

NO.404

"A" FACESHEET AND RATING

NN

p.1

July 1957
Innsbruck

1. IN-4
2. ----
3. ----
4. 19
5. M
6. Hungarian
7. Lutheran
8. Lutheran
9. S
10. ----
11. Helper
12. Miner
13. ----
14. Working Class
15. ----
16. ----
17. No
18. No
19. 8 years elementary school
20. Other urban
21. Sopron
22. Sopron, since '45
23. ----
24. 4 Nov 56.
25. Innsbruck
26. Overseas
27. ----
28. ----
29. ----
31. "8"
32. "7". Surprising ignorance.
33. "8"
34. "7"

- (1) The revolt would not have broken out had food, clothing and housing needs of the people been assured. Rakosi and the Hungarian Communists were too good and cooperative with the Soviets. Concerning the revolt's aims, it should be made plain that it did not want to re-establish the old regime, also there was no anti-Semitism, but the aims of the revolt were to create a new State and a new constitution. The people wanted neutrality, ending over-work and night-shifts, shorter work week, higher wages.
- (2) I worked in the plant when demonstrations and marches were to be started. We heard from the Students' Movement in Budapest.
- (2a) We had no news that the revolt was in the making. Rajk's rehabilitation was discussed, but there was no connection between that and the revolt.
- (2bii) We were glad that Rakosi was replaced and a real Hungarian put at the helm. We knew that progress must come from that.
- (2biv) People were glad for Stalin's death ever since 1953. He fortunately died soon so he could not carry out his further terroristic acts he planned, like the deportation of the Jews to Siberia.
- (2c) When Imre Nagy became Premier for the second time, we knew this meant new freedoms. We didn't even think that this could not succeed and we didn't believe the revolt could be suppressed.

- (2e) Many writers blamed the gov't and came over during the revolt to the popular side, to support the new gov't and encourage the people with articles and poems.
- (2f) The writings became milder, the harshness and hardness vanished. Divided views were permitted, there began to be partial lies and partial truths, and papers began to differ. One didn't believe all that was printed.
- (2g) I couldn't or wouldn't want to make a specific choice.
- (3) We had some burning demands: reduced work with higher wages, adequate pensions, no night-work, reduced prices, assured high stipendiums for students, free elections, exit of the Russians and neutrality for Hungary.
- (3a) There was such pressure on the Communists, that the regime couldn't stand it any longer. Stalin was discredited, Rakosi had his troubles with Moscow, the Rajk rehabilitation; the Communists had **too** many problems as their chances **diminished** to keep control. The revolt couldn't have come later, perhaps it could have come earlier.
- (3b) When the first Soviet troops came in, they saw children and old people attacking them with bottles. They soon withdrew. And on the border even fought with the newly arriving Soviet troops coming to Hungary. The ones who have lived in Hungary knew Hungary and also hated Stalin and his successors. I heard they also had revolts in Russia at the time. There were also some **internal changes** in Hungary. I know this out of first-hand experience. I wanted to escape to the West in 1955, was caught and got 8 months in jail, but I got off after four.

I sat in the prison at Györ, which was very strict. In the spring of 1956 they took off the barbed wire and loosened the border control towards Austria. The Soviet influence was less coarse and less pronounced in Hungary. So, I tried to escape again on 5 September 1956. But I was caught again. This time we denied all and said we wanted to gather wood in the forest. After three days they simply let us go and I went back to the plant, where I was put under observation, but without any other ill effects. While first investigated, a Blue AVO 1/Lt. told me "Now you don't have to worry for we won't beat you anymore. It's prohibited now and we must have proof to convict you for attempted border crossing."

(3c) See above, under question (3).

(3f) The AVO men did not want to join the revolt. There were 25 of them in Sopron. There were also some policemen. Some people did not believe in the Nagy gov't. The Army guns we had against Soviet tanks were incapacitated by some sabotage. There were also many Communists who wanted to flee to Austria in Red Cross trucks etc. But significantly, we from the revolutionary units and the Green AVO borderguards together, stopped most to go to Austria. The city of Sopron itself came over to Imre Nagy's gov't with a program of pro-neutrality, anti-Soviet. The AVO and much of the police stayed in the background and we found no opposition in destroying the Soviet monument.

(3g) There was no difference between those who were anti-the revolt and neutrals. These were the same.

- (3h) "Russians go home!" "Neutral Hungary" "Raised Wages"
"More of everything" "Election and a new constitution!"
- (3i) Yes.
- (3k) Some Communists lied, some were honest but disappointed and these came over to the revolt. Of course the same happened in Italy and Austria to the Communist Parties after the Hungarian revolt. Others lived from their lies in the past and kept doing it.
- (4) When we got news from Budapest, most of our plant went on to demonstrate. I went to Budapest on the 25th with an Austrian Red Cross truck, and came back the same night. We met no opposition. A friend of mine who went up on the 30th again, was stopped by Blue AVO men and searched for weapons, but let go. The AVO got hold of much food going to the city. Back in Sopron I helped watch the border and later we all got arms to take a stand. But on the 4th we were betrayed, for the guns didn't work and the Army gave inexperienced soldiers to man them. Thus we were dissuaded from resisting and we left Hungary in a troop, armed. Most people came later in November, for Kadar still had a semblance of decency. He turned traitor later on.
- (7) One group wanted a neutral Hungary, another wanted a royalty and get Otto back. The older generation wanted this for a long time. There was generally much headlessness and lack of organization. But this was on the political level.

- (8) I never saw any in Sopron nor in Budapest on the 25th.
- (8e) The story went around of pro-Hungarian fighters, students and also Greek orphans and there were rumors, as the Russians withdrew, ^{that} they fought with those coming into Hungary to suppress the Revolution.
- (9) Handbills were thrown from planes and the Győr radio was accurate. We also got the Viennese papers. While in Budapest, we didn't see much.
- (9a) The Viennese papers were translated by those speaking German and the county paper kept appearing.
- (9c) The Győr news proved reliable.
- (10) The students supplied and controlled the city, and when food was short they organized the supply during the strike. Everywhere Revolutionary Councils were set up.
- (10a) In Sopron the loudspeakers urged people to keep calm and quiet and to avoid bloodshed. Many wanted to go to fight in Budapest, but some traitors refused to give them arms. We could have started a march on Budapest from Sopron. Nothing happened there in contrast with Magyarovar and Győr. Almost the whole city was reorganized. Often one did not trust in the new leadership either. The BLUE AVO functioned and those who were quiet, pretended to come over to the revolt, were left alone. The city's DISZ secretary was beaten up bloody several days before the revolt, but no revenge was taken.

During the revolt he was beat up again, as were other high Communists. And now this same man is revenging himself by kicking out many from the schools and the university.

(10b) The Party officials were kicked out and the organization dissolved. Many functions were taken over by the Revolutionary Council.

(10c) One didn't see the police leaders. They disappeared. All the average members of the force did duty with tri-colored armbands.

(10k+1) Young workers and students were elected mainly, but there was no difference between age groups.

(10m) Imre Nagy's gov't would have continued and all worker councils sent telegrams recognizing his gov't. He probably would have created a neutral Hungary.

(11) Yes, of course.

(11a) Yes, of course useful. It still meant some improvements, but there were many executions. I don't really know for certain, but from the world's view it was useful. Also the result of the 12 years brought clarity to the people and they no longer can be blindfolded. The Communists are a disrupted force everywhere.

(11b) Yes.

(11c) Yes, UN troops. I can't understand why they were not sent, why they did not come and intervene, at least before the creation of the Kadar gov't. But we waited for them even afterwards, but no one came. Only the Russians.

- (11d) In Czechoslovakia there was a higher standard of living. I don't know why the Yugoslavs didn't, for they live under even worse standards, but Tito blinded his people. In Rumania there was perhaps less suppression. In Hungary only the USSR was hailed and Rakosi flattered and cowed to the Russians completely. The country's whole wealth went to Russia, in fact Rakosi gave them more than they demanded. He packed up everything to Russia. Actually we did not even know until the revolt that we had uranium in Hungary.
- (11e) He is for neutrality and he is a Hungarian man. The people trusted him, but he did not have a big enough vision and he permitted Kadar to continue, which was his own fault.
- (11f) Maleter, but he was not very foresighted and made many mistakes. Kadar and his crew made use of Maleter's lack of organization and foresight.
- (11g) The workers had the greatest demands. Together with them the students. Second was the intelligentsia and third the military^{and}/police forces who came over.
- (12) I trusted the Revolution to succeed and I wanted to stay and build a free Hungary, and left Hungary when the country was lost on the fourth of November. We left in a group and saw the end of the Revolution.
- (12b) I participated in the revolt and I was in jail before. My friends are still in jail for not having come out.
- (12c) I wouldn't have left a free Hungary. No man would have.

- (1) I was in school until 1953, and then I went as an apprentice to learn about reinforced concrete, and I finished a one-year apprenticeship. But I did not take the exams. I was persuaded to quit, especially since our position was quite unclear, we did not have a master or a teacher and had perfectly inadequate quarters. So I was talked into signing up as a coal miner to Varpalota for a two-year course. While there, we went to school 24 hours and worked 24 hours in the pits. At the end of the 2 years I worked for one month as a miner, but I made very ~~little~~ money and all the old workers got the good jobs. We had no chance to make any money at all. Half of the young miners who finished their training, left the mines after one or two months. I left unannounced and two soldiers picked us up later on the border, when we tried to flee. I was then jailed for four months. Out of jail in January 1956 I had no job for 6 months and worked on temporary odd jobs. Actually, I got a job with a military map making team and enjoyed it very much. After May I was let go. When I could take a job, I started with Belsped, the domestic transportation company. Finally I got a job with the cotton mill, in July, where I stayed till the Revolution.
- (2) I was a coal digger apprentice. This meant three days of work and three days in school. This was a two-year training course.
- (2d) Yes, after finishing the course I became a miner.

- (22e) Eight hours under ground, which was six hours during the first year. There¹were six of us in a gang, under one master miner. We learned everything about mine operation. In school we had 11 subjects, accident prevention, physics, mathematics, social science, machinery, geology, Hungarian literature and grammar, mechanical drawing, military science and gymnastics. We also had practical work.
- (2f) We had about 2,000 miners. But we in school had no norms to fill, only got scholarships. The 400 apprentices going to school were very good, because their production was credit towards the mine's norms. Thus we always filled our norm without pay. We got some pay, but it was just pocket money. The first year an excellent apprentice got 120 ft. per month, down the line 80, 70, 50 and zero ft. for those who failed the course. In the second year the top salary was 200 ft. a month, again graded to 120, 90, and 70, depending on the grades. While there, we had sufficient food. The first year was very good. The second year was getting worse, but of course it was better than in a surface job. We always had competitions between brigades, classes, institutes and individuals. Once an apprentice became a miner, on a good job he would make 60 to 70 ft. a day, but on a poor location he couldn't make over 40 ft., minus the deductions.
- (3a) I enjoyed learning a trade, altho the old miners said they earned more before the War. Unfortunately TB was widespread and many got sick.

In school I was medium, always had 3s and 4s. There was one boy who was a DISZ functionary and he always got 5s. He was no better or worse than I was, but he was winning national championships and he was pushed ahead. Winning championships was a pre-arranged matter, when all the odds were stacked in favor of one contestant. We also had military training twice a week, which was almost full military training including shooting, drill, and everything else. This was quite a contrast after my work in the reinforced concrete line. There we had no education at all, there was no discipline and no classes. The whole thing was haphazard and we just worked as helpers, actually. We only had 4 to 5 hours of instruction a week and the rest was work. Physically and mentally we were neglected. Close to a year later I got fed up with it and left. At that time I was still too young to have a personal identification card, so I was not penalized. The cotton mill was again different. First of all, they knew there that I was trying to leave the country and I was in jail. They kept an eye on me. I worked the 6 a.m. to 2. p.m. shift and I was made to join DISZ, but I never paid any dues and never went to a meeting. In the mine one had to study and one couldn't leave at will. I had one or two hours off in the evening and we even got home some Sundays. Generally there was strict discipline. Almost every month we had social work. This meant that we spent one Sunday in a collective effort, unloading lumber from railroad cars or helping with the harvest without pay. On off duty time we went to movies, collectively, under a teacher's supervision.

The building we lived in was brand new. It was built by political prisoners. We were 22 in one large room, slept in double-decker beds. On Sundays we worked and got paid for it, but the money was used to buy rugs, curtains, pictures to fix up our rooms. This too was regarded as a collective effort. The building itself was very nice. It was two stories high, it was modern, it had a new gymnasium and a dining-room. Aside from ministry officials we had no other visitors. We were completely outfitted while in this training. I got one miner's uniform, which we used in school and off duty. This was a blue suit with a gray shirt and a red tie, a flattop military cap with the star. For this outfit we received three shirts, six pairs of socks, three pairs of shorts, one pair of low-quarter shoes, one pair of boots, six handkerchiefs and all toiletry needs. Those we got replenished monthly. The laundry was free. We gave in our work clothes, where it was washed. The suit we either cleaned ourselves or else gave it to the laundry. We had rubber boots for the mine and these had to last one year. If they tore and we begged for new, in the best case we got a pair of second hand ones, which were often in worse condition than our own. We had no helmet lamps, only hand lanterns. Very uncomfortable it was that our clothes were rarely dry. They were pulled up at night to the ceiling on pulleys, but they never dried. Actually we only got one work uniform for 15 months and most of us looked torn and shabby after a few months already.

We also had a pair of summer overalls for above-ground use in the summer. In the summer we had two weeks vacation and we could go to a resort or on a touring trip or wherever we preferred. When one became a full fledged miner, one had 18 days of vacation and one moved from the school to the Hotel Kossuth. The difference was that there were 25 in one room in this old house, and the food was worse than in the school. Half the price of the food was paid for by the mine. Once a miner, one also got faithfulness-premiums on Miners Day. On this day, once a year, the miner got two percent of his annual pay as a bonus for the first year's work plus 1% for each additional year worked. But if he missed more than one day from work he lost this bonus. He also had to pay for his workclothes, got deducted from his vacation time, got no pay for the day lost, and on top of it he paid a fine. If one quit school, one was confronted with a large tuition bill one had to pay, so many who wanted to quit tried to get a medical excuse as unfit. Unfortunately I failed to get excused by the doctor. But if one finishes the course and keeps on, one can get ahead, study more, become a mining engineer and if he joins the Party his future is assured. Our daily routine started at 5 a.m. We fell out for gym in the courtyard. Then we washed, cleaned ourselves and one man alternately cleaned the room. We were inspected for neatness and dirt at breakfast and then we lined up for daily orders. School started at 7 a.m.

We started it with singing the DISZ march. We had 50-minute classes till 1:30 p.m. Then we went to eat lunch by classes, lined up for the meal. In the afternoon we studied in the classrooms and later we had free time while mail was called out. In the evening we had again orders issued, then we had supper and we had to turn in. Lights were out at 9 or 10 p.m., I don't know which. If one was late, one got a disciplinary reprimand. This often took the form of reduction from one's vacation time. No smoking in the bedrooms was permitted. In the day-rooms we played chess, social games and had Soviet books to read and a radio. Absolutely no card games were permitted, but everyone played. Sunday morning was work and meetings. Afternoons were free for any activities, but before we were let off we were inspected.

- (3d) Accidents were frowned upon, and a guy with a broken leg ran a chance of getting punished. Usually the master miner was made responsible for accidents and the man himself received reduced compensation. Once, still at the concrete place, a boy hit me with a steel pipe in the leg. The supervisor said later that I fell and hurt myself. This way all three of us escaped punishment.
- (3h) There was no overtime. This was impossible while in school.
- (3j) We got some compensation during our vacation, but less than our regular stipendium. The Mine did pay 80% of our round-trip railroad fare to our homes.

While in school, one was pilloried on a board for lateness. If one was late enough to miss the elevator going down, one got deducted perhaps the hour or even the whole day. Once one was down in the Mine, there were no strict rules. Actually, one got tired by the time one got to one's job. There was no train downstairs and one had to struggle through narrow, long passages and corridors with many tight spots and wet locations.

(3m) We had to fill 50% of a miner's work in the first year, a higher percent in the second year. We also had contests on the brigade level. Most of the kids fell for it and wanted to be Stachanowites. This was an introduced Soviet method.

(3n) In the Mine the hourly wage was poor and people wanted to earn more. As they tried to increase their production, filling their norm, the norms were increased in return.

(3o) One got a percentage plus premium on one's work, if there was no absence and if norms were filled. The summer vacations tended to be collective also, under teachers' supervision, so I preferred to go home instead. We also paid an accident insurance fee of 2 ft. for the first year per month, and 4 ft. in the second year per month; but if the accident was due to one's own fault, there was no compensation.

- (4) Many recruiters went around to persuade boys to join. They went to peasant and workers children mainly and many started out at the age of 14 in the Mine. The course has now been lengthened and it takes three years to complete it. Our room commander was a DISZ functionary and he was best in everything, in fact, if he gave a poor answer in class, the teacher would tell him "You'll do better next time" and he got his 5 anyway. His authority was great and he had the right to command us in the room and around our place.
- (4c+d) We made friends fast and told many political jokes, but we were afraid of informants. When talking politics, we talked about the West and we discussed some news. We were cautious of our teachers and of spies.
- (4f) The Trade Union of educational institutions helped in job hunting, also with sickness and marriage expenses.
- (4h) I did not.
- (4i) I think they were concerned with disciplinary and such things. There were always more bureaus than workers and a good Stachanowite got to the office very fast in a supervisory capacity.
- (4j) Not very well.
- (4k) All kids had to study, but politically active ones always got the top grades.
- (4l) Yes, they got advantages for the Party members.
- (4n) Some Party members.
- (4p) Not in the Mine. In Győr I found out thru an accident about an AVO man.

He simply told his co-workers "I am working for the AVO and if you watch your language, we will leave each other alone." On some occasions people were sucked into spying.

- (5a) I left my first job easily, for the whole management was very careless. From a plant one usually needs two weeks' notice to leave with permission. This usually was cleared by the arbitration committee, but one could not leave the Mine without medical excuse. I left the mine on my own, hoping to flee to the West. Else, if one wants to leave, one must pay a percent of one's tuition back. Usually in the Mine, after one year's work one can quit without prejudice.
- (5b) I took the job in the Mine voluntarily.
- (5d) Yes, and this is easiest with Communist Party connections.
- (5e) I would work, make a decent wage and enjoy myself with some interesting entertainment. I would buy a motorcycle, I guess.
- (5g) I have no idea of marriage.
- (6) Not very well, not very poorly. Medium.
- (6a) I don't know how it was before the War.
- (6c) No.
- (7) I made about 900 - 1,000 ft. in the factory. My step-father, who was in a kolkhoze, made 800 - 900 ft. a month. Earlier he was a smallholder who went bankrupt and was later forced to join the kolkhoze.

My mother worked in the cotton mill in Sopron til she remarried in '54. She also worked as a maid for a time. My father died in '45 due to inadequate medical care.

- (8) Deductions were made according to the salary, see above.
- (9) We had two rooms, a kitchen, and a wash-corner.
- (9c7) Half or more than half of our income, but my sister also worked, making 800 ft. in the cotton plant. (Itemized probes on expenses do not apply in this case. For details see description of life in the Mine School.)
- (10) There was a bread shortage in '52 and a coal shortage in '56.
- (10c) It must have been better.
- (10f) This was not very good for all were suppressed, they had to join organizations, most of them. Some survived, but only a few.
- (11) There were price increases and wages were low, and we didn't dare eat^{enough}/at home.

- (1) I went to school from 1945 to 1953, but we often had coal holidays when the elementary school was closed.
- (1d) See Mining School.
- (1e) I was talked into it.
- (2) I could have kept on studying, I was not handicapped.
- (4) To follow the Soviet pattern, to instill Marx, Engels, and Stalin.
- (4c) I was not interested. I listened to the Voice of America and it said the truth. I didn't believe the Communists. Half the people believed them, the other half didn't. But noone talked, except among close friends.
- (4d) To work, to get vacations, and to get all the benefits if one was a Party member. People were taken on tours and fooled with promises.
- (5) Til 1945 we lived near Godollo, when the retreating Germans took us with them to Sopron, where my mother's brother lived. The Russians came and my father died of pneumonia, I think. There was no doctor or medicines. I was eight years old then. My father was a bookbinder.
- (11) My step-father always found handbills in the fields, and so did I.

(12,13,14) Do not apply, for respondent lived in Mining School.

(15) No idea.

(16) The same.

(17) Many young people, aged 12 to 14, were in jail for thefts.

(18,19) Brought no useful replies.

(20h) Noone in school went to church. Some of us went Sunday evenings, when we had off.

(20k) ~~T~~he young people disregard religion.

(21 to 25) Did not bring useful replies. Respondent is very uninformed and completely mixed up.

- (2f) Just about the second alternative.
- (5) The disadvantage was that one was persuaded.
- (5d) Yes.
- (5e) In school, but I didn't pay dues and we kept burning our membership books.
- (6) After aged 20, people were persuaded in the plants, but I wouldn't have in my dreams.
- (6f) Some tried to be decent people, saw the light and were disappointed, some were kicked out.
- (8) Almost all joined to get advantages. Those who believed in the cause were disappointed.
- (10b) To control the lives of the people.
- (10e) From the Communists.
- (10i) The AVO were fixed people, the spies were the tentacles.
- (11) I was imprisoned for 21 days. I had fresh air for 2 days only. When I came out, my shoes were all musty and I was near fainting from hunger. On the border, when I was caught, they kicked me in the leg and banged my head against the wall. My younger partners were first beaten to get confessions out of them. They confessed and so they did not harm me.

All this was much worse before '53. I got 8 months in jail, but was let out after 4.

- (11g) The non-political prisoners worked in town. We worked in the prison itself, cleaning beans. We must have cleaned them by the wagon-loads. There were many young criminals in the jails too. Twice a month we could write home and once a month we could have a 10-minute visit-period. The food was better than at the Blue AVO. After 4 months there I owed the jail close to 2,000 ft. and after they let me out I got a notice every week, demanding pay. But I disregarded it.

(12a) On September 18th, 1955,

(12c) I spent one week in Sopron and Csorna, and three weeks in the Győr AVO. I had a female judge judge me, who gave me eight months for pleading not guilty.

(12s) I had to go in once a month, but I only went the first month. I was watched in the plant, especially after my repeated attempt last September.

(15) They decided.

(15e) Almost everything was Soviet, in the schools, plants, and everywhere.

(16c) With noone, except the family and best friends.

(16d) I heard of people getting to prison for saying how expensive sardines are. A few silly comments brought somebody 18 months jail.

- (1) We didn't know much, only Soviet news.
- (2) Saw a paper weekly.
- (3) Saw Soviet films on kolkhozes. These were boring. I saw a good English film "Ghost for Sale". Also saw Italian and French films in Sopron. In the Mine movie there were mainly educational and propaganda films, no foreign ones.
- (4) Jokai and foreign if one found them. I read some Maupassant Short Stories, rarely available in the library. There were no foreign books at all in the library, it was dull material of Russian and Hungarian reading matter.
- (5) We bought one in '49 and all listened to the foreign broadcasts.
- (7) Especially of crimes, which came by word-of-mouth. Also, large accidents were not printed.
- (8) We believed it and we didn't. One didn't really know.
- (10b) I didn't know.
- (10c) The majority believed it.
- (10d) The majority believed it.

- (1) A new educational system is needed and a new, neutral nation must be made.
- (1a) I don't think anything but hatred of the Soviets remains.
- (2) A free, independent nation does not bother with politics. I would keep the union and they can continue with the Party.
- (3) Yes.
- (3c) Of course must prohibit anti-gov't sayings. If there is a bad gov't one can say anti-gov't things, but not if the gov't is good.
- (6) Why should it be in State hands? State farms are bad. Private ones flourish. But the heavy industry should stay in State hands.
- (7) It should be returned to private hands. There is not as much responsibility.
- (8) I don't know. Elsewhere there are no plans, but everywhere there is progress. This must be a Russian invention.

- (11) According as I see it, there are more hospitals and doctors, I don't know, I think ~~there are~~ more. But there is always a comparative picture blaming the old regime, and showing that there is more now.
- (12) All get entertainment, it's available now.
- (13) I think I never heard of shortages before. We had a bread shortage in '52-'53, and also the Pengö was better than the Forint. There must have been better conditions.
- (15) According to them, yes. Coal production exceeded the previous one and they said there were no shortages. But actually schools were closed due to shortages. I don't think there was an increase in **production**, for the Russians got everything. But without them, increases in production were likely.
- (17) Every farmer was collected in the kolkhozes, for they couldn't breathe anymore under the heavy taxes. They had to join up. Some are so bad they should be dissolved.
- (17c) The land should be given back to the peasants and in the new State they should be helped by the State to improve production.
- (17f) All should have as much land as they want and as they can take care of. If he can hire people adequately, fine.
- (17h) Yes.

- (17i) If he can take care of it, let him have it. I don't know what to do in a neutral State. Many land owners left and if they will not return, their land should be distributed to those who are at home and work well.
- (18) Relations between church and State should be kept, especially concerning education.
- (18f) There should only be State schools, but the church should have its say.
- (19) They must be punished if they dislike the new system. They must be held responsible, but all would come over to the new regime.
- (21) Of course there is. The old Hungarian spirit is still there. There were some Soviet personality changes, but this is not Hungarian. No, borders are not important.
- (24) The old borders of Hungary should be re-established. After all, great Hungary is still Hungary.
- (25) I have no idea. But they are not liked in Hungary.
- (26) I didn't study it, I heard of it. If they really followed it, it would be best. But Stalin and his friends were not human, nor are they right. I didn't concern myself with those things. I don't think one can be a Marxist and a Democrat at once.

To be a Democrat means, well, ^{it} came out of Communism ,
didn't it? ~~It is~~ almost the same as Marxism?

- (27) "hen a nation is Communist, but it is neutral and is not dependent on the Soviet Union.
- (29a) Socialism could be worse, Communism is better than Colonialism. Actually it doesn't matter which name is used.
- (30) A worker peasant party.
- (347) No fears. I recognize the United States more than the Soviet Union. If they are equal in military preparation, I don't think they are equal in standard of living. The US has more and is more foresighted.
- (35) The AVO and those who are opposing the workers now, for a majority is against Kadar and the Russians.

- (1) These were funny questions, the kind I never heard of before.
- (2) Yes, I hope to return when the Russians leave.

INTERVIEWER'S RATING: This interview was primarily aimed at collecting information on the mines. As such it amounts to a "B" type interview. A partial coverage of "A" type questions was meant to familiarize analyst with the mental capacity of respondent. At times it proved most difficult and painful to get any kind of response out of respondent on whatever topic not in his immediate perception and interest. Respondent is thoroughly uneducated and showed almost no awareness of world politics or domestic politics. His intelligence and education level were below the minimum necessary for an "A" interview.