

The offspring of well-to-do and hard working working class parents

who before the Communist regime were able to give her the standard education of a typical Hungarian working class girl (5th Grade)

well cared for,

In her childhood, she was ~~well fed~~, well clothed, and well housed.

Also typical of this kind of working class in Hungary is the girl's attitude towards politics, that is, a complete disinterest in them.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ they had a decent living standard, very little else mattered. During the Communist regime, since all in the family

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ So long as ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ were wage earners, the pooled earnings were enough to assure them worthwhile living standards, that is, as compared to others,

As The subject has very few interests. She does not read much. Back in Hungary her main interest ~~WERE~~ **ATHLETICS**

and hoped to become a member of the Hungarian Olympic team for 1960, before the revolution

She is rather a placid and unemotional girl who volunteers quiet and sound views on subjects she knows.

On the other hand, she is sometimes amazingly uninformed on other subjects, mainly foreign and political world affairs. This fact shows clearly how hermetically people behind the Iron Curtain were sealed off from the West.

II. MAJOR SALIENCE AND WARM-UP QUESTION

The respondent believed that the most important things that the Americans ought to know about events in Hungary during the autumn of 1956 would be that the Western world realized that the "Russians" and the Kádár regime claims that only the intellectuals have started the Revolution, is not true,

The truth is that the "Red" Csepel took an important part in the fighting and it was this district which held out longest. All the ~~as~~ ^{workers} fought fiercely and for the longest time.

(The epithet "Red" has been given to this part of Budapest which consists chiefly of plants and factories. Before the war the workers of Csepel were known for their leftist and Socialist tendencies.)

" We also marched on to the Kispest factory. Here again the Red Star was pulled down by the young workers of the factory. These boys then requisitioned a couple of cectors from the ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ group, ~~who~~ (who were manufacturing tractors) by the way) and wanted to go to Budapest.

" We, too, intended to join them, but my aunt, whom we met in the crowd, wouldn't let us go. By that time, we had seen many wounded, carried in trucks from the Budapest battle. So we went home, waited ~~on~~ and heard that the Russians marched on to Budapest, and ~~were~~ that their tanks were lined up all along the streets.

" On the 25th I decided to go to the city, and walked ~~alone~~ alone all the way. I saw the ruins, and the Russian tanks lined up in front of the military offices. Around the Kilian barracks, I found a huge crowd that was looking on at the fierce battle.

The battle was raging ~~in~~ along that block, and I saw many young children who were ~~throwing~~ throwing gas-line bottles at the Russian tanks.

" I ~~tried~~ tried to make a detour but all streets are ~~no~~ no the barracks were/ ~~to~~ closed. Finally, I managed to get as far as the ~~base~~ (?) and I saw the Stalin statue which ~~was~~ was being cut up into pieces. I then went home via akocz Street, walking all the way again. NAGYKARUT

WAS

XXXXX

As to my feelings during the time I joined the crowd and the demonstrators, I can only tell you that this was something quite new. I felt somehow that there was something really worthwhile for which we could now fight.--that is, to be independent again, just like any other foreign countries.

I did not experience any fear, nor did I think of the consequences. I argued (felt) that since everybody took part in the demonstrations, after all, they cannot lock up a whole nation.

When asked what he (the people?) wanted at that time, and what they wanted the government to do, "I did not know exactly what the young people were demanding, I read the demands that had been drawn up by the university students, but I didn't even know why they wanted Nagy to head our government."

After all, I think it is of little importance who is the head of our government, as long as it is our own government, and not under foreign rule. Of course, I agreed with all the demands of the students before the fighting started, what

1.2
1.1

When asked what she thought, the outcome of the demonstrations would be, this woman said:

I felt firmly convinced that some results would be achieved, since the 20th Party Congress, great changes were happening in Hungary. I remember about a month before the Revolution, at a Music Hall, the M.C. - Master of Ceremonies - ridiculed the government quite openly, and made a laughing stock of it. This couldn't have happened a year ago.

As to who took part in the demonstrations, I can only say that children, and women, young and old, workers and intellectuals, the whole city, - became one, and nobody tried to stay away.

I believe that the only ones who did not take part many of the Hungarians were formerly prisoners of war in Russia, or were formerly in business in Hungary, so they knew the masters of the regime, and were scared, I believe.

PRISONS

I have also witnessed a family quarrel in the house where I lived, this on the 20th of October. If I recall correctly, the father in this family was a prisoner of war in Russia, and came home in 1949 a sick and broken man. Nevertheless, he joined the Communist Party and became the party secretary in his district.

His son was serving military service at that time and was on leave at home. He told his father, "Dad, you won't call us comrade any more, and won't greet freedom!"

The father retorted, "For goodness sake, do you wish my death?"

The boy then replied, "I really don't know why you are a member of the Communist party and party secretary. You must have had enough of this in Russia."

This young boy was not a Communist party member.

I do not believe the demonstrators were organized, for when we started marching, everybody around all kinds of people, rushed to join us. Originally, it was the students of the University who had started the demonstration, meant to be a peaceful one.

"As to how the demonstrations turned into fighting, I only know what people told me. I was told that the ~~the~~ battle started at the Radio building when the A.V.F. started to use arms against the defenseless crowd.

"At that time, we were convinced that the revolution would win, because over the Radio Free Europe we heard such encouraging words. The least we were hoping for was that the Committee of the United Nations would be sent into Hungary.

"The 26th, 27th, and 28th ~~days~~ of October were days of freedom when everybody was convinced that we had won our cause.

Regarding the public reaction to the act of the Government to call for Russian troops, at that time I was at K Loring, staying with my sister, and ~~xxxxxx~~ nobody believed that the Russians would come. However, I felt that the whole thing was a trick. I saw how the Russians dug in all around the city, and I just could not believe that the Russians meant to withdraw. ~~(Note: This paragraph seems to contradict itself.)~~

"As to the ages of the Freedom Fighters, these ranged from 15 to 24 years. However, I ~~see~~ saw many older people of 40 to 50 years of age taking part in the fighting.

"Regarding the types of people involved, they were chiefly ~~xx~~ university students, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ and other students, and intellectuals, and a ~~lot~~ industrial workers in great numbers. After the fighting, I had the impression that people felt much less the differences ~~between~~ between these groups (social classes) ~~- to be used for~~. There was only one idea - the fight against the common enemy.

"During the fighting, ~~xxx~~ the ones who did not ~~fight~~ take part, ~~xxxx~~ as stated above, were those who were cautious, or fearsome of the outcome.

"So far as I heard, the fighters obtained their arms from soldiers, from the ~~posts~~ and from industrial workers who ~~secured~~ arms from the stores of weapons in the armament factories, police

"As to the manner in which the fighters were organized, I really cannot say. All I heard was that wherever a battle was raging, the young people thereabout rushed there to take part.

C. Between the time of the Soviet withdrawal ^{frequently} and that of the Soviet return and invasion, the respondent went ~~freely~~ into the city, where she witnessed the occupation of the 8th District by the 8th District party of the Revolutionaries. She did not go to work. ~~(Add que ters)~~

"As to the Soviet withdrawal, respondent said, "I knew beforehand that the Russians would not ~~xxxx~~ withdraw for good, for I had seen, as stated above, how the Russians had dug in around the city, and how the (military) headquarters were occupied by Russian troops,"

"It was at dawn of November 10th that I heard and saw the first Russians returning. On the 1st of November, while going out to buy some bread, I saw the awful damage that had ~~xxxxxxx~~ been done to our small community.

"I did not want to stay there, and decided to go to Budapest, walking all the way along the ~~xxxxxxx~~ way. The fighting was still going on around the Pillian barracks. As my parents lived in the 7th District, I went to stay with them there.

again,

"A curfew was in force at that time, so we all went to help at the Social Security Hospital. I did not go to work as usual, for the management at my factory was uncertain how to proceed. However, the other employees and myself reported at the plant each day, where our cards were punched, but otherwise nothing else was done.

"I had planned my escape for quite some time. I knew several other young people who also wanted to leave Hungary. By the 21st of November, during the period the Russian troops were withdrawing, we noticed that the only remaining Russians we saw were at the bridges.--hence, we thought that now was the time to escape.

"Until then, I had never thought of leaving my country, for I had hoped that the situation would improve. But after the 20th of ~~November~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ my expectations of such improvement were considerably weaker than before.

"My main reason for ~~xxxxxxx~~ the decision to leave Hungary then was that I felt that the last opportunity had come to leave depart from a country where people were subjugated, where they could not say what they felt, and where only the Communist party members had ~~xxxxxxx~~ it good. (~~xxxxxxx~~)

→

"~~xxxxxxx~~ I felt that I worked at my job in vain, for instance, it took almost a month's wages to buy myself a ~~xxxxxxx~~ (sounds like that) ~~xxxxxxx~~

D. When asked whether Hungary, on the whole, has gained from the Revolution, the respondent replied, "Yes, I believe this, for up to now Hungary had been regarded just as a satellite country, at least this is what the Western world believed, but now we have proved to the whole world that the Hungarian nation is forcibly governed by Russia and that the Hungarians are against Communism."

JI

IV, EXPECTATIONS OF HELP FROM THE WEST DURING THE REVOLUTION

A. I quite frankly admit that after the 23rd of October, I did not expect any help from the West because we were so firmly convinced that we had won the revolution.

" After the 4th of November, however, we were all hoping fervently for help from the West; at least, that the United Nations troops would be sent into Hungary.

B. The basis of these expectations were chiefly the broadcasts of Radio Free Europe, which said "We are coming; hold out". Also, we felt that the Western world could not just look on without helping a defenseless nation that was fighting for ~~its~~ freedom.

C. Respondent did not come into contact with any foreigners between November 23rd and the time of her escape.

V. SOCIAL CLASS STRUCTURE AND ATTITUDES

A. Respondent outlined her social class background as follows:

"My father was a taxicab driver as long as I can remember. I do not know how much he earned; ~~xxx~~ however, we always had all we needed. We had a house of our own out in Lorinc, where my sister lived, and we rented an apartment in the 7th District of Budapest. We had two rooms, kitchen, and bathroom. This apartment was shared by my parents, and myself only, after my sister married.

"Mother did not have to work, and we ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ were well-off.

"My father graduated from high school; my mother finished 8th grade, and after ~~attending~~ this, went to a vocational school where she learnt designing.

B. On social classes in Hungary, the respondent said: "Nowadays, we are told, that there are only two social classes - the intellectuals, and the workers.

Among the workers, ~~they~~ ^{were} probably also included the peasantry. The workers and the peasants were ~~those doing~~ those doing the physical labor, while the intellectuals were those who worked with their minds.

"To my mind, the intellectuals are those who have the ~~right college~~ ^{WHITE COLLAR} jobs, also those who work in offices, ~~those~~ who are doctors, lawyers, professors, etc.

"With both the intellectuals and the workers, I had ~~many~~ many contacts-- but I do not know much about the peasantry.

Respondent's attitude towards the intellectuals: "I have a great respect for the intellectual class because I know that they ~~improve~~ ^{LIVE UNDER} bad conditions. They are all ~~well~~ ^{WFL} qualified people, and of much value to the nation."

"The workers in Hungary like to ~~work~~ exert themselves, are hard-working, on the whole, but have been ~~very~~ much discouraged because of the very low wages.

"I myself feel, of ~~course~~ course, that I belong to the working class. To my mind, it was ~~that was hit hardest~~ ^{that was hit hardest} ~~most~~ ^{most} the intellectual class ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~very~~ ^{very} ~~much~~ ^{much} hurt by Communism. They not only lost their jobs, and their social background, but also they were not allowed to work ~~when~~ when they wanted.

"In principle, the Communistic regime was to do all it could to help the proletarian class and to subjugate the intellectuals, but this was ~~very~~ ~~more~~ ~~apparent~~ ~~than~~ ~~real~~, since we did not get as much from the Communists as they had promised.

"Those of the working class who were promoted by the regime to the intellectual class, because they had a good social background, were inefficient in that field, of course, and they were only political figureheads

As to the attitude of ~~the~~ the various social classes to each other, the respondent said:

As
"As far as I could judge, the city workers had no great liking for the peasants, since they were rather jealous seeing how much money ~~the~~ ~~peasants~~ ~~had~~, and how much better off they were. I do not think there was much friendliness between the workers and the peasants, on the whole.

"As far as I could see, there was no animosity between the workers and the intellectuals in Budapest. The workers, however, did not like those people who were put into responsible jobs and who were only figure heads and not competent.

C. Regarding the advancement of an individual in Communist Hungary, the respondent said:

"The most important thing was the party line, then came origin, and then only and finally, talent.

Regarding this situation, at different times, the respondent said:

"It was always a problem how to pursue one's studies, since everything depended on the card file. Only after the 20th Party Congress, did I hear of leniency in this respect.

When asked what kind of person ~~was~~ could get ahead in Communist Hungary the respondent said:

"He must be a smart man. Either he must know how to ^{act} play and convince the Communist world, and this is more or less what everybody does, or he really must be a hard core Communist."

D. Regarding the groups who get more out of society than they deserve, respondent said:

"Of course, these are people who belong to the party. They receive tremendous salaries, ~~as is the case.~~"

"I know that prostitution has been prohibited since 1948, but it has nevertheless continued. I must admit that I disapproved of this ~~xxxx~~ prohibition because, formerly the women in this trade were regularly subject to medical inspection, whereas now, with the trade forbidden, the ~~xxxx~~women ~~xxxx~~ go ~~x~~ freely in the streets, and never ~~xxxx~~ have there been so many cases of venereal disease."

Regarding whether the morality of the convinced Communist is different from that of the average Hungarian, the respondent said:

"First, I do not believe that there are any convinced Communists ^{So} to speak of. Second, if there really are such people, then I believe ~~that~~ their sexual morality should be strict. However, I have myself seen posters in ~~x~~ hospitals in 1951 that it was glory to be for an unwed mother to bear a child - therefore, I cannot reconcile in my mind these two different views of morals.

K C. "

C. As to how becoming a Communist Party member affects friendships, the respondent said:

"If a friend of mine has an acceptable reason for joining the party, and if she does not try to convince me of the ~~regarding~~ her beliefs in the Communist doctrine, I do not think I would mind very much whether she was a party member.

D. "On ~~the~~ juvenile delinquency, I do not see how you could have read a lot in the Communist press about this subject, because the ~~xxxx~~ newspapers back home (Hungary ~~*)~~) carried no news about it, ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ The Communists were always trying to show that the Socialist regime had put an end to crime and delinquency. Therefore I cannot tell whether delinquency has increased or not in recent years.

It was wrong of the regime, for example, to pamper the sportsmen to the extent of their receiving high wages and not having to work for to earn them. This encouraged ~~infixing~~ much loafing.

" ^{Example is a} The ~~jumping~~ teen-ager who is aping Western ~~knack~~ fashions and customs, and I believe this is just a case of teen-age growing up.

VII. RELIGION

A. "I believe that religion continues to play the same role in Hungary as before the Communist regime, except that the people had to ~~celebrate~~ it in secret. However, regarding marriage, many people did not dare to get married in a church.

From the point of view of the regime, if one took part in religion it was a black mark against his ~~of~~ character. The Roman Catholic religion was hardest hit, I think, ~~and~~ because the Communist doctrine is so fundamentally different than that of the ~~KKKKK~~ Roman Catholic Church religion.

For instance, the Communists endorse the Darwin theory ~~of~~ (that man and ape have a common ancestor --JP) which is rejected by the Catholic religion.

B. When asked whether religion played an ~~important~~ important part in her life, ~~or whether~~ and whether she was more or less religious than her parents, respondent said:

"I feel sure that I am less religious than my parents, and I believe the reason for this is the education I have received under the Communist regime.

Respondent however attends religious services ~~as~~ whenever possible.

C. Regarding the part that churches should play in society, respondent said:

"I believe that the role of churches in education is very important, and that the churches should be active in this respect. On the other ~~hand~~ hand, I do not believe that the churches should have any responsibility for/moral codes, such as censorship of plays, movies, books, etc.
certain

Also, I believe that churches should not take any active part in politics in Hungary. The churches should be independent of each other, but should cooperate

D. Regarding the Jewish minority, respondent said:

"As far as I know, the Communist regime has persecuted every religion and so I believe that it did ~~also~~ the orthodox Jewish religion. However, that religion, or rather, the Jews themselves, were less affected by the Communist regime because they played a political role.

"The Jewish attitude towards Communism in Hungary was different. There were those who opposed Communism as every other Hungarian did, and there were others who accepted it. Why, goodness only knows. They may have had reasons, but the main one, I think, was business. At the beginning, the Jews were quite enthusiastic (about Communism), but I feel that there has been a change in this attitude. When the Communists turned against private enterprise, the Jews in business were less enthusiastic about Communism than before -- there was a great change in their ~~began to turn~~ attitude before the revolution took place.

During the Revolution I saw many Jews taking part in the demonstrations, and I also heard that they also did some of the fighting.

JT

" ^{OR NOT} As to whether the Jews ~~desire~~ want an ~~independent~~ ^{INDEPENDENT} Hungary, I cannot say, but I can say that I ~~have~~ knew many Jews who took part in the fighting and who hated the Russians, ~~JUST AS I DID.~~

" I do not think the Hungarian Jews have anything to fear in ~~the return of Nagy~~ ^{IF HUNGARY} ~~in the return of Nagy~~, ~~because~~ ^{AVR} the Revolution there was no anti-Semitic feeling at all. The hatred that flared up was against the ~~AVR~~ ~~and the Russians.~~

" In my mind, the Hungarian youth of ~~the~~ today do not discriminate against any one because of ~~their~~ ^{his} religion. "

WILL BE INDEPENDENT. THEY HAVE NO REASON TO FEAR
THE RETURN OF NAZISM

F-65
JP

VIII/19

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ SOLD OUT
"We have seen that the country is ~~being handed~~ politically and economically to the Soviet Union, and all the riches of the country are being handed over, so we found out that the Communist doctrine as preached is not the same as in actual practice.

IX. MAJOR DISSATISFACTIONS FOUND IN EVERY DAY LIFE.

A. The main complaint in Communist Hungary was the extremely low living standard, due to high prices and low wages.

B. Another big cause of dissatisfaction was that the Iron Curtain had sealed us off from the Western world.

" Even if we lived economically, and saved enough to travel, nevertheless we were not permitted to travel abroad, which was not the case before the war.

" Another complaint was that we felt we could not say ~~xxxxx~~ aloud what we really thought. Also, we were never allowed to read what we would have liked to.

X. THE ECONOMIC LIFE

A. regarding the standard of living of her family, the respondent said:

"We lived very economically, despite that father, mother, and myself all worked. We never went hungry, but we had to be extremely careful in our spending.

"Regarding ^{FOOD} ~~fruit~~, this was always obtainable, but a very expensive; and clothing likewise. The clothing was usually of very bad quality.

"Regarding housing, we had no difficulties, because we were able to live in our old apartment; but, for instance, my sister and her husband, who were not members of the Communist party, were unable to get a decent apartment. They lived in one tiny room, cramped together with two of the children.

"We had sold our house at Lorinc in 1947, hence my sister and her husband had to live in rented lodgings.

"The greatest luxury to me was to possess a ^{CUSTOM -} ~~tailor~~ made attractive dress, which I could wear when being taken out to dinner or other recreation.

Respondent blamed this on poor management in coordination of production and need. Also, many commodities were produced for which there was not a much of a popular demand, while others for which there was demand were not manufactured.

In especially short supply, said the respondent, were medicines, oranges, lemons, pure woolen goods, childrens' dresses, wool yarns, nylons, coffee, spices, and also gold.

Respondent believed that the black market flourished in the above mentioned goods, most of which had good quality and came from foreign countries. While the black market was illegal, almost everybody at times patronized it.

D. Respondent described her working day as follows:

"I worked for a cooperative of small craftsmen which produced standard goods - toys, etc. My working hours were from 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. with half an hour for lunch. It took me between 30 minutes to an hour to get to work, using the street cars.

"I liked this work because it was comparatively light toil. I had trained rigorously in athletics for the preceding ten years, and due to the heavy work I had had to do at my jobs in this period, the results in my athletics were not satisfactory. I played handball in one of the sports clubs by the name of Spartacus, and this club helped me to get my job.

"My main field in sports is athletics and I also swim.

most of whom were women,

"My relations with my co-workers were extremely good. Also, I got along very well with my superiors. This group were almost all skilled workers, and many came from the former intellectual class, and were very refined. Almost all worked in the toy section of the plant.

"The leaders of the cooperative were not very efficient in their work, since they had been put there chiefly to exercise political control of the enterprise. They were members of the Communist party, but of a moderate, polite type. Only one person, the technical director, was harsh in any way.

"I liked my work because I am interested in machinery, but still, I thought my salary very low, and so did the other workers about theirs. I dared to criticize conditions quite openly, but the comment was, 'Oh, let the child say what she wants!' -- I was considered too young to be dangerous, I suppose.

On Hungarian vacation compensation matters, respondent said:

"The vacation plan was inexpensive and popular, and there were many applicants for the holiday, open, however, only to trade union members. When there were too many applicants, the trade union committee in charge decided just who would be chosen for this privilege.

The health insurance plan was good. People who were sick ~~and~~ received their salary just the same, minus hospital expenses, and also ~~had~~ had free medical care.

"The pensions, on the other hand, were extremely low, and nobody could live on them. My grandfather received 450 florints per month, and this is a pittance.

E. "I always preferred to live in the city, since I was born and raised there. I do not like the quiet, tedious life in the country. I believe the agricultural workers in the country have a much better diet than that of the city ones. The larder of the peasants was always stocked well even in lean years. Also, the peasants had more money, and all in all, their standard of living was higher than for city workers.

"Politically, however, people in the city were better off than in the country or in a small suburb, since in the city one could be inconspicuous or even disappear ~~if~~ in the crowd if necessary.

When asked about collectivization AS IT WAS had introduced in Hungary, respondent said:

"From the beginning, I felt that collectivization would have a hard time in our country, since the Hungarian peasant prefers to work his own ~~xxx~~ land. Collectivization as practiced in Hungary is no good because the program tries to speed up increases in output but neglects quality.

1-65
JP

XI. THE POLITICAL LIFE

A. Regarding the situation before 1930, the respondent could not give any information, nor about the Communist party before 1948, since at those times she was much too young.

B. The respondent gave the following observations on the Communist party from 1948 on:

"I hold a very low opinion of the Hungarian Communist party. The promises made, and the actual practice, are so different, that I for one want ~~nothing~~ nothing of it. The members of the party are out for such material gains as they can get, and are not in it for idealistic reasons.

"In the beginning those who were in error, did not ~~know~~ find ^{it} out yet - leaders of

"The policy of the Hungarian Communist party has undergone a great change since the death of Stalin. Nevertheless, they keep on purging each other all the time. It was quite ridiculous how they have now officially approved those who they had executed some years ago. I am thinking now of ~~Rajk~~ Rajk.

"The changes within the Communist party probably occurred because they (the leaders and others) are suspicious and in fear of each other, and there is always one ~~xxxx~~ who would like to obtain the supreme leadership.

"The Hungarian Communist party acts only on the instructions received from Moscow, and whatever happens in Hungary depends on just how the winds are blowing from the Soviet capital.

"From what I observed of the ~~behavior~~ behavior of members of the party at my places of work in ~~the~~ recent years, I noted a decided change in the party morale, particularly since 1949 when the fusion of the ~~Social~~ Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party took place, the new name since then being the Hungarian Workers' party.

"Party discipline began to weaken and ~~morale~~ became little by little very ~~loose~~ loose. The initial enthusiasm died down, and the workers realized slowly but surely that they had been deceived.

"It is exceedingly difficult to ~~define~~ ^{(predict or follow the line of) ?} the top leaders of the Hungarian Communist party, because they act quite illogically and unexpectedly. Everything depends on the instructions from Moscow. I do not believe that they have any strong convictions as to what is right, but rather that their main purpose is to remain in power, hence I think their intentions are not good, and they seem to act on an impulse of ~~hatred~~ hatred, ~~as to what I am not sure.~~

"There is a difference between the motives of the rank and file members, and of the top leaders. The former were more or less forced to join in order to keep their jobs, while the purpose of the leaders is to keep their power.

"When Hungary becomes independent, I think that those top Communists who became party members of their own free will ought to be deported to Siberia.

C. Respondent did not hear of any opposition to the Communist government before the Revolution.

Respondent did not hear of the activities of the intellectuals at all before the revolution. She said that in her spare time she always was training for athletics, and had little time to devote to politics.

The only time she realized that something unusual was happening was after the 20th Party Congress, when discipline ~~was~~ slackened. The propaganda became less. She had heard for the first time of the Petofi circle at the time of the Revolution. She said the intellectuals demanded exactly what the people asked for. She thought the Revolution had not been initiated by the intellectuals, who she believed wanted a peaceful solution. Also, respondent believed that the Revolution and the fighting broke out only due to the ~~misbehavior~~ behavior of the A.V.E.

When asked why the intellectuals stood up against the regime, the respondent said: that the intellectuals were intelligent and saw more clearly than the working class the situation.

XII. THE APPARATUS OF POWER

A. Respondent's opinion about the Hungarian A.V.H. can be summed up as follows:

"These people are uncouth, brutal, cruel. The majority of them are young men who have been brought in from the provinces, and who have been paid extremely high wages for the cruelties they performed.

Respondent and her family had no experiences whatever with the A.V.H.

When asked what should be done with those who had been members of the ~~XXXX~~ A.V.H. when Hungary becomes independent, respondent said

"It is only fair that they should undergo the same treatment they gave their victims. There should not be any forgiveness or clemency."

According to the respondent, there is a vast difference between the regular police and the A.V.H. Despite some defects, the police in Hungary, have been trained and indoctrinated by the Communists, but in a slack and inefficient manner, as compared to the old police. As the respondent put it, the police before the war were handpicked ~~XXXXXX~~ but now they certainly were not.

During the Revolution, according to what the respondent said she saw and heard, the police sided with the Freedom fighters, or at ~~xxx~~ least they did not interfere. "I have seen" she said, "many policemen wearing the red, white, and green cockades on their caps."

Respondent had no knowledge ~~XXXXXX~~ regarding the courts before 1945 nor of the Peoples' Courts from 1945 to 1947.

B. When asked whether the Hungarian feelings about the Russian army are due to events of 1848, the respondent said:

"Certainly not, but only because of the army's behavior when it 'liberated' us, and because they have subjugated our country. Even before the Russians occupied our country, we did not expect anything good of them. After all, they were our enemies.

VEIFR "We had had no personal experience with the Russians, but we had heard enough from our neighboring countries; and also hearing from my good father that where the Russians were billeted, they were raping, looting, and killing people all over the region.

"My attitude towards the Russian army in Hungary changed only during the days of the Revolution, when I heard that they behaved decently.

Otherwise, respondent could not give any further details of the behavior of the Russian troops stationed in Hungary before the Revolution; one reason being, that the Russian troops lived by themselves, and fraternization with the people was forbidden. The officers and high party officials also kept to themselves, occupying fine villas in the most exclusive section of the city.

Regarding the attitudes and actions of Russian soldiers during the Revolution, the respondent said she knew only what others had told her. Regarding brutality by these soldiers towards individuals, respondent said that during the Revolution she heard many times that the ~~xxix~~ soldiers fired at innocent bystanders and other civilians going peacefully about their business.

E. Respondent said that there were always some local government officials willing to help people who were in trouble or had problems.

F. Respondent said that people found various ways to get around the many regulations, particularly at certain places. She believed that bribery could be used with the Housing Committees and at the town halls. In the factories, she said, materials and quality inspectors could be bribed to accept the output and give it a higher quality rating. ~~xxxx~~ However, she believed that bribery could not be attempted with the AVB.

Respondent had no views to offer on the competence of the secret police and of the leadership of the army and the ~~bureaucracy~~.

BUREAUCRACY

XIII. ASSESSMENTS OF FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR HUNGARY

A. As to what the respondent thinks will happen to Hungary in the near future, she said:

"I am ~~firmly~~ firmly convinced that the Russians will be ~~xxx~~ forced to withdraw their forces from Eastern Europe, compelled by circumstances to come, and that Hungary will have a new kind of state, different from the days before Russian domination, and also from the present conditions.

"Passive resistance in Hungary will continue, and arms may even be used.

"I also believe that the Fact-Finding Committees and Reports will affect the actions of the Western World.

"Also, inside Russia the activities and thoughts of the intellectual classes, which is going on even there, will make the Russian government have a more sensible view of these matters," despite the fact that Communism has been imposed on the Russian people for the last 30 years or so."

"I do not think there is anything acceptable to Hungary but complete independence. I would like to see Hungary become in the same situation as Austria.

"Summing up my views, international pressure is needed, although not necessarily by force and war, ~~xxxxx~~ which I do not think necessary, to make the Soviet Union give up Southeastern Europe, if it is realized that a complete economic blockage between the Soviet Union and the satellites will bring about a change.

B. Respondent summed up her thoughts about prospects for Hungary during the last eight or ten years:

"We hoped that some day the Russians would withdraw, and especially so when Rakosi disappeared from the scene. We also hoped that the Soviet government ~~xxx~~ had undergone a change, ~~xxxxx~~ particularly when the 20th Party Congress indicated ~~xxxx~~ such a change, and we in Hungary felt we could observe it there also. when

"Also, we kept hoping steadily that there would be a slow but sure improvement in our condition, and that in due time we would achieve ~~inpx~~ independence from Russia.

XIV. SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC IDEOLOGY

A. "I would like to see Hungary as an independent democracy like the United States, rather than a kingdom or one governed from the top", continued the respondent.

B. As to desirable economic systems and emphasis, respondent had the following ideas:

"Since Hungary has always been a primarily agricultural nation, the emphasis should be put on that form of development. I think that corn and other grains, fruits, vegetables, grapes for wine, and the ~~feeding~~ ^{breeding} of livestock (note below -jp), as main large-scale activities, would be best for our country."

"The Communist regime has greatly neglected agriculture, and stressed heavy industry, which I think is wrong so far as Hungary is concerned. We do not have enough raw materials for heavy industries."

"Light industries, however, have a place, for example, textiles, clothing, shoes, and household goods - as was the case before the war."

"If the Communist regime in Hungary is overthrown, I think that the state enterprises should be handed back to the private owners to whom they belonged before. After all, in the United States the big companies belong to ~~many~~ individuals and not to the state."

"I believe that the ~~KoHoZES~~ and state farms should be dissolved and the land returned to the former owners."

"However, there are certain kinds of business in which the state should have something to say. Transportation, power, electricity, gas, water, and such types of activity, should belong to the state, or at least be under its regulation."

"On the other hand, I do not favor the government setting any maximum on the amount of land any family or individual can own."

When asked what kind of government she would like to see in an independent Hungary, the respondent said:

"I prefer the kind of government that will guarantee me personal freedoms, the right to criticize, etc. In any free country, a person can always advance and prosper according to his talents and energy. If one is not satisfied, for some reason, he can always change his job and look for something better."

"In an independent Hungary, I would be against outlawing the Communist party, for I feel that in a free country, all parties should have the right to seek office. Anyway, the Communist party in Hungary has lost all prestige."

C. When asked what kind of international status the respondent would desire for an independent Hungary, she said:

"I think an alliance with the West, such as West Germany, would be a good situation. Austria is independent, but lacks the higher living standard of West Germany, which in turn is due to her alliance with the West, I believe."

NOTE: ~~Feeding livestock years elsewhere, or raising it at home-which?~~

As to the relations of a free Hungary with the U.S.S.R., the rest of Europe and the U.S.A., respondent gave these views:

She would prefer to have no relations whatever with the Soviet Union, except perhaps cultural ones, and ~~xxxxxxx~~ had a similar attitude towards other Eastern European states. But for the rest of Europe and for the United States, she favored the strongest ~~kind~~ ~~of~~ economic and cultural ties. However, no military involvements and obligations with any nation whatsoever, seemed to her the wisest course for a free Hungary.

The respondent had never heard of the Federation ^{OF DANUBIAN} ~~(a federation of)~~ European states, but when told about it, thought it would be an excellent idea.

She remarked that a Danubian Federation could be brought about only if the Russians withdrew from Western Europe. The only country she would prefer not to be in such a federation was Czechoslovakia.

expressing discontent with

The respondent, ~~xxxxxxx~~/Hungary's boundaries, believed that an international arbitration commission should decide on this, after plebiscites among the Hungarian minorities now outside of ~~xxxxxxx~~ these boundaries. Respondent was disturbed by the separation of these minorities from their motherland, and ~~thx~~ since she felt that these people wanted to be reunited with Hungary, that ~~xxxxxxx~~ they should be returned to their country.

XV THE FORMATION OF PUBLIC OPINION

A. As to what the respondent knew about the 20th Party Congress and Kousheff's ~~SECRET~~ speech, she said:

We have heard a great deal of this Congress and have observed its effects, but we did not know just how much of the speech was published in the newspapers, and, anyway, I didn't read it. It was a well-known fact that after the Congress, the party at Moscow had diverged from the Stalin line, and assumed a new look. I personally did not read about it in the ~~XXXXXXXX~~ newspapers, and all I know is ~~what~~ what I have heard from others.

My belief is that the change in the attitude of the Communist Party in Russia was because the leaders had found something was going wrong in their satellite territories, hence they came out and said that Stalin was as bad as Hitler.

Respondent had never heard about Senator McCarthy and the Un-American Activities Committee, nor had she known anything about ~~XXXXXX~~ Peron of Argentina and his fall.

On the private life of Rakosi, respondent said it was a well-known fact that he was living in a luxurious villa in the outskirts of Buda-Pest.

B. Respondent said that during her last ten years in Hungary she obtained most of her information on public matters from what other people around her were saying, although she did listen occasionally to the radio. Of these sources, the most important to her were the foreign radio broadcasts.

C. Regarding what she had heard on public matters, which came chiefly from her co-workers, family, relatives, and friends, respondent said she did not necessarily take all this as facts, for, in her own words "I believe only in what I see or hear first-hand myself."

D. As regards the respondent's reading during and before the war, she was then a child, hence could not give ~~any~~ information.
much

During the last eight to ten years she was in Hungary, respondent said she read only sports papers regularly, and daily newspapers hardly at all, but did look at cartoon (comic ~~?)~~ papers, and movie-theatre magazines.
she said,

"I was not interested in the newspapers; and besides, I seldom had time. Also I felt one could not believe the newspapers anyway"

Respondent did not read any publications from the U.S.S.R., or other satellites. However, she occasionally read American weekly and other kinds of American publications, which she obtained from friends who had visited the American Information Center or Legation in Buda Pest.
from

XVI EVENTS OUTSIDE HUNGARY

A respondent believed that there was a chance for changes inside Russia, through liberization and unrest among the top leaders, and not by revolution of the people.

As regards the opinions of the Russian people themselves, respondent felt that many wanted a change and more freedom, particularly the various nationalities not Russian who were located within the boundaries of the U.S.S.R. "If a change ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ occurs in Russia, I feel sure these nationalities will want to become independent", said the respondent.

Concerning the aims and ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ policies of the top Soviet leaders, respondent said:

"I think these leaders desire to achieve world communism, and also to ~~keep in power.~~"

REMAIN

A: to the difference between the Hungarian and Russian Communists, the respondent said the former had to obey the orders of the latter.

B. As regards the relative popularity of Eastern European nations in Hungary, respondent listed them in this order: First, Poland, followed by East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria. Poland had always been liked by the Hungarians, and the people in East Germany were also in favor. As regards the other nations among these satellites, there was some dislike of them in Hungary due to their ~~X~~ governments' policies towards the Hungarian minorities in these lands.

If free elections were held in these countries above, respondent felt that they would reject Communism, except perhaps in ~~X~~ Czechoslovakia where she understood that Communism was pretty strong.

Respondent said she thought the living standards were highest in Eastern Germany, followed by Czechoslovakia, with Poland and Hungary being at about the same level, and then Rumania, and Bulgaria last.

C. Events in Poland were discussed by the respondent, as follows:

"I think that the Gomulka government, according to the Soviet policies, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ is supposed to act as a puppet ~~one~~, but since Gomulka seems to be strong, and popular with the people, I do not ~~think~~ think he will tolerate interference from Russia. Therefore, I think the change in Poland is a genuine one, and that Gomulka will continue in power and not give in to Russia. Anyway, this is what he is trying to do."

JP

"In my opinion, the events in Poland affected Hungary, and because, before the fall of 1956, the situation in Poland gave much encouragement to us in Hungary. However, after this time, the Revolution here dwarfed everything happening in Poland. Before the rise of Gomulka, I had noted but little freedom in Poland, I heard about the Poznan riots chiefly from other people ~~about me~~, and a little I got from the newspapers.

"Our revolution in Hungary was so ~~differs~~ different from the activities in Poland that it could ~~not~~ not have taken the same path. The ~~fx~~ force of our Revolution was much stronger and went further.

D. On Yugoslavia and Tito, respondent had this to say:

"Tito is a dirty politician. He is not straightforward and not honest. He is a fence straddler, and I do not think his policies and actions are influencing the other Eastern European governments. His attitude towards the Hungarian Revolution was typical of him.

"I do not know how popular Tito is in Yugoslavia, and neither do I know much of internal conditions there.

E. On the situation in the Middle East, the Suez invasion, etc., respondent said:

"I cannot give you anything on this, since ~~ixxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ never thought of it, and anyway have only the foggiest notions on foreign politics.

F. Concerning Western Germany, respondent said:

"I have heard that the living standard there is the highest in Europe. I do not believe that the German people desire war, and believe very much in German re-arming. For if the American forces are withdrawn from Europe, the Germans will be the only ones able to stand up against the Soviet Union.

"I have heard that the new German army is well trained and well equipped, but do not know how they compare in numbers to the British and French forces. I also do not know the term of length of service in the German army.

When asked to compare the German and Russian armies that occupied Hungary, respondent said:

"Nobody liked the Russian army. The Germans were better disciplined, both officers and men. We had nothing to fear from the Germans, who were not the horde of uncultured barbarians like the Russians.

G. The respondent did not know the purpose of NATO. On the Warsaw pact, she said:

"This pact was ~~drawn~~ drawn up by the nations in the Soviet bloc to protect each other from invasion by a foreign power. The Soviet Union has blatantly violated this agreement.

Of the British Labor Party, respondent had the impression that they were a little bit "pinkish",

Respondent listed the living standards of various countries, in her opinion, as follows: Highest standard in Germany, followed by Great Britain, Italy, Greece, Egypt and the Soviet Union.

H. Regarding what made the greatest impression on the respondent after arriving in the United States, she said:

"I was most impressed by the great number of large automobiles; also how the small wood houses ~~xxxxxxx~~ here are so well equipped with all comforts and conveniences and gadgets and luxuries. Also, I was impressed by the quantity and quality of food displayed everywhere.

"The people, on the other hand, struck me as rather ~~xxx~~ self-centered and indifferent, and not interested in things we in Hungary would like. The city of New York seems to me a babel of all nations.

Respondent's views concerning those things that the United States might do ~~xx~~ for the peoples of Eastern Europe were as follows:

and the way it was crushed

"Since the Hungarian Revolution showed the real aims of the Soviet Union then that country should be made to give up the countries of ~~xxxxx~~ Eastern Europe, one way being to hold free elections in those lands.

"In my opinion, the present foreign policy of the United States towards the Soviet Union is not strong enough, and I think that the United States hesitates from telling the Russians its real opinion ~~about~~ them.

"I do not think the United States should extend any aid to the governments of the satellite nations, because it would only help the Soviet Union. Hence, I feel that help should not be given to Hungary.

"My views on this matter of aid has changed since leaving Hungary. Then I thought aid should be sent to Hungary, but since being here I can see that the United States is first concerned with the welfare of its own citizens."

Should not recognize

"The United States ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ the present government of Hungary.

"I think it would be helpful if more visitors from the West would go to Hungary, for then they could see for themselves, and talk to the people directly. Before going they should be ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ be briefed by the Hungarian immigrants who have come here.

"I also think that people in Hungary would like very much to receive Western books and periodicals, and suggest that these be sent to the legations, ~~with~~ the immigrants from Hungary who are here ~~being~~ connected in some way with the sending of this material, ~~which~~ would make a good impression in Hungary.

Respondent was not informed regarding the Marshall plan, hence could not give any opinions on it.

As to the United States being involved in the Korean war, she said

"So ~~xxx farxx~~ as I know, Red China wanted to occupy South Korea, and the United States went to the aid of that country, which seems to me the only reason why the Americans entered that ~~xxx~~ land.

I. The respondent's reactions on the attitude of the United Nations regarding the Hungarian issue was as follows:

"Had the United Nations sent troops or observers before Nov. 4, the ~~xx~~ situation would have been quite different. I think the United States now realized the mistake made in giving precedence to the Suez crisis, and letting events take their course in Hungary. The United Nations should have immediately sent observers or troops into Hungary.

"I sincerely hope that the United Nations will effectively intervene in the Hungarian issue now, when the Fact Finding Committee has presented the facts. After all, the United Nations cannot sit back now, and do nothing."

IF ARE "I also think that people in Hungary would like very much to receive Western books and periodicals, and suggest that these be sent to the legations, ~~with~~ the immigrants from Hungary who are here ~~being~~ connected in some way with the sending of this material, ~~which~~ would make a good impression in Hungary. IT

Respondent was not informed regarding the Marshall plan, hence could not give any opinions on it.

As to the United States being involved in the Korean war, she said

"So ~~xxx~~ ~~fact~~ as I know, Red China wanted to occupy South Korea, and the United States went to the aid of that country, which seems to me the only reason why the Americans entered that ~~xxx~~ land.

I. The respondent's reactions on the attitude of the United Nations regarding the Hungarian issue was as follows:

"Had the United Nations sent troops or observers before Nov. 4, the ~~xi~~ situation would have been quite different. I think the United States now realized the mistake made in giving precedence to the Suez crisis, and letting events take their course in Hungary. The United Nations should have immediately sent observers or troops into Hungary.

"I sincerely hope that the United Nations will effectively intervene in the Hungarian issue now, when the Fact Finding Committee has presented the facts. After all, the United Nations cannot sit back now, and do nothing."

Page
Of the other selected personalities as listed on ~~XXXX~~ three of
Section XVII, respondent's reactions were as follows:

Mikoyan "I do not know who he is."

Nehru "I only know that during the Hungarian Revolution he was on
our side

General Chiang Mia-shak - "I do not know anything about him"

When I mentioned the name of Imre Nagy, respondent just shrugged
her shoulders.

On Roosevelt, respondent had the following to say:

"He was the one who was very close with the Russians at Yalta."

As regards Chancellor Adenauer, respondent thought him a very smart
politician.

Stalin she thought a tyrant and a ^{megalomaniac} maniac.

Respondent did not know who Malenkoff, General Franco, De Gaulle, were.

Of Khrushchev she said he is the same kind of a gangster as all the
other Russians are.

About Malenkov, respondent knew that he was the Soviet foreign
minister.

However, she had never ^{heard} heard of Ollenaer. Of Churchill she
said he too was present at Yalta.

XVIII ATTITUDES TOWARDS EXILES AND EXILE ACTIVITIES

A. Respondent's views on exiles and their activities ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ may be ~~sum~~ summed up as follows:

"Immediately after the outbreak of the revolution, the Communists ~~XXXXX~~ were the ones who fled the country, with the real, true revolutionists ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ remaining at home. At that time, ~~xxx~~ everyone thought the revolution would win. After Nov. 4, however, those leaving Hungary were the ones who had taken part in the revolution and feared reprisals, and those who thought this would be the last opportunity to leave the country.

The refugees consisted mostly of young people, regardless of class, and chiefly people from the western part of Hungary, and from Buda-Pest, with very few coming from the Eastern sections of the country.

I believe that those who stayed behind were chiefly, first, those who had been neutral, and had little to fear; second, those who wanted to leave but had lost the last opportunities ~~to do so~~; and, third, the elderly, who ~~and~~ their age hesitated to ~~go to strange lands and scenes~~. Also, of course, the Communists in Hungary had no reason for wanting to leave.

FACE THE UNKNOWN FUTURE

The relatives of the Freedom Fighters were glad that the latter had been successful in getting away and finding safety, and did not reproach them for doing so.

When asked if they had a chance to go to the West, but nevertheless stayed in Hungary, the respondent said

"It depends on the situation. If the Russians are there, then I think everybody who could would leave Hungary. But if Hungary was free again I am sure nobody would want to leave.

B. Respondent ~~has~~ ^{had} ~~heard~~ ^{During the last ten years,} heard of exile organizations or individuals who were active in the West, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

When I handed her a list of individuals, she knew none of them except Francis ~~(?)~~ she did not know anything about him except MIKLOS KALLAY, OTTO VON HABSBERG AND Admiral Kerthy Miklos

All of these, she had heard about, but that was all.

Respondent also did not know ^{the names and} anything about activities of people who left Hungary before 1956.

She had not met of any of the Hungarians who had escaped to the West after 1956 and who had returned later on. She did not hear of the ~~refugee~~ redefection campaign at that time. However, she mentioned that after the revolution she heard about that campaign started by the Communist regime. People were of the opinion that the regime had started the campaign to spread ~~prop~~ propaganda that everything was satisfactory in Hungary, also to revenge themselves on the Freedom Fighters who had ~~escaped~~ escaped from Hungary.

C. Respondent summed up her views on what people who left Hungary should do now:

"First of all, we should keep alive at all times the main issue of the need for freedom ~~for~~ Hungary, of the noble efforts during the Revolution to win that freedom, and should not let people forget ~~ab~~ about these things.

"We here should write the people back home, saying that they should shouldn't believe the Russian ~~prop~~ propaganda, and that every one here is making a ~~xxxxxxx~~ good living, and will be settled sooner or later. I would like to mention that recently I ~~never~~ received a letter from my mother, asking me if I was ~~starving~~ starving here in the United States! --such a ridiculous thing!

"Personally, I consider it my duty to discuss with every American I meet, the Hungarian issue and the true situation there, and what the ~~xxxxxxx~~ ideals, aims, and purposes of the revolution were.

I think the exiles now should stick together, unite all their forces for our cause.

"I think an exile ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ organization that unites all ~~immigrants~~ immigrants, not only the last ones, would be the best idea. In order to unite all Hungarian forces for the common cause.

Respondent had ~~nothing~~ nothing to say about parties before 1946 or parties in exile, only the political parties revived in Hungary during the Revolution. She said:

un-
"It was extremely/wise to start organizing parties, for it was much too early. Also, the Hungarian unity was divided. We would have had time enough to get busy in politics after the Revolution. Therefore I did not think it wise that groups that had previously ~~went into~~ *went into* exile should have returned to Hungary. Later perhaps, when things had become more quiet.

E. "Regarding my plans for the future, I certainly would like to go back to Hungary, but only if I know that it is free, and ~~is~~ that Russian and Communist influence has vanished. If I ever have children in the United States, I certainly want them to learn Hungarian as well as English.

XIX. AUDIENCE
XIX.1 ACTION TO RADIO AND LEAFLETS.

A. Respondent listened usually to Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America, and sometimes to the B.B.C., with reception being good for certain stations or at certain times, but not always for all stations at all times.

Respondent listened only to the Hungarian language broadcasts, usually only on Sundays when she regularly ~~listened~~ listened to the foreign ~~language~~ broadcasts, when home with her family, ~~and with~~ her brother in Lorinc. on the radio of

radio

She also heard a great deal second-hand from friends about Western radio broadcasts.

Due to the risk in listening to such foreign broadcasts, people usually did so behind closed doors, tuning down low their sets. In the last few years, however, the government had grown more lenient regarding this practice.

The respondent's reactions to these broadcasts were as follows:

"I did not believe the foreign broadcasts 100%, however they did keep us informed of what was happening in the world. I preferred the Radio Free Europe to the other stations because somehow I felt they were more Hungarian in spirit (than the others (p))

"I do not know how accurate these broadcasts were, or which one was more correct in its facts than the others.

during the revolution

"These broadcasts, in my opinion, gave a great deal of encouragement to the Hungarian people, especially when everybody was expecting the United Nations troops to be on their way to help us.

Regarding the allegation that Radio Free Europe in particular helped to incite the Hungarian people to revolt by holding up before them promises of Western help, respondent said:

"Radio Free Europe did not make any definite statements that help was coming, but one could hear it behind their words, and everybody got the impression that aid was on the way. I wouldn't exactly say that they incited the Hungarian people to ~~revolt~~ revolt."

"I believe by all means that Radio Free Europe should continue to broadcast into Hungary, but should not encourage people if there is nothing behind it. On the other hand, I believe such broadcasts would give the Hungarian people a good deal of courage, to hear that the Western world had not forgotten them."

Regarding what programs would be of the greatest interest, respondent said:

in Hungary

"I think that the political news would always be welcome, but these news should be true and without comments. Also, news on economic and business matters from all over the world are welcomed there. Even anti-Communist propaganda can be continued, however it should be arguments for the Western viewpoint should be convincing. I think programs about life in Western Europe and the United States are also welcome.

Furthermore, cultural programs, and also information regarding the immigrants here, would be of great interest.

B. Respondent never heard about FEP leaflets or the Twelve Demands.

C. When asked about Free Europe leaflets, respondents stated she never heard about them, nor had she seen any.

D. When asked about the goals of Western groups which broadcast and sent leaflets into Hungary, respondent said:

"In my opinion, all these groups have one common aim, and this is to inform the people behind the Iron Curtain on what is happening in the Western Hemisphere, so that they ~~should~~ shouldn't be fed only Communistic ~~xxx~~ propaganda."

XX CHILD REARING AND DISCIPLINE

When asked about her idea on how children should be brought up, respondent said:

"I believe in bringing up children according to very strict moral codes. Then I think self-discipline is extremely important, and also respect towards parents and teachers. I think it is very important that children be disciplined, & this by parental strictness and without partiality, should be extremely ~~consequent~~ (consistent?) (Note below). I do not think that physical punishment should ~~also~~ be employed except when necessary, and then it should definitely be used. When a child is grown up enough so he can be reasoned with, then little by little physical punishment can be reduced.

"The treatment of boys should be different than that for girls, of course. A boy should be brought up to be more independent.

"Oh, I was disciplined many times. I ~~was~~ was rather a naughty girl. I remember one instance when I ~~was~~ was eight years old, and at that time - great movie fan. I collected the pictures of famous actors and actresses, and so did my sister. One day we wanted to swap some of them, and we had a little argument about that, and I was so mad at my sister that I tore up all her collection. Then father gave me a very hard beating.

"Then another time, when I was 16, I was supposed to be home by 9 o'clock. If I was not, then my parents did not let me go to the sports field for my regular training, and this was the greatest punishment. In my family it was my father who usually punished me, because he was more strict with us than our mother.

"Among people whom I knew, it was also the father who usually punished the children. I remember my ~~col~~-father was extremely strict with his boys ~~like~~ -- they were 20 and 17, and he really disciplined them, but both became very nice, steady boys. I believe in parental discipline, but how it should be applied and how it actually is applied, depends, first on the intelligence of the parents, second on the age and intelligence of the children, and then also on the different habits of the various social classes. Because of the differences in intelligence, the children of the more educated and refined people (gentlemen) are better raised than those of the proletarians.

"During the last ten years I think that there were great changes regarding the authority of the parents. This is mostly due, I think, to the Pioneer Movement, also, that at school children are not disciplined any more. Children today have less respect for their parents and for their teachers.

PERSISTENT

(of punishment)

Note: This discipline should be extremely consequent. The meaning here may be "consistent" -- that is, the severity should be in relation to the degree of disobedience, and all should have equal punishment for equal offences.

physically
"Some parents I know stop/punishing their children at about the age of 14. When punishment is abandoned depends entirely on the family and the principles by which the family lives.

"Also, this varies by social class, because I have seen many families of the intellectual class which were more progressive than others among the working class.

"Communism did bring about great changes. In this respect, ^{THAT} ~~because~~ ~~the~~ children ~~have~~ become more outspoken, independent, and self-conscious (assertive or self-centered -jp). Therefore, they were less punished, and punishment was abandoned at an earlier age.

"Regarding the way in which children are disciplined during their first eight years in school, respondent said:

"When I was attending grade school, punishment consisted in having to stand in the corner, or staying after school, or receiving a rap on the knuckles or on the palm of our hand - or write one or two hundred times what we had done wrong (and the right way --jp). Also, disobedience was noted on our report cards sent to our parents.

"During the Communist regime, only the report cards remained of all the above. As a result, the respect of the children towards teachers has greatly fallen.

"Regarding family characteristics she admires most, ^a in friends, respondent said: that sincerity, honesty, and straightforwardness were most ~~important~~ important in a friend. She also likes intelligence and education.

Concerning changes in friendship under Communism, respondent believed people became more cautious, and less trusting of others, and less inclined to talk openly.

End of Interview.