

- (1) One of main motives in the people's minds who have revolted , was the desire to get ahead freely, to be able to become what one wanted to become. Since the regime was born, many people have tried in vain to get ahead or to become somebody, especially those ones who had some position in the previous times.
- (2) The students of Szeged have started it, a week before the events in Budapest took place.
- (2b) The great world events, like the death of Stalin, have also influenced the evolution, but the real reason was inside of the country, e.g. the persecution of the church, which has hurt so many people. Then the fact that not everybody could become what he wanted. Then, the grievances of the students and at last, but not least, the fact that Rákosi was hated by everybody.
- (2c) No, I did not expect the Revolution.
- (2efg) I had no time to read the newspapers. My work has taken up all my time.
- (3) (See (2))
- (3b) The informers who have got into the workshops were during the Revolution put aside. On the news of the events in Budapest the AVG in Szeged has left on trucks for Budapest or toward Rumania and Yugoslavia.

The leaders of the Communist Party and the top AVO people have all congregated at one place, that was the AVH ~~harraks~~ barracks, and have surrounded themselves with phony national guards-men, who in fact were AVO people. It did not come to an armed conflict, although the workers were given arms.

(3f) Many were afraid that it would be only a flickering of enthusiasm,- the whole thing (szalmaláng). In the villages women were wailing and saying that too much blood has flown and there will not be any success anyway.

(3h) "Ha magyar vagy, állj közénk", "Ruszkik haza, lesz majd kaja", "Le a vörös csillaggal".
"If you are a Hungarian, join us!", "Russki go home, then we will have enough to eat!" - "Down with the Red Star!"

(3i) It was not so much anti-Communist as anti-Soviet.

(4) I lived in a little village near Szeged, but was working in the town. In the morning of October 24th when I was going to work in Szeged, ^{the} strange broadcast from Budapest was indicating that something was not in order. There was only dance music in the radio the whole morning. There ~~was~~ were no news, neither weather report, but sometimes you could hear the firing of arms. At noon time my brother told me that in Budapest there is a Revolution. I have seen then

the coming of Russian tanks from Rumania. They drove through Szeged towards Budapest. In the evening in Szeged there was a great demonstration in which I took part. After that we had each day a demonstration until the time of the total victory of the Revolution. The police resisted only once when before the City hall on the Széchenyi-Square the students wanted to have a great meeting. The police had not agreed to this and the meeting had to be held on the grounds of the university. During the first demonstration a girl who worked on the street-car as controller has recited Petöfi's "Nemzeti Dal" on the Kossuth-Square. An AVO-man has run with his motor-cycle into the crowd. He was stamped to death by the outraged populace. Following the incident the crowd went furiously around, tearing down all Red Stars replacing them with the Kossuth emblem or the national flag.

- (4b) One street was sealed off with from the demonstrators by Hungarian military. On the order to fire they fired only into the air. Only one has fired into the crowd. His bullet killed a 18 years old worker. This boy became the first hero then in Szeged. Both the Hungarian military and the Russians have used several times tear-gas bombs against the demonstrators, but there was no armed fight. During the Revolution the Russians have only passed Szeged, they have not interfered with the life of the city. But on November 4th the Russians

have taken over the command and have ordered a curfew for the whole town.

- (5a) During the days of the Revolution I was all the time with the demonstrators instead of going to work or to school.
- (5b) After November 4th we started a strike. I was helping my father in those days, who has been the stoker at the university. He had to work even during the strike because without heating the boilers they could not have cooked at the university and the students would have frozen to death and would have starved.
- (5d) Yes.
- (9a) I got the news from the new newspaper which was called Szeged Népe.
- (9b) Most of ~~xxxxxxxx~~ the news I gathered from others.
- (9c) We have listened to Radio Free Europe.
- (10b) Those members of the Party who have joined because they were forced to, have returned their Party books right away. The others went into hiding, they did not dare to go out on the streets. They chose their hidings preferably in the Party houses where they felt more secure behing heavy-locked doors.
- (10f) The greatest part of the army has dispersed and went home to their home villages or towns.

- (10c) The greatest part of the police has joined the national guard.
- (10h) The local council was dissolved. There was a temporary revolutionary council elected instead.
- (10i) In each greater factory there was a revolutionary council formed. In our workshop, which had only about 120 workers, people knew each other very well, so the election of the workers' council was relatively easy. We elected our workers' council unanimously.
- (10m) Imre Nagy would have remained the head of the government and the government would have served the Hungarian interests and not the Russian's. He would have granted those points which we have demanded from the ~~gaxanne~~ government.
- (11) Very often. My memories are still very much alive. It was terrible that the Russians could run down with their tanks into the villages and would bring forward and then take away those people who had represented the best interests of the localities. And even if I myself would be able to forget, in the camp where I am living now, there is the talk always about the things at home. We are all of us from different regions of Hungary. There are more among us who came from Budapest, who of course lived through much more interesting events than we in the countryside. Every evening I am listening to them; after all, I am still a young boy and it

is only natural that I am interested in such adventures. I will never forget how happy it was when the first time they pressed in my hand a gun in order that I should defend the country. You know, to tell the truth, I never really knew what was the country; since our great greatest worry was always how to secure our daily bread and I never had time to philosophize on such abstract notions, as e.g. somebody's home country.

- (11a) It was useful because, I think, that afterwarde there will not be such a terrible suppression of the population. It is true that right now it seems that the terror is even greater than before the Revolution, but this just could not last long.
- (11b) Yes, if the whole army would have stood on the side of the Revolution and, besides this, America has also promised help and then did not keep to its word.
- (11c) In different ways, e.g. by sending people, but even more by sending arms and ammunition because our arms were few and inefficient against the Russian tanks.
- (11d) No People's SDemocracy was so terribly oppressed as the Hungarians , e.g. I have relatives in Rumania and there it is not necessary to have a permission for slaughtering somebody's pig and they do not have to deliver the fat of the pig either. But after all, the start was not made in Hungary, the Poles have started

the whole Revolution.

- (11e) He wanted the interests of the people, but he was always pushed into the corner by the other Party leaders and by the Russians. He had to speak the way the others wanted him to speak. But at the end he courageously stepped on the forefront of the Revolution and has cancelled the Warsaw treaty and has proclaimed Hungary's neutrality.
- (11f) Maleter and Kiraly.
- (11g) The ~~sknkm~~ students (v), the workers (i), and the intelligentsia (iii), the soldiers (iv), and, at the last, the peasants (ii).
They had been the last, first of all, because they had received the news last. But on the other hand, they had the most important role, because they had supplied the cities with the food and they did this voluntarily and in great abundance.
- (11h) No.
- (12) On November 19th in the afternoon.
- (12a) The news of the deportations which were directed first of all against the youth. But there was also some other reason: e.g. I am still young and have a great sense for adventure. But still more, I was very much afraid of Siberia. I heard enough from my uncle how terrible it is to work in the tin mines there. In addition I knew that I would not be able to get such a work and

such position in my trade as here in the West. The school was ~~as~~ also not as good as here. We had to learn there too much such subjects which had no practical value, e.g. air defence.

With two of my friends. One of these remained with me, but the other has returned home already from Budapest, although our whole adventure was originally his idea.

- (1) Range, stove, and plate locksmith.
- (2) In Szeged, in a factory, called Első Szegedi Tűzhely és Vastömegek KTSZ (KTSZ = Kézipari Termelő Szövetkezet).
- (2a) Factory range (fire-place for cooking in the factory kitchens).
- (2b) Industrial apprentice.
- (2c) For a year and a half.
- (2e) This KTSZ had four plants. Where I was working there were about 20 workers doing small and large fire-places. My master was the only one who could make fire-places or ranges for great plants. We have delivered those for the whole country.
- (2f) Our factory has not worked with economic success. We had to borrow steadily great loans from everywhere. The investments of the factory turned out to be always disastrous, e.g. they have bought such machines for great amounts of money which we were unable to utilize enough. Capital was invested in such things, e.g. pocket knives which nobody wanted to buy because of their bad quality. Also we had to fight always against the shortage of basic materials, e.g. for the manufacturing of tile-stoves we simply have not had tiles. Often we did not receive plates and iron sheets, often we were out of chamott-bricks, fire-proof bricks which are necessary to make stoves. (Vízüveg) ^{Water-glass} which is also

an indispensable material, -binding material, for our trade was also often missing and we had to use salt for binding material. Because of the steady financial crisis, consideration was given several times to the liquidation of the whole plant.

- (3) In fact, I did not like it, because I would have preferred to be a locksmith in building industry. My brother is a smith and I took a liking to the heavier iron work. I did not like too much to be a locksmith working with iron plates or sheets, but I thought that if I will learn this trade, with the time I will be able to change over and learn to be a building industry locksmith.
- (3d) Our working conditions were very difficult; we did not have really efficient machines, e.g. sometimes the whole day I had to operate by hand the screwing machine. Our inventar was obsolete. The workshop itself was satisfactory in the sense that it had enough room and light. But, we have not had e.g. working gloves at all, although in our work with the iron plates our hands were steadily hurt. We did not have any protection for our face, although often with the grinding machine we had polished rusty plates the whole ~~day long~~ day long, so that our eyes, our mouths, and our lungs were full with the rust dust. My master has only done quality job. He alone was held responsible for his

job. He had to instal the fire-ranges. Any fault would be blamed on him. He was urged and ~~forced~~ driven all the time. But because he was the only specialist on this field who has done this work already for 30 years, it was impossible to scare him and finally he has done his job as he wanted it.

- (3e) By train one hour into the city and one hour back.
- (3f) 8 1/2 hours daily.
- (3g) 5 1/2 days weekly.
- (3h) Almost every day. It was necessary because we wanted to do a ~~great~~ good job and also to deliver it in time. We have manufactured about two fire-ranges monthly which was a very great job with our hand-machines. I had to leave home at half past three in the morning and in the evening I returned at half past eight. For overtime I did not get any salary because, according to the prescriptions, I was not allowed to do any overtime. Twice in a week I had to go to school. After school, according to the rules, I would not have been allowed to go back to the workshop; but I had to do it, because otherwise we would not have been ready with our job.
- (3i) Sundays, then Christmas Day, New Years Day, May 1st, April 4th, and August 20th.
- (3j) There was one month in a year, because under 18 years we had received double-time vacation.

- (4a) We had very good masters; two brothers, both of them older persons. My other co-workers were also all-right. During working time we had no time for conversation. In the section of the plant where I worked, there have been two more apprentices. One more boy was from a peasant family, the others have been the children of town workers' families.
- (4b) Our plant was part of a co-operative. It stood under the direction of the founding members of the co-operative. The founding members of the co-operative were those who had joined into the co-operative - formerly they had been independent artisans - when their business was nationalized. These members have elected from among themselves the president of the co-operative. But if this man was not acceptable the KISZÖV (= KISIPAROS SZÖVETKEZETEK, VEZETŐSÉGE) has nominated a president. They sent to us a baker's help as our president. The workers who had not been members of the co-operative have been angry on the members of the co-operative, actually not so much on the founding members, as on the administrative directorate of the co-operative. The KISZÖV has always prevented the dismissal of the unpopular president, but finally it had to give in, already before the Revolution and then the former technical shop foreman, a 30 years old young man, who was liked by everybody, became the president.

- (4c) I had two apprentice colleagues with whom I went to the same class and have been in good friendship.
- (4d) I was not interested in politics, only if something really great happened. I heard several times from the masters and older workers political opinions; after all, they have been older people and their interests turned around politics. These opinions were without exception against the régime. But actually nobody dared to speak loudly about politics, because informers were everywhere, and people would disappear from here and there. We have had an informer also in our workshop, but we discovered him very quickly, since we have been very few and it was conspicuous, if somebody came to ~~xxxxxxx~~ us who would slyly question everybody about everything.
- (4f) We had to pay for it, but we did not receive a thing, only promises, e.g. they have promised us free tickets for the vacation, ~~xxxx~~ etc.
- (4g) No, e.g. my brother-in-law who has been at the gendarmes in the past, he just cannot get a job in any line.
- (4k) Yes, in our workshop was working an unskilled worker, who became Party secretary and who received a much higher salary than my master.
- (4l) No.
- (4m) Party members and members of the co-operative.
- (4p) Smaller informers, such have been.

- (5) At my working place they could have given me any time my work book, that means they could have fired me, but we were not allowed to ask for it when we wanted. On the other hand, if I would have left ~~work~~ voluntarily my work, then at my new working place I would not have received any social services for a certain ~~period of time~~ period of time.
- (5b) Locksmith in the building industry, as I mentioned above.
- (5c) It was.
- (5e) I would buy enough clothes, I would buy a house and would open a workshop. I would travel to see other countries.
- (5f) The same.
- (5g) Yes. But of course, that would ~~have depended also on them~~ have depended also on them.
- (6) It was not good at all. My father was a peasant. He had 6 1/2 yokes of land. What grew on it had to be delivered and given for taxes. What he made besides with other jobs that would go for food, for clothing did not remain at all.
- (6a) Before the war it was not better either. That time we did not even have any land and my father worked as farm labourer. The land was inherited by my father and enlarged by some buying by my father.
- (7a) I was earning as an apprentice in the first half year

70 ft. monthly, in the second half year 130 ft., in the third half year 200 ft. In the work-shop the workers earned very ~~differeently~~ differently, from ~~800~~ 800 ft. up to 2.000 ft. The women have made often only 600 or 700 ft. My father in the winter time, when he worked in the the city, usually made 850 up to 900 ft. My brother, who is a smith and is married makes from 1.500 up to 1.800 ft.

(7d) My father and myself. My mother is working in the household and my sister went still to school. My brother was an independent man with a family. In the summer time the entire family was working was working on the field.

(8a) 200 ft. monthly.

(8b) In the last half year from the 200 ft. I have received 180 ft. in my hands.

(8d) 20 ft.; for the OTI and DISZ membership, then deduction ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ for my savings book which was obligatory, and also for ~~XXXXXX~~ the life insurance in the workshop.

(9a) We lived in our own house. We did not have to pay rent but we had to pay taxes.

(9c) We spent all money for food, because we had to buy even our bread. The produce of our land had to be delivered to the state. We had to buy even the lard, because the

fat of our two pigs, we have slaughtered in the winter, we had to deliver too.

(9h) For recreation there was no money left at all. My parents have not spent any money on recreation. From the money I got back from my parents from my own salary I bought some cigarettes and went once or twice to the movies.

(10) It was not good.

(11) The main reason behind the Revolution was that the people could not achieve the goals they set before themselves and which they ^{thought} ~~said~~ that they would have been able to manage if they would have been left free from all the interference the Party and the State have put in their ways.

- (1) I had 8 1/2 years of general school and 1 1/2 year in the industrial school. In the general school, which I absolved in my own village, the director was a man who should not have been there. He was a smith aid who became director of the school only through the Party line. He was an impossible and totally ignorant man, but my own ~~was~~ teacher was all right. In the apprentice school there were also good and bad teachers, e.g. the teacher of the air defence was an impossible guy, formerly a salesman in an iron-ware shop.
- (2) Yes.
- (2c) Yes.
- (3) Yes, e.g. air defence.
- (3a) I liked the analysis of materials, the introduction in the trade, the technical drafting, etc.
I did not like air defence and history.
- (3b) We had it in the general school, we have not had it in the technical school.
- (4) They were striving to achieve that the youth would be convinced of the rightness of the system, that in the time they would grow up they should become the faithful servants of the system. They tried to prevent

any connection with the West.

(4b) It was good for the reason that we knew the more what we were fighting for in the Revolution.

(5) A peasant and land labourer.

(5a) Peasant in the summer and stoker during the winter.

(5e) 6 1/2 yokes and a house.

(5f) With difficulty.

(5g) Five.

(5h) My brother has married, the others are working just as before.

(5i) Four.

(5k) It was neither for my advantage nor for my disadvantage.

(11) In good relationship.

(12) No.

(13) No.

(14a) Very close.

(14c) In my free time I was working at home or with my brother or a friend of mine in our little workshop at home.

(14d) On sundays and holidays we have been home together with the family.

(14f) To travel, to go for outings. I did not even see yet Budapest.

- (14g) According to my own wish.
- (15) In the countryside, in the villages in general there was no change.
- (16) They are marrying very young. They go into marriage with irresponsibility. There are many divorces even in the villages.
- (16g) There are tremendously many abortus.
- (16h) Many illegal children. In each village you can find five or six of them.
- (17) It has deteriorated.
- (18) I met him in the general school when I was 13 years old.
- (18c) In my little workshop at home we have been working together. We went for fishing in the Tissa river.
- (18g) The fact that ^{if} one is in need the friend would help him out; that one could tell him all his troubles, and that one could have recreation and fun together.
- (18i) I had only this one real good friend. He became iron founder and I became locksmith, but before that we went together to the general school and we lived in the same village.
- (19a) Roman catholics. My parents were very religious. My father was very active in the catholic parish. He

held several offices in the community.

- (19b) I think of myself as a good catholic.
- (20) Yes.
- (20a) The catholic religion was persecuted first of all, because that was the largest one in Hungary.
- (20b) They wanted to destroy it because they could not use it for their own ends.
- (20c) The "peace priest" were generally vile and unworthy people, who have not been priest at all. But besides some priest were forced by brutal tortures to be "peace priests".
- (20f) Not everybody, e.g. a soldier ~~armistice~~ could not marry in church. Party members and public officials could not go to church either.
- (20h) Yes, every Sunday and holiday.
- (20i) In the villages people generally went to church; in the city the young people did not go any more, because there was no more religious instruction in the schools.
- (20k) Less.
- (20l) Religion did not and could not interfere with politics; on the occasion of every religious festival there were informers present at the sermons. Many priests were arrested and deported because of their courage at the pulpit.

- (21) Electrical technician.
- (21b) He should finish the higher industrial school and then become an industrial apprentice.
- (22) The AVO and the belső Karhatalmiak, the Communist leaders and the outstanding personalities of the intellectual life.
- In the worst situation were the workers and the peasants.
- (22a) Worker.
- (22b) Worker.
- (23) Workers, peasants, students, and intellectuals.
- (23d) People from the old régime are excommunicated by the followers of the new régime.
- (23e) It is less.
- (23g) There is still enough politeness.
- (24a) At the beginning the Germans have suffered very much.
- (25) In my opinion the Jews are changing sides all the time. They always go to the side from which the wind is blowing.
- (25g) There is no anti-Semitism because the Jews had it bad too, they were persecuted too; they have been fighting on our side the Revolution. Only the Russians are despised and hated by the Hungarian people. I never

had any troubles with the Jews, although it is true that you can find them everywhere where there is some business. They are working with terrific brains.

- (25h) Those Jews who have not committed any crime should be able to live furthermore in Hungary. I would not make any distinction: Each man is equal. The sinners have to be punished, whether they are Jews or not. To the others ~~show~~ the chance for making a good living has to be given.

(Note: The respondent was a very young working boy who simply could not answer ~~the~~ many of the questions contained in this section.)

(1) No.

(2a) I thought of Communism as a bad thing because my parents regarded it ~~as a bad thing~~ and told me so.

(2f) (i)

(2h) Terror.

(3) The fact that I could not follow my own inclination and become a building locksmith and also the grave economic situation of my family.

(3a) (xiv), (ii), and (v).

(3b) (xi), (vii), and (xii).

(3c) (ix), (iii), and (v).

(3d) (xiv), (xv), and (v).

(3e) (xv), (iii), and (v).

(3g) No.

(4) The Russians.

(4f) It has been.

(4h) From Party members.

(5) Nothing, only one more thing to pay for.

(5b) Yes, it was obligatory.

- (5e) In 1955 in the general school after finishing the eight classes everybody was conscribed and after that we had to pay only our dues.
- (5f) I did not go to any meetings, only the ~~tax~~ dues I had to pay.
- (8) The majority of the Party members was only in the Party because of pressure. This was the same in regard to the DISZ.
- (15) The Soviet Union has directed the affairs of the whole country and only with the ~~max~~ help of the Soviet Union did the Hungarian Communists achieve power.
- (16) Only within the family and with acquaintances whom we know personally did we dare to speak openly.
- (17) There is none.
- (18) Its force was the terror, the AVO.
Its weakness was that it was unable to win over the youth and the people.
- (19) The workers, the peasants, and the students were most outspokenly against the régime.

- (1) Through ~~her~~ hearsay and from foreign radio stations.
- (2) I did not read any.
- (3) Every Sunday, that makes 4 times a month.
- (3a) Recreational.
- (3b) There were many political films, but there were also historic pictures, e.g. "Rakóczi Hadnagya", "Feltámadt a tenger", ect.
- (3c) Yes.
- (3d) Swedish, Italian, and French.
- (3e) I was only twice; one of them was the "Csárdáskirálynő", a great hit.
- (4) No.
- (5) Yes.
- (5b) We had a kolchoz radio on which only programmes directed from the center could be heard. It was connected with the post office and each house received its programme from there.
- (5d) I liked the ^{radio} ~~sound~~ plays and the humorous comic pieces; Besides that, Hungarian music.
- (5e) In the evening, one or two hours.
- (5f) At home.
- (6) Yes.

- (6a) Radio Free Europe and Voice of America.
- (6b) Very seldom: Once or twice in a month at my brother's.
- (6d) The Western Radio Stations have told more or less the truth.
- (6e) My brother-in-law was punished for this and his radio was taken away from him.
- (7) Yes.
- (8) I did not read.
- (9) Yes, everybody was curious about news from abroad.

- (1) The AVO has to be abolished and a new police has to be created. The Russians have to withdraw from Hungary and a ~~new~~ new leadership has to be elected. The workers' wages have to be increased and the norms have to be abolished. For the peasants the forced ~~xxxx~~ deliveries ~~xxxx~~ have to be abolished and taxation in cash has to be reduced.
- (2) Yes.
- (2a) Yes, but in my opinion two parties would be entirely enough.
- (3) Yes, but it should be limited.
- (4) Yes.
- (4b) In the case that the government does not fulfil the demands of the people.
- (5) (See under (1)).
- (6) Yes.
- (6b) The smaller workshops.
- (6c) Yes.
- (6a) No.
- (8) It is good, if it is serving the interests of the country and not only one-sidedly directs all produc-

tion towards the East and also if real specialists and economists are preparing it and not people who have no qualification for such a job.

- (9) It should not interfere with the private affairs of the people.
- (10) Yes: Paying taxes, soldiering and the ~~obedience to the laws.~~
obedience to the laws.
- (10e) It is to fulfil their demands, to protect their lives and properties, and to keep up order.

(Note: (11) to (15): The respondent is too young to make any comparisons.)

- (16) No role.
- (16d) If it is private property it should be directed by its private owner, otherwise by a specialist who has learned his trade, because, if it is managed by many workers, ~~it would~~ they would ruin the whole establishment. The trouble was that also until now too many people have mixed into the ~~management~~ management who had no knowledge of the things at all. The workers should be given at most a right for vote in occasions when great changes are to be introduced in ~~aplan~~ a plant.
- (17) I do not have bad opinion of them. My objection is

only that the peasants were forced to join up, e.g. they were deprived from their good quality land and got ~~ix~~ bad quality instead. The collectives would have been all right if everybody would have worked with their hearts and souls in it. But the trouble was that exactly those people went into the collectives who did not want to work. Everybody wanted to direct and to give orders. It would have had many advantages, the collective work, and to do farming with machines (although the Hungarian agricultural machinery was no good at all for the farming) and also the fact that the land would have been worked on great surfaces and not in small strips. But the members simply did not work and so it was everything in vain. The kolkhozes worked only with deficit and with great loans from the State, because, as the Hungarian says, if somebody is not willing, he will only groan and moan, and not work. "nem akarásnak csak nyögés a vége".

(17c) They should dissolve the kolkhozes because they are no good things. Only such people are in it who do not want to work. If the ~~was~~ peasants do not want to join, they should be left alone what they could work according to their heart's wish. Everybody should be given back his land and everybody should cultivate it privately.

(17a) Perhaps up to 100 yokes it should be given back, but in no case above 500 yokes.

(171) If the farmer is in need e.g. at the beginning some-

one needs some agricultural machinery, some State help should be given to him as a matter of course.

(17m) The greatest part of the tractors and of the threshing machines were taken away from private property. They should be given back to their owners. The others should be sold because the tractor stations are not working ~~any~~ at all with responsibility, while at the same time the MASZEP work would be a quality work.

(18) They should restore the real organisation of the church. The church should have its own material basis and in the case it would not be satisfactory the State should give some help. Everybody should have the freedom for religious exercise. The priests should not be persecuted any more and the parochial schools should be restored.

(18a) From the ecclesiastical properties and land there should be restored to the churches a small amount, ~~just as much~~ as much from which they could live. There is no need for it that the churches should have such immense land properties. Many of the schools could remain in the hands of the State, but the church should take part in the education.

(18f) In the ecclesiastical school or in the ^{public} school, but the church should take part in the education.

(19afgh) Everybody should be judged individually.

- (20) Hungary was always a defence bastion of the West: Against the Tartars, against the Turcs, and other enemies; but when Hungary needed the help of the West, she was always left alone.
- (21) Yes.
- (21abc
of) Yes.
- (22) Imre Nagy.
- (22f) Important.
- (23) Yes, the Hungarians always want to get back the territories inhabited by Hungarians.
- (23d) There is none.
- (23ef
gh) They can get along fine.
- (24) I have not heard of any such plans of federations, I do not know about it.
- (25) I do not have any objection against the Russian people, but the whole Hungarian population hates the system and their leaders.
- (26) I have not learned about Marxism. I do not know the answers.
- (27) Tito is a great ^{Köpcnyegforgaté} ~~KÖPCNYEGFORGATÉ~~, which means that he is

changing sides always and would go over to the side where he could get more money from.

The ideas of the Communism ~~was~~ would not be bad, if they would be put into reality as they are prescribed. But the Communists do just the opposite of the ideas of Communism, e.g. they are promising everything to the peasants, and instead they ~~are~~ are torturing them.

(27e) No.

(28) Hungary could have had a much better economic life as it has achieved until now and it could have had a much better name abroad, which would have helped to develop also the Hungarian industry much better through foreign loans.

(28b) Yes.

(29a) Good

(29b) Bad.

(29c) Bad.

(29d) Bad.

(29e) Bad.

(29f) Good.

(29g) Bad.

(29h) Bad.

(29i) I do not know such. If somebody has 50 yokes of land why should he ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ be called kulak? If somebody has even 100 yokes, he still can be an honest man, who

has worked for it. If somebody has 500 or 1,000 yokes and is living off other people's work, that person probably could be called "kulak". But in the present system even people who had only 50 or even 30 yokes, and in some cases for 20 yokes, who had besides maybe a tractor or a threshing machine, these people were called kulaks and have been persecuted insanely.

(295) I do not know.

(296) I do not know.

(297) I do not know.

(298) Neutral.

(299) Good.

(30) Certainly not the Communist Party.

(30a) Imre Nagy.

(31a) Less.

(31b) Less.

(31c) Less.

(31d) Less.

(31e) Generally they were better off.

(31f) No change.

(31g) The best off.

(31h) Very much oppressed.

(31i) They were oppressed and they would not get any material.

(32+33) I do not know the answer.

(34) I would have always liked to live in the United States because, as I was told, there is the highest living standard and the greatest achievements on the technical field. Since the Revolution I got very mad at the United States, because it has promised us help and then it let us down during the Revolution.

(35) Only the convinced Communists.

(36) Before the Revolution, since I am very young and have not lived under any different conditions, I accepted the régime as something necessary. Even if I was not satisfied with everything I could not think of any other system. Now I see many things differently and know clearly that the régime was bad. If I would go home to-day I could not live any more ~~xxxxxxx~~ under such a system.

- (1a) In my opinion the West and the East like to quarrel with each other. I was interviewed only in order to obtain from me some material with which the United States can spit in the face of Russia again by showing that the Russians were not able to create a better world in Hungary and to maintain peace. Both ~~Hi~~ Russia and America want to govern the whole world. The whole world is only business for them. The Hungarian Revolution and the whole misery of the refugees was only a good business for the West. I am positive that these interviews are also intended only for propaganda use ~~since~~ since this project must cost a tremendous amount of money. Why would you take notes of all this material if you would not want to use it for anti-Soviet propaganda? My only request is that my name should not be used because I do not want to get on ~~the~~ the black lists of the Communists and hurt, maybe, my family.
- (1d) I am afraid that in connection with the Jewish problem the people would not dare to speak openly because everybody knows that in their hands is the power everywhere.
- (2a) Not at all, except I would like to visit my parents.