about this and had no opinion. Her only reaction came to the last question when asked if she would have preferred the Hungarian revolution to take a path along Polish lines. Here, she said: "No, not at all. I don't think it would have been sufficient for the Hungarians.

D. Respondent had more positive views on the Yugoslav problem. She said: "I would not believe Tito, not an inch. After all, he was hand in glove with the Soviet Union. Then on the other hand, he was awfully good to the Hungarian refugees. To my mind he is a turn-coat.

Respondent had no knowledge of internal conditions in Yugoslavia, etc.

E. When asked her opinion on the Suez canal, respondent said: "Of course we heard plenty about the situation in Suez, but I honestly admit this is international politics of which I know nothing, besides I wasn't very interested and I didn't see clearly; however, had the Suez problem not come at the same time as the Hungarian revolution, the UN would have sent the UN troops to Hungary.

F. On Western Germany, respondent said: "As far as we have heard, the living standard in Western Germany is terrific. The only thing they are suffering is a housing shortage. I have seen the beautiful packages people have sent home to Hungary from Western Germany; they must have everything there.

As to the Germans being dangerous as to potential war starters, respondent said "No, I do not think the Germans would be dangerous from this point of view - the only thing that I do believe they might start a war but only against Russia. Regarding the West Germany rearmament, I have heard on the Hungarian radio which is a lie, I know that, that Russia is only arming because Western Germany is re-arming also.

When asked to compare the German Army in World War II during the occupation with the Russian Army, this woman said: "I cannot compare the differences in these two occupational armies, because the difference is much too great. The German occupational troops were elite troops. They were people with culture; they were decent, they were polite and very nice with everyone. The Russians who occupied Hungary were beasts and enemies, and behaved in the most disgraceful manner.

The German army was extremely well disciplined-officers and enlisted men. The most unpopular occupation force, was, of course, the Russian.

G. On Western Europe respectively, about Nato, and the British Labor Party, respondent could not give any answers. As to the living standard in the western countries, she believes that Western Germany has the highest, and could not volunteer any other guesses for the other countries, but she thought probably the lowest living standard was in the Soviet Union.

H. When asked her about her impressions of the US -America - when she arrived here, respondent was most impressed by the terrific dimensions here in New York, the sky-scrapers; the huge cars. Here she mentioned the taxis here are even more beautiful than any car a big communist had back home. Also, she was quite astonished to see many colored people in the city buses.

When asked what the US should now do for the people of Eastern Europe, she said: "I haven't the foggiest notion. I'm much too stupid for that. After all, the US ought to know better.

Respondent did not believe that the US should give aid to any country where there is Russian leadership, she said when asked about giving such aid to Poland, Yugoslavia, etc.

She said she had no idea what relations the US government should have with the present government of Hungary.

Respondent believes that people in Hungary would like to see western visitors very much, but how this could be brought about, she said she could give no idea. She also said that not only would the people at home like to receive western books and periodicals, but films.

Respondent had no idea about the Marshall Plan; in fact she never heard of it, nor did she know why the US launched it. She also did not know why America became involved in the Korean war.

J. On the UN, however, she had something to say: "I really do not know why the United Nations did not help the Hungarians in the fall of 1956, because after all, I believe, and this is what I was taught, that the UN was set up for the very purpose to keep peace and order all over the world, and I always thought this was in their charter; now that the UN has not done anything, I really cannot believe that the UN will do effective on behalf of Hungary in the foreseeable future."

KNOWLEDGE OF AND ATTITUDES TOWARD SELECTED PERSONALITIES.

A. When asked who, in her opinion, is the greatest living Hungarian, respondent said: "I believe that Malster is the greatest living Hungarian, that is still alive, because he is the one who tried to defend our country against the Russians.

B. Respondent's reaction to a number of persons of importance named here and elsewhere is as follows:

a. Imre Nagy . He did everything he could do in his power; he declared Hungary to be neutral which is very important. He even put his life at stake.

b. Cardinal Mindszenty . The Hungarian nation is in great need of his guidance.

c. Laszlo Rajk: I believe he got what he deserved.

d. Erno Gero: . This man I thoroughly detest.

e. Janos Kadar: I thoroughly despise this man, who dared to call us workers "comrades" after all he has done.

f. I never heard anything about General Bela Kiraly. I knew, however,

g. that Anna Kethly was a leading socialist-democrat in Hungary.

Her reaction to what she thinks of President Eisenhower is as follows: "I think that he is the greatest man nowadays and I believe that he is extremely sincere and honest."

I have only Secretary-General Hammarskiold of the UN that he was the man whom the Soviet Union dominated and did not let come to Hungary.

Respondent knew nothing of Dulles, Eden and Truman .

Respondent had very little to say about personalities as on the list XVIII -3. The only answers got were: Nehru she had seen a picture about his life; of Ferenc Nagy; "He escaped to America. ~~xxxx~~ Of Stalin ; "Oh this gangster who robbed the mail; Khrushchev, she has seen on news reels only; of Tito, she said: "Fence sitter. I wouldn't believe him an inch; Molotov, she knew was a Soviet Foreign Minister, and she had heard the name of Former Prime Minister Churchill, in 1944. That was ~~xx~~ all she could say.

ATTITUDES TOWARD EXILES AND EXILE ACTIVITIES

A. When asked to give her views on people who escaped from Hungary, respondent said: "People who escaped from Hungary who were looking for freedom. Mostly they were workers and rather young people, and there were many middle-aged ones, also. Many of the very young people came out because adventure. Mostly people had to flee because they were persecuted politically. Also, they wanted to get away from the Communist oppression. Then, the young people who took part - active part - in the revolution were of course persecuted by the AVH and had to flee. Many of the young people, on the other hand, I am sure came out because they wanted to complete their studies in complete freedom.

I can really cannot say from where most of the people came who escaped. I believe that many came from the border zone, but the majority came from Budapest.

I believe that those who stayed behind could not have been only those who had no reason to complain, who had a good job and a good income but don't ask me who those are; and then, also, those who had a home and a large family and did not want to leave them. On the whole, I'm terribly sorry for the people who stayed behind.

Those from home who have written me and I read in every letter that we should not be sorry that we have left, and we should be glad that we came out in due time. Because now we have much more possibilities for a free life than we would have back at home.

When asked what percentage of Hungarians would nevertheless stay and Hungary, respondent said that she believed that a great majority of Hungarians would leave, because if possible, no one wanted to stay under Communist rule.

Respondent did not know anything about Hungarian exile organizations and individuals that have been active in the West during the last ten years. Therefore, I did not fill out the list of personalities.

~~XXXXX~~

I could not get any answers from respondent, on C. D. of section XVIII, pages 3,4 & 5.

B. Regarding her own plans for the future respondent said: "I would only want to go back to Hungary if there is a complete change there and no Communist regime. I should prefer if my husband and I can succeed in this country to stay here forever and have my family join me..especially my sisters, I should like to have here with me.

I certainly don't want my boy to forget Hungarian while we are in the US and we shall always talk Hungarian to him at home.

AUDIENCE REACTION TO RADIO AND LEAFLETS

A. "I listened only to the foreign broadcasts while in Hungary. We listened to the Hungarian broadcasts of RFE and VOA. Usually, they were very much jammed but late at night RFE we could get quite clearly. I especially liked the man with that very deep voice who was broadcasting from RFE. As a rule I listened to the RFE broadcast once a day, late at night, when I had time, but on Sunday, all day long.

We, of course, talked of the news we received through the radio, talked it over with our friends - reliable friends. We had our own radio and listened alone or together with the family. Of course, we always heard Western broadcasts second hand from France.

It was rather risky to listen to foreign broadcasts, therefore we listened with closed windows and doors and in secret. During the revolution, no one cared, and everyone put the radios in the open windows and they were turned on full blast.

On the whole we preferred the VOA to that of RFE because we were of the opinion that VOA was fairer; RFE did too much talking and too much propaganda.

Before the revolution, RFE especially, did incite people. However, during the revolution it was a very good service to everybody. I must admit that during the revolution while the sessions of the UN were transmitted we were listening to this radio like to the voice of God and we had our highest hopes. I do know that RFE did incite the Hungarian people because I heard myself when they were telling us to go out into the streets - to go out fighting - do not put down arms, etc.

Nevertheless, I believe that RFE should continue broadcast into Hungary, for after all this is the only link with the West. The best would be if they broadcast only straight news, and no comments. Very interesting would be the programs about life in Western Europe and life in the USA, but I do not think that Hungarian people need any anti-communist propaganda.

I would like to mention here that I really do hope and actually don't know because I'm an ignorant woman and have never been abroad, and yet I always believed what I heard on the Western radio and I never believed the Russian one. What could be the reason for this?

B. Respondent did not hear or see any F&P leaflets.

C. Free Europe Leaflets on the other hand she found with her husband at Bakasmegyer where they lived; at the moment when these leaflets were dropped, the whole vicinity was teeming with policemen and a AV^d people. Respondent could no longer remember what the leaflets contained. She was of the opinion however, that these were dropped for propoganda purposes.

When asked whether she thinks that Free Europe Committee to drop leaflets in Hungary, she said: "I do not think that they ought to do it, for after all, they did not do anything. There is no purpose in making aching hearts of the poor Hungarians for freedom if you do 't do a thing about it."

D. Respondent had no idea as to what the goals of sending leaflets to Hungary, nor their motives, were.

CHILD RAISING AND DISCIPLINE

Respondent's views on how children should be brought up, are as follows:

"I believe that a child should be taught to love God, his or her parents, and his country; also, to respect God and the parents.

"To my mind a child must be disciplined by all means. I would discipline a child by depriving him of his pet toys, or not let him go out and play with the other children. Later time, I would make them write-say a hundred times -I was not...this and that....If good words are ineffective, I strongly recommend physical punishment. I got beat, too, from my parents, and I became a decent woman and not frustrated. Of course the treatment should be always different for boys and girls. You have to be much stricter with a boy than with a girl.

As she recalls an incident when she was about four years old that she went to the larder and ate up a whole jar of sour cream that her mother had saved for dinner, and when her mother returned, she got a terrific beating.

Among people whom I knew, she said, every people punished their children even if they were older than six years. It always depended on the child, and on the parents, but I believe that the treatment regarding the punishment of children does not vary very much for the different social classes.

As to changes during the last ten years I couldn't tell. I only know that I personally did not change in my ways of bringing up my child. I treated him as I was treated when I was a child.

However, I remember that the parents of the more grown-up children rather those of teen-age children were rather unhappy of the behaviour of teenagers now in Hungary. These kids were attending the DIS meetings at camps and the so-called cultured homes did enjoy great liberty and freedom and did not want to have anything more to do with family life. Also they learned bad morals there.

In the schools, however, it always depended who was the teacher. Those of the old school did treat the children just as they did before. The new ones were of course were just bad and didn't do anything about decent bringing up of the children.

Regarding when parents stop punishing their children, she said:
"I believe that physical punishment is abandoned around 15 - 16
years for both ~~sex~~ boys and girls. When punishment is generally
abandoned I cannot tell because I cannot remember.

There is a difference, I believe, ^{how people} of different social class ^{or are} about
bring ing up their children. It does not always depend upon the class,
it depends upon the intelligence of the parents. An intelligent
parent treats his child differently than an uneducated or a primitive
one. The primitive beat their children immediately.

I do not think that Communism brought about much change in the respect
as to how parents bring up their children. I do not have much respect
for a parent who cannot enforce his authority over a child.

^{ON}
The changes during the last ten years in the way children are
disciplined during their first eight years in school, respondent
said; "Before Communism, the discipline at school consisted mainly
of sending out reports to the parents. The parents were told to come
to the school and to discuss the children's behaviour. Then we were
made to kneel in the corner. The boys got a caning, sometimes, but
that was all as far as I remember.

The techniques of discipline during the Communist Regime changed as far
as I know to the effect that physical punishment was abandoned, but I
could not tell you of any other changes because I was out of school by
that time, and my young boy was only in the first grade.

Respondent's ideas on the characteristics of most valuable in a friend
follows: "I think the most important characteristic in a really true
friend must be complete sincerity."

"I do not know, however, whether there have been any changes ^{under}
Communism, because in the last ten years I really did not have so
good friends. I had so many sisters and we all were good friends, all
of us, so I did not have friends outside of my family."