

- (1) I do not know what you should know, but I was very glad that the Revolution started. I hoped that things will change in Hungary, but as the Revolution was defeated, I lost hope.
- (2) The whole thing started on the 23rd of October. There was, however, an organizational period before that.
- (2 b) The last elections contributed to it. The Revolution started after Kadar was chosen by the Communists. After that event, the people revolted. Stalin's death did not contribute. Imre Nagy's premiership of 1953 and 1955 did contribute. (In what way?) It must have contributed, since during the Revolution Nagy was carried away by the Communists and was accused by them of being a traitor to his country and of collaborating with the Americans. The XXth Congress of the ~~XX~~ Russian Communist Party contributed too. After the death of Stalin, things changed in Hungary too. The picture of Rakosi was taken off the walls. And Imre Nagy was elected. The replacement of Rakosi must have contributed to the Revolution, since even the newspapers wrote about him a lot.
- (2 c) The breaking out of the Revolution was the only turning point I can remember.
- (2 e) The writers wrote leaflets and anti-constitutional articles in the newspapers.
- (3) ~~XX~~ It could not have occurred sooner or later, because it was connected with the election. After the election of Kadar, the people could not bear the Russian regime any more.
- (3 b) Once the Revolution started, the AVH people became frightened and

escaped from Hungary, so that the Russians were forced to send more soldiers against the Revolution.

- (3 c) The ones who staged the demonstration of October 23, wanted to change the situation in Hungary. They wanted to get the Russians out of the country and wanted to give the reins of the government into the hands of the people instead of the Russians and the AVH.
- (3 f) The Russians, the AVH people, and people occupying important positions as well as Communist party members opposed the Revolution.
- (3 g) Such people who lost their political rights, that is ^{who} were not allowed to vote and had no influence whatsoever in the development of events in Hungary were neutral toward the Revolution.
- (3 h) The most popular slogans were: "Down with R Kadar; out with the Russians; away with the AVH!"
- (3 i) It was anti-Communist.
- (4) I was in Győr all the time during the Revolution, except for one occasion when with other young people from my city we went to Óvár to help the revolutionaries against the AVH. During the Revolution there was a strike and we did not work. On the 4th or 5th of November, there was a demonstration in front of the City Hall in Győr. The news spread that Óvár (Mosonmagyaróvár) needed help against the AVH. About 1000 young people, all of whom participated in the demonstration, climbed into cars and trucks, carrying arms and ammunition, and drove to Óvár. I was there, too. However, we arrived late and the AVH people were

already in flight. So, we returned immediately to Győr.

- (5) I participated only in demonstrations. Once we ~~we~~ held a demonstration before the prison of Győr. I saw AVH trucks loaded with armament and ammunitions. One of the demonstrators, a 16-year old girl, jumped on one of the trucks and handed down grenades and other ammunitions and armaments to the demonstrators. She was shot by the AVH people. I remember her funeral. She had a very nice funeral.
- (5 b) I took part in the general strike during the Revolution.
- (5 c) No, I have not.
- (5 d) We used to have calendars of the walls in the weaving factory. A friend of mine and I ~~XXXXXXXX~~ cut out all the Russian stars from the calendars.
- (7) The workers' councils had the greatest authority. If the workers stopped working, there was no production and therefore everybody listened to what they wanted.
- (7 a) Yes, there were conflicts. There were people among the revolutionaries who wanted to rob the stores during the fighting. Others opposed them.
- (8) The Russians tried to put down the Revolution, fighting in their tanks against the people.
- (8 e) No, I don't know.
- (9) I listened to the radio, ^{mainly} to the Kossuth station and heard news from the people.
- (9 a) I did not read the revolutionary newspapers, but I know that

these papers encouraged the revolutionaries. I heard about one of these papers, the Igazsag.

- (9 b) I heard about the fights in Budapest. I heard that people were not allowed to travel to Budapest and I heard how many casualties were among the revolutionaries.
- (9 c) I listened to the Kossuth Radio and Radio Free Europe.
- (10) Most of the Communist party members deserted the party, but as far as I know later they returned to the party and tried to oppose the Revolution.
- (10 a) The revolutionaries first occupied the radio station and after that the AVH buildings (I asked the question again since the answer did not seem to cover the question, but the respondent did not want to answer anything else ^{H.O.})
- (10 b) The party ceased to exist during the Revolution and was being restored only after the Revolution was defeated.
- (10 g) I do not know about that. I think they didn't function at all.
- (10 h) The local ~~ESZK~~ councils went on functioning, at least in the smaller cities, like in Győr.
- (10 ^j i) The rebels used the workers' councils to further their own ends.
- (10 k) The workers' councils emerged during the Revolution. ~~And~~ ^{The} revolutionary ~~organization~~ ^{committee} was being founded on the 23rd of October.
- (10 l) The members of the workers' councils were chosen by the revolutionaries themselves. In every factory, in every county, there were workers' councils. They tried to fulfil the demands of the

revolutionaries. The chairmen of the workers' councils ran the councils.

- (10 m) For example, the norm-system would have disappeared.
- (11) Naturally, I think a lot about it. If the situation would have changed, if the Revolution would have succeeded, I would never have left Hungary.
- (11 a) I think it was useful. The Hungarian people gained great respect by having ^{shown} the courage to fight the great Russian nation. The Hungarian people showed that it wanted to be free, but ~~she~~ ^{it} didn't succeed.
- (11b) It could have succeeded if the Russians would not have sent more soldiers to Hungarian territory.
- (11 c) Yes, we expected help, military help mainly.
- (11 e) Imre Nagy was much better than Kadar. I read in the newspapers that he wasn't nearly as fond of the Russians as was Kadar.
- (11 f) Maleter was an important military figure in the Revolution, Dudas was ^{??} important too, I remember hearing his name. I don't remember, however, who he was.
- (11 g) First, students; second, workers; third, intellectuals; fourth, peasants; fifth, soldiers; and sixth, irresponsible elements.
- (11 h) Yes, I did expect them to play an important part in the Revolution. After all, almost every revolution was started by students.
- (12) As soon as I heard that the Revolution started that people can get through the border successfully, I decided to leave Hungary.
- (12 a) I made my final decision after I heard a message through Radio

(The answer does seem confused; it reflects her confusion in the matter.)

It seems to me that her decision was made, because she needed the same adventure and exciting change that her friends experienced when they crossed the border. Her decision was made without much thought and planning. (P. 2)

Free Europe from a girl friend of mine who arrived to Vienna and asked me to follow me.

- (12 c) No, I didn't think about anything else. I wanted very much to leave Hungary.

- (1) I was ^{as} a weaver in a factory. After leaving school, I lived at home for a year and a half and helped my mother ^{in the household}, and after that I took a job in a weaving factory.
- (2) I had only this one job.
- (2 a) I was weaving.
- (2 b) I was just a weaver.
- (2 c) I held the position for less than a year.
- (2 d) No, I was not.
- (2 e) The room I worked in was a huge room, equipped with 360 weaving machines. About 200 girls and women worked on these machines. We had one overseer for the whole room. This was only one of the factory's workshops. ^{There} ~~They~~ were extra halls with spindles, winders, and braiders. We made all sorts of materials in the factory.
- (2 g) The name of the ~~EE~~ factory was the Cotton Weaving and Artificial Leather Factory of Győr.
- (3) I liked my job.
- (3 a) I liked to work with the machines.
- (3 b) I did not like to work when it was very hot, because during such days the yarn dried out, broke easily, and it was hard to weave it.
- (3 d) The workshop where I worked was quite an unhealthy place. A certain dust was always in the air from the yarn and in order to keep the ~~YARN~~ yarn from drying out, water was sprinkled from above all the time. The machinery was not new, but not too old, either. The hygienic conditions were very bad. The workshop

was pretty crowded, especially the dressing room was very crowded. We worked in cotton coats, in uniforms, which we kept in tiny closets in the dressing room. Each of us received one uniform for two years. We washed them every weekend at home. One received a new coat after two years, only if one returned the old one.

- (3 e) I walked to work, it took me half an hour from home.
- (3 f) I worked 8 hours a day.
- (3 g) Six days a week.
- (3 h) One was not allowed to work overtime, we worked on a norm-system.
- (3 i) The legal holidays were the 1st of May, October 20, one day for Christmas.
- (3 j) My paid vacations were 24 ^{working} days, because I was very young (16).
- (3 l) One was punished for lateness or absenteeism. As a punishment, sometimes days were deducted from one's paid vacations, or else the vacations were not paid; other times the lunch hours were deducted from the pay.
- (3 m) I don't remember.
- (3 n) There was a speed-up system. Our supervisors always rushed us.
- (3 o) We had health insurance, paid vacations, but had never any free tickets for performances.
- (4)a) I worked with all sorts of people. In the workshop where I worked there were only women, except for a few young men. These young men were sons of weaver masters, who wanted to become masters themselves. There were no women weaver masters. There

were such women, however, who were working-system transmitters. They received a fixed salary, did not have to work in the norm-system, and their job was to ~~teach~~ teach others.

- (4 b) The supervisors were very anxious to get much work done and they were always very angry if one of the machines did not work. They received their salary according to the total production of the workshop.
- (4 f) Everyone had to pay according to one's salary. The trade unions provided the workers with reduced tickets while traveling on vacation, and also they took care of ^{the} health insurance.
- (4 i) I do not know about that.
- (4 l) Yes, they did. They did everything in order to hurry us in the production. They said that greater production secures a higher standard of living. Their slogan was: produce more and you will live better.
- (4 n) The good cadres were the party members and people who had good connections. By the way, only the party members had good connections.
- (4 o) The criterion was to be a party member or to have connections with some party leader and being an informant. Such people received better pay and better positions.
- (4 p) I do not know about that.
- (5) There were no such possibilities.
- (5 a) I did not change jobs. The only possibility for me was to ^{other} go to ~~leave my work and~~ work with my mother. My mother was a bartender in a hotel.

- (5 b) I liked my work and I chose it freely. Two of my girl friends worked with me at the same shop. If I would have chosen another occupation, I would have liked to be a ~~hairdresser~~ hairdresser. I chose to be a weaver ~~because~~ because this occupation could be learned in six weeks. I could not afford to learn an occupation for which I had to learn ^{for} a longer time. I had to earn money to help my family. So, the main considerations for choosing my profession were financial considerations, that is, to learn something which can bring money after a short time of learning.
- (5 e) If I would have gotten the sort of living conditions I would ^{have} liked I would have helped my mother and would have studied in my free time.
- (5 g) No, I would not have liked my children to do the same work. My work was very difficult. We had three shifts, which meant that many times I had to work at night.
- (6) x Our situation was not bad, but not good either.
- (6 a) Before the war we lived in a village. My father was a farmer. He received his land from his father-in-law. According to his ^{trade} profession he was a smith.
- (6 c) I felt that we lived in an average way.
- (6 d) Yes, I felt that I was exploited. I worked very hard, always rushed by the masters. I could not be angry ^{with} at the masters, either, since they were given orders to rush us. If they had not rushed us, they would not have gotten a good pay, either.

- (7 a) I only started to work in 1956. My father earned 1200 forints in 1955.
- (9) The dwelling conditions were very bad. We were very crowded at home. We were five; a smaller sister and a smaller brother, my mother and father, and we lived in a one-room-and-kitchen apartment.
- (9 a) On a Saturday, for example, I had to stand in line for at least half a day, if not more, to get some food. There was very little pork meat and if we wanted some pork meat I had to go and stand in line at 4 o'clock in the morning, ~~even~~ though the meatshop opened at 6 o'clock.
- (9 b) The availability of food varied a great deal. There were times when there was no meat, at other times there was more, but not fresh meat but frozen meat. If there was cheap or more inexpensive flour ^{than the usual} then we had to stand in line, because everyone wanted to buy flour.
- (9 c) About one quarter of the things we bought, we bought on the market. Others we bought in state stores.
- (9 d) It was always the same, except that in the spring, of course, we bought more things in the market, since that was the time when there were fresh vegetables.
- (10) I did not think that Hungarian economy was well developed. At least, not well developed compared with any foreign economy, especially the Western countries.
- (10 c) I do not know about that. I was only born in 1940.

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- (10 c 2) Even during the war, the economic situation was better than it was after the war.
- (10 d) The economy after 1944 deteriorated. Whatever was produced in the country in the factories, the Russians took ^{it} without paying any compensations. We had nothing out of what we produced.
- (10 f) The MASZEK reemerged about a year ago. The private producers sold everything more expensively, but ~~also~~ they sold better things ~~than~~ than were available in the state shops.
- (10 g) Actually, it was always the same. Nothing changed for the better and nothing for the worse. I remember clearly that even in 1956 we couldn't get rice, but I know that we never got it before that, either.
- (11) Material conditions were very important. Nobody was satisfied, there was little food, few clothings.
- (11 a) I thought that I am working for nothing, since my pay was very low and I worked very hard.

- (1) I had eight years of general school. I went to school from 1946 to 1954.
- (1 b) I attended state school.
- (1 c) I went to school only after 1946. In our school there were three parallel classes, Class A, Class B, and Class C. In one class there were only boys, in another there were only girls, and in a third there were boys and girls together. I went to the class where there were only girls. Nobody could choose to what class to go, the teacher decided upon that. We were in school every day from 8 in the morning until 1 o'clock, and on Saturdays until 12. Everybody in school was a member of the Pioneer (Úttörő) movement.
- (1 e) I went to this school because this was the nearest to us. Besides, in 1946, there were still separate schools for Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists. My parents sent me to a Catholic school.
- (2) I would have loved to go on with my studies.
- (2 a) I would have loved to go to the gymnasium.
- (2 b) I wanted to be a professional. But I could not have gone on with the studies, because of financial difficulties.
- (2 d) I was a very good student.
- (2 e) I ~~XX~~ had financial disadvantages.
- (3) Constitutional studies and the study of the Russian language were compulsory.
- (3 a) I liked physical education, history, mathematics, singing, and geography.

- (3 b) Yes, I had.
- (3 c) No, there were none.
- (3 d) We did not have it.
- (3 e) No, it was not.
- (4) The Communists wanted to inject communism into the youth. They wanted to educate patriots.
- (4 b) It was not effective at all.
- (4 b 2) They taught according to their orders. All they tried to do was to keep the orders in order to keep their positions.
- (4 c) The children usually escaped from "pioneer" meetings.
- (4 d) All they liked were the excursions, organized by the Pioneer Movement.
- (4 e) They hated the May 1st demonstrations and the demonstrations on Constitution Day.
- (4 h) I do not think so.
- (4 i) I do not know, I was not affected yet by it.
- (5) Before the Communist take-over my father was a farmer, farming his own land. My father's land was nationalized. From that time on my father worked as a smith.
- (5 a) his own land. My father's land was nationalized. From that time on my father worked as a smith.
- (5 b) I didn't like my father's job. He worked very hard and yet could not earn enough money for the family.
- (5 c) He had 6 elementary schools.
- (5 e) We had the land from my ^{mother} father's part, but it was taken away when my father declined to enter a collective.

- (5 f) I lived about the same as others did. I have to say, however, that we lived much better before 1945 than after it.
- (5 g) We were five, a brother, a sister, my mother, my father, and I.
- (5 h) My brother and sister are at home, they go to school, both of my parents are working.
- (5 i) We lived ^{at home} the five of us only, as I said.
- (5 k) It did not help and it did not hurt. Those people were in a disadvantage whose father was either an officer in the army in the old regime or in the gendarmerie. Those who were in advantage were the people whose parents were old Communists and were imprisoned during the previous regime. The "Communist descendants" were the best off.
- (6) No, I was not.
- (11) We were in a very good relationship. We loved each other.
- (12) No, I have not talked about politics. We were not interested in politics.
- (13) No, I had not.
- (13 b) My mother did not like one of my girl friends and she asked me, not to associate myself with her. She went too much with boys.
- (13 c) None of us was interested in politics.
- (13 d) We were all Roman Catholics.
- (13 e) We had no difficulty in this either, I did not go with boys at all.
- (14) We had a good family life. It is true that my parents quite often quarrelled about money matters.

- (14 a) We were very close.
- (14 b) I don't know how typical this was. We lived very well.
- (14 c) I used to read a lot. I liked to read novels, travelogues and short stories.
- (14 g) Yes, I was free to do whatever I wanted with my leisure time.
- (15) I think that in most places the family ties loosened after the war. Many families lost members during the war.
- (15 e) Yes, definitely so. After '45, many small children were taken to day kindergartens. They didn't receive the careful education they would have received from their mothers. The mothers were busy, ~~however,~~ they had to go to work.
- (16) Yes, they changed a great deal. The morals ^{among} between the young people became much looser than before.
- (16 b) Yes, courtship and marriage patterns changed. I think that the mother had a great role in this, since she had to go to work, she couldn't give an adequate education to her children.
- (16 e) (I think that I have startled her with this question. She hesitated a great deal before answering and then answered "no.") No. There was not.
- (16 f) The Communists were less strict in sexual matters than the authorities before.
- (16 h) Yes, it changed. I know that before it was a shame to be an illegal child, while now in each clinic there were posters where it was written that "to give birth is an obligation of married women, and it is an honor for unmarried ones."

- (16 i) Yes, it did change. Before the war, women did not have to work, while after the war, in acquiring equal rights with men, they went to ~~work~~ ^{do} just as hard ^a physical work as the men did.
- (17) Yes, I think that the general state of morals changed to the worse in the last ten years.
- (17 a) A good example would be the fact that anyone could have an abortion for 300 forints. (Morals in the language of simple Hungarian people refer to sexual morals.)
- (17 b) Yes, there is much stealing. In our factory, the workers have stolen once the pay of one of the weavers, on other occasions they have stolen from the yarn ^I ^{that} we were weaving.
- (17 c) I do not know about bribery.
- (17 d) I do not know ^{what} ~~there~~ is hooliganism.
- (18) I met my closest friend in 1954. We worked together in the weaving factory. She was the one my mother did not like, because she used to go too much with boys. She was an illegitimate child and did not know who her father was. Her grandparents took care of her.
- (18 a) She was a weaver at the same place as I was.
- (18 b) She was two years older than I was, otherwise we belonged to the same social group.
- (18 c) We used to go to the movies or swimming together.
- (18 d) No, we never discussed politics.
- (18 e) No, it did not change, except that she is now far from me.
- (18 f) My friend is now in Australia and we have lost track of each other;

I do not know her address, neither does she know mine.

- (18 g) I value most in friends, if they are understanding.
- (18 i) I had another friend who worked with me in the weaving factory. She, too, was two years older and she escaped to Austria. She is still there.
- (18 l) None of my friends are Communists.
- (19) My parents are both Roman Catholics.
- (19 a) All of us belong to the Roman Catholic Church.
- (19 b) As far ~~HEE~~ as I am concerned, if people are religious they cannot be as tyrannic and despotic and so unintelligent as the Russians are.
- (20) Yes, Communist rule affected religious life. We had no religion lessons at school. People went to church, but the educators tried to divert the children's attention from church. Somehow always at the same time when there were services in the church, there was some free movie performance in school.
- (20 a) The Christians were all affected alike. At least I know that Lutherans, Calvinists as well as Catholics were affected the same way. I do not know how the Jews were affected.
- (20 b) I think the Communists tried to stamp out religion. Could they have done so, they thought, they could have educated the youth for their ideas."
- (20 c) I don't know a thing about the peace priests.
- (20 f) ~~HEE~~ whoever was not a party member could attend freely religious services. Party members were not allowed to go to church and they were even not allowed to get married at church.
- (20 h) I usually did attend church services. I could not go to church, however, whenever I was on a night shift on Saturday. In these cases I slept all Sunday.
- (20 i) My small sister and brother went to church every time. They were not so busy

as I was. Elderly people went more to church, and people from the country went more often than people from the cities. Also workers went more than other people.

- (20 j 2) The Jews did never get along with the Christians.
- (20 k) I think that religion is more important to the youth of today than it was XXXX to their elders in their youth. For one thing, the children of years ago were not intentionally diverted from religion as they are today, and people did not need so much religion before as they need it today.
- (20 l) I do not know exactly what part the Church played in fostering political opposition, but I believe it did quite a bit.
- (20 m) Religious education did not cease altogether. I know that Catholics were not allowed to go to religious classes, but I think that Protestants were allowed to. Catholics in secret went to the church to the sacristy to have religious lessons.
- (21) I would have advised him to become an engineer.
- (21 a) This occupation is good wherever the young man would have gone .
- (21 b) I would have told him to study.
- (22) I would have said that the best off were the AVI people, then came the Communists, then the intellectuals, then the workers, then the peasants, and then the other neutral people.
- (22 a) I belonged to the workers' group.
- (22 b) I would have liked to belong to the intellectuals.
- (23) They are the workers, the peasants, and the intellectuals.
- (23 b) No, it does not represent a great change.
- (23 d) Class background divides people very much. The ones who occupy important positions take advantage of their positions.

- (23 g) I don't know whether there was change, but I know that everyone lets the workers feel that they are lower in rank than the others.
- (24) I don't think that the minority groups in Hungary have suffered more than the others.under this regime.
- (24 a) I don't think that they have benefited either.
- (25) I do not know.
- (25 a) They did not like the regime.
- (25 b) As far as I know they did not play any special role there.
- (25 c) No, I had no Jewish acquaintances.
- (25 g) I do not know.
- (25 h) I think they will live all right.

- (1) I was very little interested in politics.
- (1 a) Compared with other interests, politics took a very small part.
- (2) I would not be able to do that since I was not interested in politics.
- (2 a) I was only 8 years old in 1948.
- (2 b) My father never belonged to any political party.
- (2 e) I did not like the Communist Party. I learned about in school. I was not interested in it and I was not interested in anything connected with it, as for example in the Pioneer Movement or DISZ. I was a member of the Pioneer Movement only to have an opportunity to play games and ^{do} ~~have~~ sports.
- (2 f) I would ~~not~~ have chosen (i), that I was never interested in politics.
- (2 h) This was a compulsion. Nobody could do otherwise.
- (3) One of my main grievances was that I was not admitted to the gymnasium in spite of the fact that I was a very good student. After the 8th class of general school, people were admitted to the gymnasium according to what political views their parents had. Whoever's father was in connection with the party or a member of the party was eligible to be admitted to the gymnasium.
- (3 a) The most important complaints for me were (iii), (x), and (xii).
- (3 b) The least important for me were (vi), (viii), and (xiv).
- (3 c) The most important for the intellectuals were (ii), (iii), and (x).
- (3 d) (vii), (xiv), and (xv).
- (3 e) (i), (iii), and (v).
- (3 ^jg) For example, drinking brought relief. There was very much drinking in the last few years.
- (4) The AVH was the real power in Hungary.
- (4 f) Yes, there was bureaucracy. I do not know how it compared with pre-'44 Hungary.
- (4 h) University professor went into government services.

- (5) No, there was no advantage in belonging to it.
- (5 a) I do not think there were drawbacks.
- (5 d) No, I did not belong.
- (5 i) Yes, I could have joined.
- (5 j) No, it did not affect my life.
- (5 k) The Chairman of the DISZ ran the DISZ. He was chosen from among the good DISZ-members, who were always present at meetings and who diligently paid their membership fees.
- (6) The Communists said that everyone who was a good patriot and who loved his country became a party member. Party members and functionaires were given advantage everywhere.
- (6 f) I do not know. As a matter of fact I never heard about anyone who would have left the party. I never heard about a party member who did not like to be a party member. I don't think there is such a thing. They have advantages everywhere, they are the best off, they receive the best jobs and they receive extra money if they do belong to the party.
- (6 h) No, I was not. (She is a minor, 17 years old.)
- (6 r) The party was run by the party secretary. EH He was chosen. (I asked by whom, she replied she didn't know.)
- (7) I belonged to the sport club.
- (7 a) Only people who were good sportsmen and liked sports belonged to this club.
- (7 b) We were about 15.
- (7 c) Sports was its purpose.
- (7 d) I joined as soon as I went to work in the factory. I loved sports and this was organized by a trainer in the factory.
- (7 g) People had no good opinions about the mass organizations. And for a good

EA reason, too: they had no advantage of any of those organizations.

- (7 l) They tried to get as many members as possible.
- (7 m) The trade unions were not bad. They tried to help the workers.
- (8) About 60 percent of Hungarian Communists believed in communism. The others did not.
- (9) The Youth Movement, the DISZ, consisted mostly of members who had to enter the movement, but did not do it willingly. This should explain that they were not loyal to the Communists.
- (10) Everyone felt the terror.
- (10 b) Whoever had great ~~PROPERTY~~ property or riches before, or whoever was an army officer or a member of the gendarmerie was tortured by the AVH. Also, the AVH punished all the opposers of the regime.
- (10 e) There were many who were also soldiers, many were taken from ^{among} the soldiers, also from big Communists. As a matter of fact, all had to be Communists. (I think that the word "recruiting" is connected in her mind with the army. That should explain her confusion about soldiers and AVH. On the other hand, she thought probably also that there were AVH informants in the army.)
- (10 j) The AVH and the police stood by each other. This was a necessity of their work.
- (10 k) The AVH and the party were in very good relations. The AVH had more authority.
- (11) No, I was not arrested, nor were any of my close friends or relatives.
- (11 d) Such people were arrested who filled important positions during the old regime, or who were rich before the Communist regime.
- (11 g) I heard about those. I heard that the AVH had torture chambers under the ground and that the revolutionaries freed the people in these chambers during the Revolution. There was an AVH station in Győr, too. There were torture tools and torture chambers everywhere. ^{when} As soon as these were occupied by the

revolutionaries, the revolutionaries found pictures which showed how the AVH people tortured their prisoners. I saw a picture where a woman was tortured by a nail inserted between her eyes. Other tortures were done by water drops, electric shocks, and so on. There were so-called rubber rooms, too.

- (13) I would tell him not to mix into anything and not to complain, however bad his destiny is.
- (13 c) Yes, personal connections do help.
- (13 d) No, this does not help.
- (13 f) K This is not certain. There are always people who try to put others into trouble.
- (14) I do not know about fluctuations in the extent of the terror. I think it was always the same.
- (15) The Soviet Union filled a very important role in Hungarian affairs.
- (15 d) No, I had no contact whatsoever with Soviet personnel.
- (15 e) In heavy industry and in politics was the influence of the Soviet Union most pronounced. In peasant affairs it was the least pronounced.
- (16) They cannot manifest their feelings at all.
- (16 c) Actually, with no one can one be frank.
- (16 d) One could talk about everything freely, except the terror.
- (17) There are no such ways.
- (18) The regime is in its strongest in politics, and in culture the weakest.
- (19) There were general strikes during the Revolution. There was nothing before the Revolution.

- (19 b) The university students were the most hostile to the regime.
The Soviets harmed most the workers and the intellectuals.
- (19 c) The least hostile group were the peasants, most of the peasants had everything they needed.
- (19 l) I did not know about the Petöfi Circle and the MEFESZ.

- (1) I received most of my informations from the newspapers and from the radio. I listened to the Free Europe station and I red the newspaper of Győr-Sopron counties; I listened to Kossuth Radio also.
- (1 a) The most important was the Kossuth Radio.
- (2 a) I read the Szabad Nép, the Győr-Sopron county newspaper, the Women's Magazine, the weekly called Life and Science.
- (2 c) I read ^{non political} news ~~and also~~ ^{about} the new discoveries and developments.
- (2 d) I liked the most in the Life and Science the questions and answers.
- (2 e) Yes, there were wall papers in the factory where I worked.
- (2 f) There was not much difference between the wall papers and the regular newspapers. They all wrote about Stakhanovists and the production.
- (2 g) No, I never saw foreign publications.
- (2 j) No, I did not.
- (3) I went to the movies about every week.
- (3 a) I mostly preferred old classics and foreign films.
- (3 b) They were mostly entertaining and educational films.
- (3 c) Yes, I saw foreign films, too.
- (3 e) I went to the theater. I mainly went to hear the Budapest Philharmonia concerts. I did not see many theater performances (plays).
- (4) Yes, I did.
- (4 a) I read about 120 a year.
- (4 b) I read detective books and love stories. I read the Three Musketeers by Dumas, books by Zsigmond Moricz, I read poems by Petöfi.

- (5) I listened to Kossuth Radio.
- (5 ^b b) Yes. I don't know what make.
- (6) I listened to foreign stations, especially Radio Free Europe.
I liked to hear foreign dance music.
- (6 d) In general, everybody believed, more or less, in Radio Free Europe.
- (7) Yes, I received such information, especially in the factory or from neighbors. In such a way I received the news about the four-power conference in Geneva. During the Revolution we received news about the Soviets and about atomic development through Radio Free Europe.
- (8) I did not think any of it to be reliable. About half of what people talked was true and the other half was not. It was easy to find out which were the things which people just imagined.
- (8 e) The most trustworthy was Radio Free Europe. But it was very dangerous to listen to this station. It was not allowed.
- (8 f) No, I did not.
- (8 g) Yes, I did, but I did not read the politics in it, I only read short stories and some other news than politics.
- (8 h) No, I did not.
- (9) Yes, I think they tried.
- (10 a) I did not think about that.
- (10 b) I do not know.
- (10 c) I do not know.
- (10 d) I knew about it, I thought there will be a war again.
- (10 e) I did not know about it.
- (10 f) I did not know about it.
- (10 g) I did not think anything about it.

- (1) I would be sure to change the norm system. I would abolish norm system. The apartment conditions, too, should be changed, and the pay of the workers raised. I would abolish night shifts. Now I was working in a three-shift system and this is very bad. I would change the education of the youth and I would re-establish religious lessons.
- (1 a) I do not know.
- (2) Yes, I think so. They help to keep the people together.
- (3) Everyone should be free to say anything he wants.
- (3 c) No, they should not be forbidden.
- (3 d) They should not be forbidden.
- (4) Yes, I think so. People should know what is going on in order to be able to criticize things.
- (4 b) If the government does not govern for the good of the country, only talks as if it would govern for the good of the country and actually is a traitor to the people and sells the country to the USSR, then an armed uprising is justified against the government.
- (5) The products should not be taken out to the Soviet Union. We receive nothing instead of the products we export.
- (6) I am in favor of that. If heavy industry is in the hands of the government and not in private hands, then such products which are important for the country will not be taken out from the country. It is true that our heavy industry is nationalized and nevertheless the government takes it out to the USSR and we get no recompensation.
- (6 b) No, they should remain in state ownership.

- (6 c) Not bad.
- (6 e) I don't favor state monopolies because the private people have no profit from it.
- (8) I don't favor it. Planned economy is followed by a rushed work, ~~with~~ which results in too many rejects.
- (8 a) The idea is all right, but not the practice.
- (9) Yes. The state should not interfere ^{with} in family affairs, but as a matter of fact, it does not interfere with family affairs even now. It further should not interfere with private ownership.
- (10) Yes.
- (10 a) There should be no taxes.
- (10 ^b ~~a~~) There should be military service.
- (10 c) Everyone should obey orders.
- (10 d) Yes, I think so, if it is not a Communist government.
- (10 e) Yes, the government, too, has its duties towards the citizens, to secure jobs, to secure living quarters, and secure peace.
- (11) It did not improve.
- (11 a) I do not know how it was before.
- (12) There is not too much such opportunity. In Győr, there were not many movie houses and even if people had free time, sometimes such movies were played which people did not like.
- (13) No, he does not.
- (13 a) No, he does not.
- (13 b) He does not.
- ~~(14) Quantitatively he clothes better than before the war, but not in the quality of the clothes.~~
- ~~(14 a) He clothes better today.~~
- ~~(14 b) Better today.~~

- (14) Quantitatively he clothes better than before the war, but not in the quality of the clothes.
- (14 a) He clothes better today.
- (14 b) Better today.
- (14 c) People in important positions can afford to clothe better.
- (15) No, it did not.
- (15 a) There is actually more production, but there is plenty of rejects. This happens because of the norm system.
- (15 b) It is the same in all branches.
- (15 d) Yes. There should be no norm system.
- (16) The workers should have the leading role in that.
- (16 d) The workers themselves.
- (17) I don't think it is right. The peasants are kept together and work together and they don't care much about the land because it is not their own land. They do not cultivate it as thoroughly as they would their own land.
- (17 c) They should be dissolved.
- (17 e) The peasants should receive the land. It should be distributed among the peasants.
- (17 f) All the lands should be returned with no limits.
- (17 g) Yes, it should.
- (17 h) Yes. It should be restored to smallholders.
- (17 i) Yes, the estates should be returned, too.
- (17 j) All those should be distributed: animals and the machines alike.
- (17 l) Yes, it should help, with machines mostly.
- (17 m) They should be dissolved and the agricultural machines distributed among the peasants.

- (18) Churches should be completely independent.
- (18 b) There should be no differences.
- (18 c) Yes, they should receive financial support in order to facilitate charity work by the Churches.
- (18 d) Yes, they should play a part. The Churches should educate the youth.
- (18 e) Yes, it should be restored.
- (18 f) I would send them to denominational schools.
- (18 g) Yes, the lands should be restored to the Churches.
- (19) Nothing should be done to the party members in case the Communist regime were overthrown.
- (19 a) Yes, nothing special should be done to them.
- (19 e) Nothing should happen to the DISZ-members.
- (19 f) I would send them ^{to} ~~for~~ forced labor.
- (19 g) Nothing should happen to them.
- (19 h) Nothing should happen to them.
- (20) The most important contributions to world history were the 1848 Revolution, the Dózsa revolution, the 4th of April: the Liberation, and the 1956 October Revolution. The Hungarians did not contribute anything to Western culture, as a matter of fact, they are lagging behind.
- (21) I do not think so.
- (21 e) No, there are none. There are only differences in positions.
- (21 f) The situation was the same before 1945, as far as I know.
- (22) During the Horthy-regime had Hungary the best government in the

XXth Century, I heard this from my mother, ~~because~~ I was born only in 1940.

- (22 f) Yes, there were important social and economic inequalities.
- (22 i) The period between '45 and '48 was worse than the period before '45 and after '48.
- (23) Yes, I think that borderlines are important.
- (23 a) I would not know in what ways.
- (23 d) No, there are no such differences.
- (23 e) I think they get along.
- (23 f) I do not know.
- (23 g) They get along fine.
- (23 h) I do not know.
- (24) I do not know.
- (25) They are just ~~from~~ the same sort of people as we are, they are not bad people, only badly educated.
- (25 b) Yes, as all other people.
- (25 c) I do not think so.
- (25 d) No, I have not.
- (25 e) No good.
- (25 h) No good then either.
- (26) I do not like Marxism, it is full of politics.
- (26 e) I do not know.
- (26 h) It is possible.
- (26 i) Before 1950, at least that is how I learned it in school.
- (27) I do not know.
- (27 e) No, they are not.

- (28) I think the situation would have improved. It was Kadar who brought in the Russians during the Revolution.
- (28 b) I think he would have remained at the head of the government if the Russians had not invaded us.
- (29)
- a. Socialism is bad, as far as I see it from the Socialist working competition.
 - b. Colonialism is good, at least a big power can rely on someone.
 - c. Class struggle is bad. It happens if the classes do not understand each other.
 - d. I do not know what national front is.
 - e. Imperialism is good. Imperialism is much better developed than Socialism at our place, *in Hungary.*
 - f. *(Does not appear in the Hungarian questionnaire.)*
 - g. Bourgeoisie is good, because it does not belong either to the good or to the bad. Actually, it is average, mediocre.
 - h. Kulak is good.
 - i. I do not know who he was.
 - j. I did not hear about him.
 - k. I did not hear about him, either.
 - l. I do not know about him.
 - m. She was good, she is here in the West. Would she not have been good, she would not have had to escape. She was a Minister in Hungary.
 - n. Mindszenty is good. He fought for religion.
- (30) The Smallholders' Party would win in a free election.
- (30 a) I do not know who would be the most popular leader.

- (31)
- a. The workers are getting less than they deserve.
 - b. Collective farmers are getting less.
 - c. Smallholders are getting less.
 - d. Kulaks are getting less.
 - e. I do not know about government employees.
 - f. Professionals are getting what they deserve.
 - g. Party members are getting more than they deserve.
 - h. Tradesmen are getting more than they deserve.
 - i. Artisans are getting less than they deserve.
- (32) Better off were the party ~~MEM~~ members, and the worse off the TSzCs-members.
- (33)
- a. Coincide.
 - b. Coincide.
 - d. Conflict.
 - e. Conflict.
 - f. Conflict.
 - g. Coincided.
 - h. Conflicted.
 - i. Coincided.
 - j. Coincided.
- (34) I did not feel that the United States were dangerous. I was not afraid of the United States.
- (35) Only party members and the AVH would fight for the present regime.
- (35 a) The workers and the peasants would fight against it.

- (36) I did not change my opinions on any of the questions we talked about since I left Hungary.

- (1) I have no questions.
- (1 a) I think it was very interesting. You really asked all sorts of things. (Do you think we will get a clear picture from the answers to these questions?) Yes, I should think so, you asked really ~~many~~ ^{all} about all sorts of things concerning Hungary.
- (2) I would like to go back to Hungary only for a visit, as soon as I will become a foreign citizen, that is, a citizen of the U.S.A.
- (3) No~~x~~, I would not know what to suggest.
- (3 a) I saw many pictures of the Revolution in Austria. I ~~had~~ ^{had} some myself, but I ~~all~~ ^{all} left them there.
- (4 a) Yes, I was.
- (4 b) Respondent received form with the Project address.
- (4 c) Face sheet is completed.
- (4 d) The Budget Questionnaire has been turned in.

The respondent seemed a bit confused about the whole new situation she found herself in. She was never interested in politics and her only motivation for leaving Hungary seems to ^{have} been the example of her friend, who left before her, as well as the lure of a more interesting and better life. The strongest motivation for her escape was probably the fact that a young man, who became her fiancé in Austria, escaped before her.