

Hungarian

Basic Course

Workbook to Volume 8

Lessons 104 - 117

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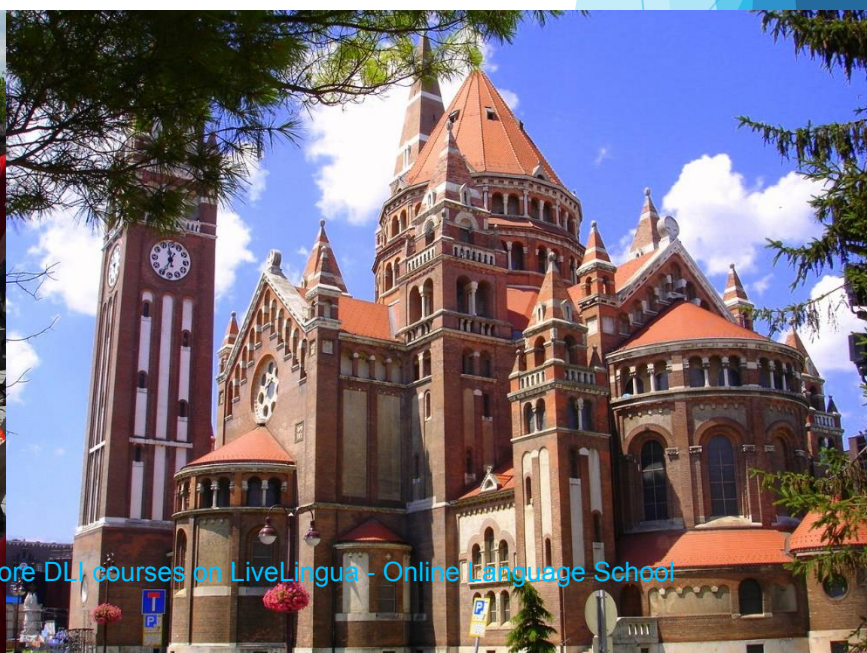
DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER





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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

The Development of Hungarian Industry

Industrialization began in Hungary in the middle of the nineteenth century, and quickly spread to the entire Carpathian Basin. The process was almost entirely halted, however, by the Peace Treaty of Trianon.

Rump Hungary had lost the sources of her raw materials. It was therefore necessary to discover raw materials within the country itself, and to develop those branches of industry which require chiefly professional skills and few raw materials. Adequate solutions to this problem were found during the twenties and thirties, but industry once again suffered heavy losses during the Second World War. At the end of the war, much of the machinery belonging to industrial plants was taken away or destroyed by the Germans and the Russians.

Whereas most industries prior to 1945 had been privately owned, industry after the takeover was gradually and almost entirely nationalized. Thus, under the Communist system, the management of industry was taken over by the state, and in accordance with "the Plan," development was begun chiefly in heavy industry. Since there were not enough raw materials, however, the new economic policy was unsuccessful. Things were made even more difficult by the fact that, on the one hand, industrial managers were not experts but merely good Communists, and, on the other, the workers were not satisfied and either did poor work or at times even sabotaged the system. Production expenses went up, but the standard of living went down.

In the new system, then, the state had become the employer, and the union, the supervisor. The worker had no one to turn to with his complaints except the Communist Party. Thus the state was being supervised by the Party, whose power had become greater than even the power of the state.

The dissatisfaction of the workers helped to bring about the Revolution of 1956.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. Hol terjedt ki a az iparosítás a XIX. szd. végére?
2. Mi okozta az iparosítás lelassulását?
3. Miért lassult le az iparosítás a megmaradt ország területén?
4. Milyen iparágakat kellett ezért kifejleszteni?
5. Mit okozott a II. világháború a magyar iparnak?
6. Mi történt a háború végén a magyar iparral?
7. Kinek a kezében volt az ipar 1945 előtt és után?
8. Mi történt az iparral a kommunista hatalomátvétel után?
9. Mi a kommunista rendszer termelési alapja?
10. Az új gazdaságpolitika emelte az életszínvonalat?
11. Miért nem lett eredményes a kommunista gazdaságpolitika?
12. Mi történt a termelési költséggel?
13. Az új rendszerben mi töltötte be a munkaadó és - felügyelő szerepét?
14. Kinek a kezében volt minden hatalom?
15. A munkások elégedettlensége mihez járult hozzá?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. A Kárpát-medencében.
2. A trianoni békeszerzõdés elszakította azokat a területeket, melyeken a nyersanyagok voltak.
3. Új nyersanyagokat kellett találni és új iparokat kellett kifejleszteni.
4. Olyan iparágakat, melyekhez csak kevés nyersanyag kellett.
5. Súlyos veszteségeket.
6. Sok ipari üzem gépeit a németek és az oroszok elvitték, vagy elpusztították.
7. 1945 elõtt az ipar legnagyobb része magánkézben volt, de a háború után államosították.
8. A kommunista állam vette át az ipar vezetését.
9. A terv. Volt hároméves, újabban azonban ötéves a "terv".
10. Nem. Az életszínvonal csökkent.
11. Mert kevés volt a nyersanyag, a vezetõk nem voltak szakemberek, a munkások nem voltak megelégedve és szabotálták a rendszert.
12. A termelési költségek emelkedtek, azaz csökkent a termelékenység.
13. Az állam lett a munkaadó, és a szakszervezet a munkafelügyelõ.
14. A Párt kezében volt minden hatalom.
15. Az 1956-os forradalomhoz.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

The Communist Economic System

Segment 1

The foundation of the Communist economic system is the plan. The first Five-Year Plan in Hungary started in 1950. The economic plans were not sufficiently realistic. It was determined to expand heavy industry on a huge scale, while light industry was not developed. Hungary has little iron and coal, however. Thus raw materials for industry had to be imported from abroad, chiefly from the Soviet Union. High prices had to be paid for them because the Russians demanded higher prices than did the countries in the West. Thus fulfilling the plan caused many problems, primarily in the area of high expenses.

Segment 2

The result of this economic policy was that Hungary's industrial production increased, but the standard of living kept going down. The country was manufacturing large quantities of heavy industry products, but industry was unable to satisfy such consumer needs as clothing, food, housing, etc.

In addition to poor economic planning, there were other reasons for the decline in the standard of living. First, most industrial managers were not experts, but rather persons whose backgrounds showed them to be politically reliable. These men knew nothing about managing industry, but simply carried out the orders of the political leaders. Second, the workers were dissatisfied and did not produce enough.

Segment 3

The workers in "the workers' paradise" were worse off than in a capitalist country. The work week in most places was 48 hours. A worker could not change his place of employment without permission. If he left his place of employment, he was violating work discipline. He was therefore fined or, in more serious cases, imprisoned as a "saboteur."

The workers complained about the pace of work too. High production quotas were set in the plants and factories, and the quota was always being raised. The chief duty of the union was to see to it that the quota was filled. It did not defend the workers' interests as it does in what is known as a "capitalist" country.

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Segment 4

In the sixties the Communist leadership realized that if they wanted to raise production, decrease production costs, and improve the quality, the system would have to be changed. The first step was to replace the "political reliables" in industry's top leadership with experts. This did not mean, of course, that the political supervision of industry had ceased. The political representative, the Party secretary, was there in each plant. It was no longer enough for someone to be just a good Communist, however, in order to become the manager of a factory. He also has to be an expert in his field.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. What kind of industry was developed in Hungary after 1950?
2. What two raw materials did Hungary lack?
3. Why was it disadvantageous to buy raw materials from the Soviet Union?

Segment 2

1. As industrial production went up, what happened to the standard of living?
2. What kind of people were appointed industrial managers?
3. How did the workers express their dissatisfaction?

Segment 3

1. What restrictions were placed on a worker's opportunities to change his place of employment?
2. Why did the workers complain about quotas?
3. Whose job was it to see that quotas were filled?

Segment 4

1. What was the first step taken in the 1960s toward improving production?
2. Who represents the Party at each workshop?
3. What two requirements must a would-be factory manager fulfill?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. The Communists nationalized the banks too.
2. Rump Hungary is one-third of its former size.
3. The boy is partly a soldier and partly a student.
4. The standard of living in many developing nations is low.
5. Aerial bombing destroys many cities.
6. A successful businessman makes a great deal of money.
7. The head cook supervises the preparing of meals.
8. In springtime, the temperature gradually goes up.
9. The economic system in the United States is capitalism.
10. The foundation of socialist economic policy is the Five-Year Plan.
11. The Communist takeover occurred in 1949.
12. The dissatisfaction of the workers contributed to the Revolution.
13. Heavy industry has several branches.
14. Industrialization in the Carpathian Basin is proceeding slowly.
15. New branches of industry must be developed.
16. Industry in capitalist countries is privately owned.
17. The state is the employer only in state-run plants.
18. In socialist states, the union is also the supervisor of work.
19. Many new sources of raw materials were found in Hungary.
20. The dissatisfied workers sabotaged the system.
21. The manager of a factory must also have professional skills.
22. Industry in Hungary suffered a great deal during and after the war.
23. Industry was almost entirely nationalized.
24. Production costs in Hungarian industry were quite high.
25. The Communist Party supervises the state's activities.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

Notes

Quota

This is the number which determines how much a man must produce in a particular job within a certain amount of time (for example, 8 hours).

Small-Crafts Industry

This is a collective name that includes all those businesses which usually employ fewer than five people. In a small-crafts industry, the work is almost always done manually rather than by machine. In Hungarian cities, the small-crafts industry still exists primarily in the handcrafts and clothing industries. There are many more craftsmen in the villages than in the cities: tailors, cobblers, barbers, smiths, and joiners for example.

Maszek

This is an abbreviation for magánszektor (private sector). It refers to a craftsman whose business has not yet been nationalized, or who has not yet joined a small-crafts cooperative and works independently, either alone or with one or two workers. The Communist system does everything it can to eliminate private industry, and fights the maszek with political and economic weapons. The maszek is tried for price-fixing or for dealing on the black market. He must pay high taxes and receives very little raw materials with which to work.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

Notes

Industrial Cooperative

Just as it does to the peasants in agriculture, so the Communist regime tries to force the artisans in industry into cooperatives. Let's say that a small town has eight tailors. Six of these tailors either join, or are somehow pressured into joining, a cooperative, thereby creating, for example, "Tailors Small-Industry Cooperative No. 86." The two maszek tailors are wiped out economically, since they receive no allotments for materials, have insufficient work, cannot compete with the cooperative, and are soon forced to close.

Five-Year Plan

An economic plan laid down for five years that predetermines industrial and agricultural production. Communist economic life is built on what is called a "planned economy," which means that the plan predetermines for several years, usually five, which factory should produce what and in what quantity.

The Intellectual Employee

The intellectual employee is a worker who is performing mental work at a desk. In America the intellectual employee is called a white-collar worker, and the worker performing physical work is called a blue-collar worker. In Hungary, the pay of white-collar workers is generally higher, than that of the blue-collar workers. There are some exceptions however, like the pay of miners, stachanovists and shockworkers.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

The Mines of Dorog

Mining in Dorog started in the 1780's, but did not begin to grow appreciably until about a hundred years later. As an old traditional mining area, Dorog, in many ways still bears the outdated marks of the era of classical capitalism. The miners of Dorog fought against exploitation for decades, mostly without success. Dorog's old settlements, the depressing, crowded colliers' huts with their disillusioning surroundings, are hold-overs from this time.

The liberation produced more than just a sudden surge in production (the production of the 30's has been almost tripled). Over the past 30 years, there has also been a fundamental change in Dorog's appearance. The newly-built family dwellings and apartment houses reflect the clean, advanced ideology of modern times. The area around the new houses is all flowers and sunshine, and planners have taken special care to build the housing developments upwind from the plants, so that the prevailing wind does not carry smoke and soot in the direction of miners' dwellings.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement D

Csepel

Csepel's manufacturing plants extend far beyond the boundaries of Budapest, so it's very difficult to describe Csepel in only a few lines. Instead, let's just point out a few details. Most vehicles on the nation's roads have Csepel engines, not to mention compressors and pumps. Forty-two thousand trucks and 85,000 engines were built in Csepel between 1949 and 1959, the first 10 years of the existence of the automobile factory. Csepel engines are now regularly exported to 16 countries. Sixteen thousand trucks were exported in 10 years.

"Red Csepel" is also an outstandingly important citadel of the Hungarian Workers' movement. Csepel has been in the vanguard of the fight for the rights of laborers and freedom of the people and of the nation ever since the establishment of the first independent organizations in 1903. The first workers' council was established here in 1918. Csepel provided the ammunition for the Hungarian Red Army in 1919. Csepel's people fought heroically during the period of oppression between the two wars, and they stood their ground during the counterrevolution in 1956.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Major Resources and Industries

As a result of the treaties of Trianon (1920) and Paris (1947), Hungary lost most of its industrial energy resources. However, during the twenties and thirties, as well as after the Second World War, high quantities of energy resources were found within Rump Hungary itself.

One of the most essential of industrial fuels is coal. Two additional sources of industrial energy are oil and natural gas. Both are found in large quantities in the large oil and natural gas fields of Transdanubia and the Great Plain. Hungary has another plentiful resource in the thermal waters found under the Great Plain.

The most successful industries have been those which are able to make use of local industrial raw materials. Since bauxite is found in large quantities in Transdanubia, the production of aluminum there is of major importance. The only other important such industry is iron production, although iron ore is only available in small quantities in the North Central Mountains.

A major Hungarian industry is the manufacturing of machinery, in particular electrical machinery. Recently, the chemical industry has also developed, chiefly in the area of pharmaceutical products which are exported to many parts of the world.

The textile industry received a relatively late start. Even today, it is unfortunately unable to provide good and inexpensive supplies for the nation.

For centuries, Hungary's main industry has been the production of foodstuffs. Agricultural production declined as a result of land collectivization after the war, but production is now sufficient owing to adequate state support. Indeed, foodstuffs are being exported.

Although most Hungarian craftsman are members of a cooperative, there are still many independent artisans within the private sector, since their special skills are indispensable to the regime.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. Mi volt a párizsi béke következménye a magyar iparra?
2. Mit sikerült találni a csonka ország területén a háborúk után?
3. Melyik ma Magyarország négy legfontosabb ipari energia forrása?
4. Mi található nagyobb mennyiségben az Alföldön és a Dunántúlon?
5. Melyik iparágak a legsikeresebbek?
6. A fémipar melyik két ágában jelentős a termelés?
7. Melyik az ország egyik legjelentősebb nehéziparága?
8. Legújabban melyik ipar fejlődik jelentősen?
9. Mi a textilipar helyzete?
10. Mi volt a kollektivizálás hatása az élelmiszeriparra?
11. Milyen ma a mezőgazdasági termelés?
12. Főleg melyik két csoportban termelnek ma a kisiparosok?
13. A rendszer miért engedélyezi a magánszektort?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. Az ország elvesztette a legtöbb ipari nyersanyag- és energia forrását.
2. Nagymennyiségű energiaforrást sikerült találni.
3. A szén, az olaj, a gáz, és a hévíz.
4. Az Alföldön olaj, földgáz és hévíz, a Dunántúlon olaj és gáz.
5. Azok, amelyek helyi ipari nyersanyagokat használhatnak fel.
6. Az aluminium gyártásban és a vastermelésben.
7. A gépgyártás.
8. A vegyipar, kölönösen a gyógyszeripar.
9. Az későn indult csak meg, és ma sem képes ellátni az országot.
10. Csökkent a mezőgazdasági termelés és az élelmiszeripar.
11. Ma eleget termelnek, sőt exportálnak is.
12. A kisipari termelőszövetkezetekben és a magánszektorban.
13. Mert a kölönleges munkájuk nélkülözhetetlen a rendszernek.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Major Energy Resources and Industries

Segment 1

Energy Resources

Coal is a major industrial fuel. There are four main coal fields in Hungary. Anthracite is mined in the Mecsek Mountains, while lignite is mined in the Vértes-Pilis Range, in the Sajó Valley and in the area around Salgótarján. Hungary's coal production, however, is insufficient to meet its needs.

The two other important sources of industrial energy are oil and natural gas. Oil was first discovered in the area around Lispe. There are oil fields today in several areas of the Great Plain. There are also natural gas fields beneath the Great Plain. Uranium is mined in the Mecsek Mountains.

Hungary is a country of thermal waters, having a more plentiful supply of thermal waters than other countries in the world. The thermal energy contained in the 90° thermal waters which underlie the entire Great Plain is the equivalent of that supplied by seventy million tons of coal.

Segment 2

Industrial Raw Materials and Metallurgical Works

Hungary's major ore is bauxite. There are approximately 250 million tons of it in the Bakony and Vértes Mountains. Only about ten percent of the bauxite is processed in Hungary. One reason for this is that Hungary supplies bauxite to the Soviet Union. The major aluminum factories are at Ajka and Várpalota.

The only other important ore found in large quantities is iron. Most of the iron is mined at Ózd in the Northern Mountains. However, it is insufficient for Hungarian industry. Four-fifths of Hungary's iron ore is therefore imported from abroad. The country presently manufactures about 5.4 million tons of iron and steel a year. The largest metallurgical works are at Diósgyõr, Ózd and Dunaújváros.

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Segment 3

Other Important Industries

The manufacturing of machinery has been important in Hungary since the nineteenth century. Such factories produce mostly diesel motors (railroad engines, trucks, etc.), machines for agriculture, and machine tools. They also make ships, railroad cars, tractors, busses, motorcycles, etc.

The manufacturing of electrical machines began before the Second World War. Hungarian industry manufactured and exported radios, electric lights, electric motor parts, electrical machine parts, and other products of electrical technology. The industry is now developing quite rapidly. Televisions, washing machines, and refrigerators are being manufactured in ever-increasing numbers.

Most recently, rapid development has been made in the chemical industry, most significantly in the pharmaceuticals industry. Hungary is now exporting pharmaceuticals in large quantities to the Soviet Union.

Segment 4

The textile industry is unable to supply the nation's people with good, inexpensive merchandise. Clothing is poor in quality and very expensive.

Hungary has been exporting foodstuffs for centuries. The industry has been well developed. The ample produce of Hungarian agriculture is processed by great numbers of mills and processing plants. As a result of land collectivization after the Second World War, agricultural production went down. Thanks to state support, however, Hungarian meat, bacon, ham, paprika, wine, etc., are once again famous throughout Europe.

Small-scale Industry

Small-scale industry is important in Hungary. Craftsmen work either in cooperatives or independently. The number of independent workers is smaller than that of those in cooperatives. The former are tolerated for the time being, since they remain indispensable to the socialist regime.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. Name four areas in Hungary where coal is mined.
2. What three sources of energy are found in the area of the Great Plain?
3. In which energy resource is Hungary particularly rich?

Segment 2

1. Which of Hungary's major mineral resources is mostly exported?
2. What mineral resource needs to be imported in large quantities?
3. Why are the towns of Diósgyőr, Ózd, and Dunaújváros important to Hungarian industry?

Segment 3

1. Name the three major products of the Hungarian machine industry.
2. What is happening to the electrical machine industry?
3. Name one branch of the chemical industry in which Hungary excels.

Segment 4

1. How efficient is Hungary's clothing industry?
2. Name Hungary's oldest export industry.
3. Why are individual artisans and craftsmen still tolerated in Hungary?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. Heavy industry manufactures machinery and many other products.
2. Hungary's oldest industry is the production of foodstuffs.
3. The country has few energy resources.
4. You can't export something unless there's a lot of it.
5. There are large natural gas fields beneath the Great Plain.
6. The manufacture of machinery began in the nineteenth century.
7. One of the most rapidly developing industries is the pharmaceutical industry.
8. Hungary's supply of thermal waters is the most extensive in Europe.
9. Many artisans still work independently.
10. The important mineral in Transdanubia is bauxite.
11. Hungary's industry is not able to supply its needs.
12. In many places, collectivization decreased production.
13. Many sources of raw materials were lost as a result of the Peace Treaty of Trianon.
14. Only craftsmen work in the private sector.
15. Large quantities of oil were found beneath the Great Plain.
16. Air is indispensable for life.
17. What's cheap isn't always of good quality.
18. The Second World War ended with the Peace Treaty of Paris.
19. The country has four large coal fields.
20. Most craftsmen are members of a cooperative.
21. One of the best known products of the Great Plain is paprika.
22. The production of raw materials is continually rising.
23. The textile industry is not well developed.
24. Machines don't work without fuel.
25. Electrical machinery can only be used with electricity.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

Important Facts about Hungarian Industry

In 1963, the working population was distributed as follows: heavy industry 57.9%, light industry 34.1%, food industry 8.0%.

In 1962, the percentage of goods going to export was: machine industry 32.6%, electrical machine industry 22.9%, tool industry 36.7%, consumer goods 13.4%.

In 1963, the following percentages were exported: turret lathes 46%, milling machines 67%, diesel motors 78%, trucks 66%, busses 78%, telephone 64%, flourescent lights 54%.

In 1964, the following were exported: iron ore production 1.4 million tons, steel production 2.4 million tons, and aluminum production 5.7 thousand tons.

It is doubtful whether metallurgical production can be increased. The primary task is to increase production of aluminum oxide and semi-finished aluminum products.

In 1963, the percentage breakdown in light industry was: lumber industry 14%, paper industry 4%, printing industry 4%, textile industry 37%, leather and shoe industry 13%, textile and clothing 17%, and other industries 11%.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

Notes

Peace of Paris

The peace treaty signed after the Second World War on February 10, 1947, which restored the borders established at Trianon. In 1938 and 1941, Hungary had regained part of the territories lost by the Treaty of Trianon, but these were taken away again by the Treaty of Paris.

Industrial Fuels

This is a collective name for fuels that drive machines and operate power plants, factories, and industrial plants. Examples of industrial fuels are petroleum, gasoline, coal, and uranium.

Coal Field

This is the term for an area with many coal mines, that geological research has shown to contain a great deal more coal.

Soviet Bloc

The Soviet Bloc is made up of those countries which are under central direction and supervision of Moscow. The leader of the bloc is the Soviet Union, and its members are the so-called satellite countries, namely Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia.

Heavy Industry, Light Industry

Up until the middle of the 1960's, one of the main purposes of the economic plan was to develop heavy industry. Difficulties were encountered in doing this, however, owing to a shortage of raw materials. Hungary has insufficient iron, so large quantities of iron have to be imported. The development of heavy industry is therefore costly. Hungary's light industry was growing before the Communist system came to power, but for a long time afterward this branch of industry was left undeveloped.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

Energy Resources

Hungary is quite rich in energy resources, considering its small size. Take oil, for example. There are more oil wells in operation today than before or during the Second World War. According to statistics, however, Hungary still imports a great deal of oil from the Soviet Union. This is because most Hungarian oil is shipped to the Soviet Union in exchange for lower quality Russian oil.

Another energy resource existing in great quantities is natural gas. There are many natural gas wells in various parts of the Great Plain, and these provided a great deal of gas for industrial and home consumption before World War II. Today gas must also be imported because existing domestic wells will not be exploited until a later Five-Year Plan. Apparently either the necessary equipment or the necessary personnel are lacking.

Great quantities of uranium are found in the Mecsek range. Only some of the uranium is used in Hungary. According to a Hungarian encyclopedia, "the Soviet Union provides technical and material assistance for the production and the accomplishment of requisite testing."

Electrical energy is produced primarily through thermal energy, although production of hydroelectric power is increasing.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement D

Notes

Raw Materials

The gradual systematic exploration of raw materials in the area of present-day Hungary began after World War I. The most productive today is the mining of bauxite. Bauxite deposits are found in the mountains of Transdanubia. In addition, small quantities of precious metals and raw materials needed for the production of glass and porcelain are found in Hungary. Of these, only bauxite is found in sufficient quantities to support a domestic industry.

Profitability and Economy

Since 1959, as a result of the regulation of production costs and a change in the budgetary accounting system, profitability has greatly increased. Whereas in 1955 the gross profit was 1% of the production value, in 1960 it was 13.47%, and in 1963 14.9%. Profits of the machine industry (over 20%) are particularly high. Because of the vast differences between the economic systems of socialist and capitalist countries, no comparison between the two can be made.

The Quality of Production

The unsatisfactory quality of production is proven by the fact that 20% of the light industry products designated for export are rejected by the quality control agency. At 27 industrial enterprises, it was found that only 1.8% of the personnel employed in quality control were graduate engineers while more than 40% were unskilled laborers.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

The Organization of Hungarian Industry

More than half the population of Hungary are gainfully employed. Over forty percent of these are employed in industry. Nearly seventy percent of Hungary's gross national product derives from industry.

Industry is divided into the following branches:

1. Heavy Industry
    a. Mining
    b. Electrical power industry
    c. Iron, steel, and metal production (metallurgy)
    d. Machine industry
        (1) Machinery and mechanical equipment
        (2) Conveyances
        (3) Electric power machines and appliances
        (4) Communications and electronics industry
        (5) Appliance industry
        (6) Metal products industry
    e. Construction materials industry
    f. Chemical and rubber industry

2. Light Industry
    a. Wood-processing industry
    b. Paper industry
    c. Printing industry
    d. Textile industry
    e. Hide, fur and shoe industry
    f. Handicraft and homework industry
    g. Various other industries

3. Food Industry

These branches can be divided into other, smaller branches. Those belonging to the foodstuffs industry, for example, are:

a. Milling
b. Bakeries
c. Sugar refineries
d. Meat processing plants
e. Dairy industry
f. Distilleries
g. Breweries
h. Food processing plants and many others.

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4. The following are a few vital statistics relating to mining:

Anthracite is found only in the Mecsek Mountains. In 1973, 3.4 million tons were produced. 2.7 million tons of lignite were extracted from the mines in Transdanubia and the North Central Mountains.

Hungary is rich only in bauxite, production in 1973 having been close to 2.6 million tons. In that same year, 168,000 tons of iron ore, 34,000 tons of manganese, and smaller quantities of other ores were produced in the North Central Mountains.

Hungary is poor in non-metallic mineral resources also.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. A lakosság hányad része dolgozik Magyarországon?
2. A gazdasági élet melyik szektorában dolgozik a legtöbb ember?
3. Mi a foglalkoztatottak aránya az iparban és a mezőgazdaságban?
4. Az ipar a nemzeti jövedelemnek hány százaléka?
5. Melyik fontosabb iparágakról hallott?
6. Amerikában is vannak hasonló iparágak?
7. Az említett három iparág közül melyik a legnagyob?
8. Melyik iparághoz tartozik a közlekedési eszközök gyártása?
9. És hova tartozik a háziipar?
10. Az élelmiszeripar melyik ágairól olvasott?
11. Melyik város környékén termelnek kőszenet?
12. Hol vannak barnaszén bányák?
13. Melyik érc termelésében gazdag az ország?
14. Milyen más ércet bányásznak még Magyarországon?
15. Hol fordulnak elő az ércek?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. A lakosság több, mint fele.
2. Az iparban.
3. Azt hiszem, többen dolgoznak az iparban, mint a mezőgazdaságban.
4. Körülbelül 76 százaléka.
5. A nehéziparról, a könnyűiparról és az élelmiszeriparról.
6. Igen. Amerikában is vannak hasonló iparágak.
7. A nehézipar.
8. A nehéziparhoz.
9. A könnyűiparhoz.
10. A malmokról, a kenyér- , cukor-és konzervgyárakról, a húsipari üzemekről, a szeszgyárakról.
11. Pécs környékén.
12. A Dunántúlon és az Északi-Középhegységben.
13. Az aluminium érc, azaz a bauxit termelése a legjelentősebb.
14. Vasércet, mangánércet és szinesércet.
15. A legtöbb az Északi-Középhegységben van.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Hungarian Industry by Statistics

Segment 1

Most of Hungary's electrical energy (99%) is supplied by thermal power stations. In 1973, 17,635 million Kw-hours of power were produced. Only 82,000,000 kilowatt-hours of this were produced by hydroelectric power plants. One of these plants, at Tiszalök, has a capacity of 11,500 kilowatts. Another large power plant, recently constructed near Kisköre, has a reservoir of 127 km^2 and an irrigation system covering 300,000 hectares.

In 1973, the metallurgical industry produced, apart from aluminum, 2.1 million tons of raw and pig iron, 3.3 million tons of steel, 5,760 tons of copper, 700 tons of lead, and 600 tons of zinc.

Segment 2

The machine industry has developed chiefly in Budapest, Miskolc, and Győr. Important plants have recently been put into operation in Székesfehérvár, Debrecen, Szombathely, Mosonmagyaróvár, and Nagykanizsa. In 1973, 1,149 tractors, 10,606 truck and buses, and 38,000 motorcycles were produced.

The pharmaceuticals branch of the Hungarian chemical industry is world-famous. Their fertilizer industry is also advanced; in 1973, the factories in Pét, Budapest, Szolnok, Kazincbarcika and Leninváros produced 593,000 tons of materials for soil improvement. There are several places which manufacture synthetics, synthetic fibers, carbides, and photographic supplies. In 1973, the rubber industry manufactured 730,800 rubber tires.

Segment 3

The two main branches of the clothing industry are textile and leather.

The center of the textile industry is Budapest, but there are other major plants in Sombathely, Győr, Sopron, Kőszeg, Pápa and Kaposvár. In 1973, these factories made 346 million square meters of woolen material. Weaving mills, and, of course, clothing manufacturing plants exist in several places.

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There are skin- and hide-processing plants in Budapest, Tata, Simontornya, and Pécs.

Untreated hides must be imported from abroad, chiefly from South America. In 1973, the factories in Budapest, Martfű, Szombathely, and Szigetvár made 41.2 million items of footwear.

Segment 4

The major branch of the foodstuffs industry is the meat industry, which in 1973 supplied the market with 395,000 tons of beef, pork, and lamb. Several plants process salami and sausage. Ham is processed in Pápa.

In 1973, the dairy industry supplied the consumer 569 million liters of milk, 22,000 tons of butter, and 28,000 tons of cheese.

There are many vegetable-processing plants in operation in Hungary. These and the fruit-processing industry can fruits and vegetables.

The centers for the milling industry are Kapuvár, Enying, Karcag, Törökszentmiklós, Orosháza, and, of course, Budapest.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. What produces most of Hungary's electrical energy?
2. Give the location of two power plants on the Tisza river.
3. What year do the figures for the metallurgical industry pertain to?

Segment 2

1. Why are Szombathely and Nagykanizsa mentioned in connection with the machine industry?
2. What four types of vehicles are mentioned in the production figures for 1973?
3. What kind of industry exists in the cities of Szolnok, Kazincbarcika, and Leninváros?

Segment 3

1. Name three cities which have textile plants.
2. Where are leather and hides imported from?
3. Name two cities other than Budapest which have shoe factories.

Segment 4

1. Why is Pápa significant to the meat industry?
2. What happens to part of Hungary's vegetable crop?
3. Why are the towns of Enying and Orosháza important?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. There are not many mineral resources in Hungary.
2. The developing nations import a great deal of machinery.
3. The raw materials required by the hides industry are imported from South America.
4. The amount of hard coal mining in Hungary is quite small.
5. The construction industry has been progessing.
6. There are few forests so the wood processing industry is not very important either.
7. The metal products industry is still growing.
8. Most people are employed in some area other than agriculture.
9. The rubber industry needs raw materials from abroad.
10. Countries that have little heavy industry have large cottage (homework) industries.
11. Sausage and bacon are produced by meat-processing plants.
12. We export a great number of radios and other electrical appliances.
13. The handicraft industry is a light industry.
14. The manufacturing of metals is also called metallurgy.
15. Conveyances are exported to South America too.
16. Manganese ore was discovered in the mountains of Transdanubia.
17. The Hungarian appliance industry was famous even before the Second World War.
18. The printing industry has been in existence for a long time.
19. The foodstuffs industry can be divided up into many branches.
20. More than two-thirds of the national income derives from industry.
21. Distilleries manufacture a very popular product.
22. Most of the malt barley is sent to breweries.
23. The fur industry is famous, but pelts need to be imported.
24. The electronics industry contributes chiefly to the manufacture of radios and television appliances.
25. The data relating to mining need not be learned.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

The Organization for the Management of Industry (pre 1980)

In Hungary, the entire industry is directed by three ministries: one for metallurgy and machine industry, one for heavy industry, and one for light industry.

The main tasks of the ministries follow:

a. Determination of plans and goals
b. Cooperation with (Communist) Block countries
c. Regulation of prices
d. Control of trusts

Directly subordinate to the ministries are the trusts (and special enterprises). Their main tasks are:

a. Distribution (within the plan) of specific tasks to individual manufacturers
b. Determination of wages
c. Modernization and re-organization
d. Supervision of manufacturers

At the head of a trust is a director general. His deputies are the technical director (chief engineer), the economic director (chief accountant), and sometimes the sales manager.

The director general has overall responsibility. Assisting him as advisors is the managing council. The council's members are the directors, the party secretary, and the president of the trade union. Other members are nominated by the secretary (head of the ministry). These may be managers of factories (enterprises), employees, or laborers. Thus, there are no elected members in the council.

The factory is the smallest industrial unit. Its organization is similar to that of the trust. Its task is the execution of its portion of the plan.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

Bauxite, Manganese, Nitrogen

Fourteen percent and 18% of the country's brown (soft) coal and lignite, respectively, 67% of bauxite, 100% of manganese are mined in the county of Veszprém. The various plants in the county produce 77% of pure aluminum, 32% of ammonia, 18% of nitrogen-rich fertilizer and 25% of superphosphate.

The fastest growing branches of industry are the mining of bauxite, the chemical industry, the machine industry, the metallurgy and the power-generating industry. Since almost half of the alum (earth) is produced in the county of Veszprém, it is quite natural that (the county's) aluminum production developed the most dynamically. Mines of large capacities were put into operation. Among the most recent ones are those at Halimba and Izamajor. The forests of the Bakony no longer hide the vast bauxite fields, and the rich, red soil is worth a fortune. The alum (earth) plant at Ajka, the construction of which cost 2 billion forints, started operation in 1974 with a capacity of 240,000 tons of alum.

The chemical industry in the county of Veszprém increased since the early 1970's an average of 8% annually.

The production of fertilizer, as used today, and of plant protective chemicals has increased at an even faster rate in response to the country's requirements. Great sums are currently being invested in the nitrogen plant at Pét. The construction of the new fertilizer plant is, even in national terms, gigantic. It will cost 9 billion forints. This giant plant will, to a great extent, increase the production of fertilizer for the country, and will thus, through the reduction of import requirements, provide substantial savings in foreign exchange.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

How We Live--In Figures

There's a publication from the Budapest Directorate of the Central Statistical Office that contains many items of interest. One of them is that in Budapest households lard is slowly being replaced by vegetable oils and margarine, even though the consumption of meat has increased in recent years. Many people are also using margarine instead of butter.

The enormous consumption of bread is also declining; apparently women are watching their figures, as are men, and even children. More bakery products are being bought than in the past.

A few years ago, housewives wouldn't think of using canned or frozen goods. Today their shopping bags are full of frozen chicken legs, cream of spinach, and plum dumplings.

There are few cabinetmakers and shoemakers left in the capital, and only 471 barbers who are not members of a cooperative. On the other hand, there are more and more well-equipped modern hair-styling and beauty salons operating in the various districts.

Ready-made clothing has become fashionable. Shoppers find a wide selection in the state shops and department stores. The same is true of shoe stores. The purchase of upholstery materials has doubled in ten years, indicating the high demand for interior decoration and increasing requirements for improved housing.

Since we're talking about housing, let's mention what's available. There are presently 672,371 apartments registered in the capital, 150,000 more than 10 years ago. Construction is booming, proof of which is the great demand for bricks and lumber; 3,623 carloads of cement were sold in 1965, and 12,131 carloads were sold last year.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement D

News in Brief and Advertisements

1. Special Fermentation of Beer

Experiments with a new method of fermentation are being conducted at the brewery in Sopron. The goal is to significantly reduce the time for fermentation. New 100-hektoliter vats are being made for the Sopron plant. Two of them were recently installed.

2. Fall Fashions

The real hit of this fall season is hand-knitted clothing. Pullovers, cardigans, skirts, and even topcoats are being knitted by hand. Even machine-knitted materials are made in such a way that one can't tell them from handmade knits.

3. Modern Plant

A new central plant is being built in Szombathely by the Vas County Council Construction Company. According to plans, construction will be completed by 1980. Completion will make it possible to consolidate the dispersed production units, thus increasing production.

4. Seeking a Wife

Good-looking skilled laborer, has a home in the country, no family and no bad habits, seeks middle-aged wife.

5. Seeking a Husband

Attractive 30-year-old woman, high school graduate, seeks serious partner for marriage.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Transportation

If one looks at a Hungarian road map, the radial arrangement of Hungary's transportation system is readily apparent. This is a poor solution since the transportation network around Budapest is extremely dense, while in some places in more distant areas, it is inadequate.

The radial arrangement of the transportation system developed in the latter half of the last century. Outlying towns were brought into direct contact with the highly developed, centrally located capital. Not until later were secondary connecting lines constructed between them.

The development of transportation was also affected by the north-south direction of the Danube and the Tisza. The building of bridges linked the various parts of the country and at the same time facilitated the growth of railroad centers.

The chief reason for the development of roads was the appearance and general use of the automobile. Road building was also facilitated by the railroad, which transported the necessary construction materials.

The steady increase in automobile and freight traffic is making it necessary to modernize the old roads and to build multi-lane superhighways.

Water transportation preceeded railway and road transportation by many centuries, but it was not until the appearance of the steamboat that this method really became profitable. At present, there is year-round shipping on the Danube and on parts of the Tisza, the Körös, and Lake Balaton.

Air transportation has a role in international commerce. Domestic air routes were recently discontinued since the cities in a small country like Hungary are close to each other, and are thus more economically linked by bus and by train.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. Mi ismerhető fel könnyen az ország autótérképéről?
2. Miért nem szerencsés az a rendszer?
3. Mikor alakult ki az ország elsőrendű vasút hálózata?
4. Mik kerültek mivel kapcsolatba a másodrendű összekötő vonalak utján?
5. Mi befolyásolta az ország közlededését?
6. Mi lett a hidak épitésének a következménye?
7. Mi volt a műutak kifejlesztésének a főoka?
8. Mi segítette a műutak épülését? Hogyan?
9. Mi teszi szükségessé a az úthállózat korszerűsítését?
10. Hány közledeségi módot említ a lecke anyaga?
11. Melyik közlekedési forma volt a legrégebbi és melyik a legújabb?
12. Magyarországon hol van vízi közledekés?
13. Az országnak minden folyója hajózható?
14. Miben van szerepe a magyarországi légiközlekedésnek?
15. Miért szüntették meg a helyi légijáratokat?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. Az ország közlekedésének sugaras elrendezése.
2. Azért mert a közlekedési hálózat Budapest körül sűrű, de vidéken néhol hiányos.
3. A XIX. szd. második felében.
4. A vidéki városok a fővárossal.
5. A Duna és a Tisza észak-déli iránya.
6. A hidak összekötötték az ország részeit és elősegítették a vasúti csomópontok kialakulását/épülését.
7. A gépkocsik megjelenése és terjedése volt.
8. A vasút, a műutak építéséhez szükséges anyagok szállításával.
9. A növekvő személy- és áruforgalom.
10. Négyet: a vízi-, a légi, a köz- és vasúti közlekedést.
11. A vízi közlekedés a legrégibb és a légi a legújabb.
12. A Dunán, a Tiszán, a Balatonon a Sió-csatornán, a Körösön és a Keleti-főcsatornán.
13. Nem. Csak a Duna, Tisza és a Körös egy szakasza hajózható.
14. A nemzetközi légi forgalomban.
15. Mert az egymáshoz közel fekvő városok összeköttetése vasúton vagy közúton gazdaságosabb, mint légi úton.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Segment 1

Railroad Transportation

The first railroad in Hungary was built in the 1840's. By the end of the century, railroad lines extended throughout the Carpathian Basin. The railroad played an enormous role in the growth of the basin's economy. Most lines in the system are standard gauge.

The center of Hungary's railroad system is Budapest, although major railway centers exist in other areas as well. These centers have repair and assembly shops as do the larger stations. The busier freight stations have warehouses and refrigeration plants.

The Hungarian railroad belongs to the state and is therefor called "MÁV," an abbreviation for "Hungarian State Railways."

Segment 2

The following trains are used for domestic passenger traffic:

1. Local trains. These stop at every station and are usually pulled by steam engines.

2. Domestic express trains. These stop only at major stations. They are sometimes pulled by steam engines, but generally the engines are electric. More recently, diesel engines have also been used.

3. Autorail. This is the fastest means of transportation in Hungary. It is actually a large diesel bus that runs on rails.

4. Express. These are international trains that stop only at major stations. An express has passenger cars, sleeping cars, and dining cars.

5. Freight trains. These take care of freight traffic. They have open cars and closed cars in addition to tank cars which carry oil, gasoline, milk, and other fluids.

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Segment 3

Road Transportation

Although Hungary's major means of transportation is the railroad, the use of public roads continues to increase. Hungary has eight major roads which radiate from Budapest, and in many places run parallel to the railroads. Most of the major roads are two-lane, two-way roads. Recently freeways have also been built.

The major means of transportation in the cities are streetcars, trolley-busses, and busses. Urban transportation is quite well organized. These means of transportation are used by vast numbers of people because they are quick, inexpensive, and readily available.

Segment 4

Water transportation has been in existence for a long, long time. Shipping was rather slow until the introduction of the steamship. The first steamship was built by István Széchényi in 1847. Hungary at present has about 1200 km of navigable waterways. Year-round shipping on navigable rivers and canals is constantly increasing. Traffic on the canals is freight traffic, while the ships on Lake Balaton are mostly passenger and excursion vessels. The Hungarian Shipping Company (MAHART) also has about ten ocean-going vessels.

Segment 5

Air Transportation

Hungary has belonged to the international air transport system since before World War II, although Hungarian air transportation of mail goes back to July 4, 1918--to World War I--and predated the air transportation of mail in most of the rest of Europe. Hungary's largest international airport is at Ferihegy. Most of the flying is done to the Soviet Union and the satellite countries, although airlines from the West also have planes landing at Ferihegy. The Hungarian Air Transportation Company has flights to all the major cities in Europe.

Domestic air traffic is minimal. Passenger traffic has been almost completely abolished, although planes are still used in medical emergencies, for observation duty during floods, and in crop-dusting.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. What effect did the railroads have on Hungary's economy?
2. Name three things that can be found at large Hungarian railway centers.
3. In English what does the abbreviation MÁV stand for?

Segment 2

1. Which of the five kinds of trains mentioned in this segment provide international service?
2. Which kind is likely to carry fluids?
3. Which one stops at every station?

Segment 3

1. What do the railroads in Hungary often run parallel with?
2. What is the fewest number of lanes an "autopálya" would be likely to have?
3. What are the three major means of urban transportation?

Segment 4

1. What hastened the development of transportation by water?
2. What kind of vessels use Lake Balaton?
3. What is the Hungarian abbreviation for "Hungarian Shipping Company"?

Segment 5

1. Why is July 4th, 1918 a significant date?
2. Could you take a commercial flight from Ferihegy to Szeged?
3. What kind of planes are used for the domestic requirements listed in the segment?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. Freight traffic in Hungary is constantly growing.
2. There are fewer superhighways in Hungary than in America.
3. Every tourist needs a road map.
4. Many people think that imported goods are better than those manufactured domestically.
5. Irrigation facilitates the growing of vegetables.
6. In many cities the arrangement of roads is radial.
7. The popular acceptance of television has changed people's lives.
8. An increase in population makes it necessary to build homes.
9. The development of roads began after the building of the railroad.
10. Highly developed nations consume a great deal of oil.
11. Centrally located cities usually have heavy traffic.
12. Dark letters are easily recognized on white paper.
13. Tractors are more economical than horses.
14. The first steamship in Hungary traveled on Lake Balaton.
15. Fertilization makes the soil more useful.
16. Soldiers will not be given inadequate supplies.
17. Increasing traffic requires that the roads be modernized.
18. Transportation in the outlying districts is not as fast as it is in the cities.
19. You can't drive very fast on secondary roads.
20. The First World War preceeded the Second (World War).
21. The appearance of the automobile brought about great changes.
22. The use of horses in the People's Army has been discontinued.
23. In some places, the grass stays green even when it doesn't rain.
24. Only on a part of the Tisza is there shipping all year round.
25. On multilane highways, the cars can drive next to each other.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

Transportation

From ancient times onward, the Carpathian Basin was crossed by several of Europe's major trade routes. Railroads were first built in Hungary around the 1850s. One may say that, by the end of the nineteenth century the railroad system was completely finished.

Budapest is the center of Hungary's transportation system. The domestic railway transport centers are--in addition to Budapest--Debrecen, Miskolc, Székesfehérvár, and Szombathely.

Trains are pulled by engines. The major train types are passenger and freight. A more modern means of transportation is the autorail, which is similar to a diesel bus.

The Hungarian railroad belongs to the state. Railroad cars bear the inscription "MÁV" and the number of the car. The letters "MÁV" are an abbreviation for "Magyar Államvasutak" (Hungarian State Railroad).

Vehicle transportation in Hungary has been growing fast in recent years. In addition to horse carts, bicycles, and a great number of motorcycles and tractors, there are more and more buses and cars using the roads and bridges. Hungary has eight major highways. Most domestic and international automobile traffic passes over these roads.

Most of the traffic on the streets of Budapest and the larger cities is handled by buses, streetcars, and trolley-buses. These vehicles run almost every minute.

Water transportation is also important. Pleasure boats, cargo vessels, and fishing boats ply the lakes, canals, and larger rivers of Hungary. Since the Peace of Trianon, Hungary has not had a seaport. However, an international free port for ocean-going vessels has been constructed on Csepel Island.

The importance of air transportation in the twentieth century has been steadily increasing. Hungary has several airports. The largest is Ferihegy, which is international. Hungarian airplanes bear the inscription "MALÉV."

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

Notes

Railroad Gauges

The distance between rails on a railroad is called the gauge. Hungary has a standard, i.e., normal gauge, which is 1435 mm. wide. There are also wide gauges as in the Soviet Union (1524 mm.), Spain (1676 mm.), and Portugal (also 1676 mm.). The third type is the narrow gauge, which is used chiefly by railroads in industry, in mining, and in forestry.

Free Port

A duty-free port, meaning that foreign goods may be brought in without paying customs, then processed, packed, and transported without duty. A free port was built in the 1920s on the north shore of Hungary's Csepel Island, and is large enough for the ocean-going vessels which ply the Danube. About 2,000 vessels use the Csepel free port each year. Many of these are foreign ships.

Railroad Guardhouse

Along the railroad tracks, the Hungarian State Railroad has built small houses, each of which is occupied by a railroad worker and his family. The worker's job is to safeguard the condition of the rails, to observe whether or not the trains are running exactly on time, and to operate the guard barrier, switches, and signals. Railroad guard houses are usually constructed where the railroad crosses an important highway, where there is usually a guard barrier. A guard house keeps in contact with nearby railroad stations by telephone and telegraph.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

The Gates of our Country

A nation's borders are sacred and inviolable; no one may cross them illegally and go unpunished. Traffic may cross only at designated places, i.e., at border crossings, traffic control points, or to put it simply, at the gates. But even here, only those may cross who have a valid traveling document and a requisite entry or exit permit issued in accordance with the pertinent regulations.

Traffic at Hungarian border crossing points has increased in recent years, and in 1974 topped all previous records. In that year, a total of 25,054,000 people crossed the borders. This figure exceeds 1973 traffic data by 27.4%. In addition to human traffic, the number of vehicles crossing the control points is also significant. This number was 9.2 million in 1974, or 11.4% higher than in 1973. The significant increase, about 5%, in the number of visas issued at border crossing points, is quite remarkable.

Characteristic of the abrupt rise in border traffic is that in 1957, 1.2 million passengers crossed the borders, while 2.5 million crossed them in 1960, and 7.4 million in 1964.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement D

News Clippings

1. To the editor of News Illustrated:

After I had dropped a sealed letter into a mailbox in Bonyhád, it occurred to me that I had forgotten to put a stamp on it. Right away I dropped in one forint, the price of the stamp. Later I learned that the local post office affixed the stamp to my letter. I wish to thank them for their courtesy and concern.

Mrs. György Szalma
7150 Bonyhád
Bajcsy-Zs.u.12.

2. An Offensive Reception

To the editor of News Illustrated:

Please print this letter. Wishing to please my foreign guests, I took them out for lunch on May 25th to the Fisherman's Inn at Fehértó, but in lieu of lunch we received a side order of rudeness. Since no one was sitting at a table marked "Reserved," and the manager of the Fisherman's Inn was standing nearby, I approached and courteously asked him whether we could have a quick lunch at this table because we were pressed for time. He answered by saying, "Can't you see it's reserved! You don't think it's reserved for you, do you?" Unfortunately, my guests understood him. Because of this humiliating reception, we were forced to return to Szeged; we had lunch in the Fisherman's Inn on Roosevelt Square, where we received cordial and perfectly courteous service.

Mrs. György Szekeres
6726. Szeged
Csanádi u. 12. IV. 17.

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3. Safety Belts Throughout Europe

The installation of safety belts is mandatory in all automobiles sold in countries belonging to the European Common Market. Legal directives for wearing of safety belts, however, have not yet been enacted by all member countries.

The wearing of safety belts has been made mandatory for the driver and the front-seat passenger in the three Benelux countries and in France, and the procedure is being introduced in the FRG (Federal Republic of Germany) and Denmark, effective January 1st. A similar law is now being prepared in England. Of the Western European countries outside the ECM, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Spain, and Switzerland have thus far prescribed the mandatory wearing of safety belts.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Hungarian Agriculture

Since most of Hungary is good farming land, agriculture is one of the most important branches of the country's economy. Surplus agricultural produce is exported to many other nations in Europe.

Most of the land used to belong to families. Today most of the farming is done in cooperatives or on state farms. The basis of the Communist agricultural system is the plan, which prescribes for each cooperative and state farm what must be produced and what quantity must be sold at fixed prices to the state. Most members of the cooperative have their own small, private plots for farming. The produce from these plots is entirely their own; it need not be sold to the state, but may be sold on the open market.

The chief branches of agriculture are farming and animal husbandry. The chief farm products are bread grains, corn, and processible plants, although in many places the major product is fruit. Many places also grow vegetables. Many people in rural areas grow fruits and vegetables in their gardens, usually for their own consumption, but sometimes to sell.

Animal husbandry suffered great losses during the war. The Germans and the Russians took many animals with them. Animal husbandry has become important once more, but the old methods of raising stock have been largely replaced by modern ones. Although most people in rural areas raise pigs and fowl, usually for their own consumption, a more recent development is the so-called "chicken factory" (i.e., large chicken farms) where thousands of chickens are hatched for export.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. A mezőgazdaság miért nagyon fontos része a magyar közgazdaságnak?
2. Mit csinálnak a mezőgazdasági termelés többletével?
3. Kinek a tulajdona volt a föld régen és kié most?
4. Milyen egységekben történik ma a mezőgazdasági termelés?
5. Mi a kommunista gazdaságpolitika alapja, és az mit ír elő?
6. Amit a tsz-ek és állami gazdaságok termelnek azt szabadon eladhatják?
7. A háztáji termeléséből is kell beszolgáltatni?
8. Melyik a mezőgazdaság két főága?
9. A mai magyar mezőgazdaság milyen terményeit említi a lecke?
10. Mi okozott nagy veszteségeket a magyar állattenyésztésnek?
11. Mivel próbálják ma fejleszteni az állattenyésztést?
12. Milyen állatot tart sok vidéki ember?
13. Maga milyen baromfit vagy szárnyast ismer?
14. Honnan kerül ki exportra a legtöbb csirke?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. Mert az ország legnagyabb része jó termőföld.
2. Exportálják más országokba.
3. Régen az egyéneké volt, ma az állam tulajdona a föld.
4. Tsz-ekben, állami gazdaságokban és a háztájikon.
5. A terv, és a terv előírja, hogy mit és miből mennyit kell termelni.
6. Nem. Csak azt adhatják el, ami megmarad a beszolgáltatás után.
7. Nem. Azt szabadon eladhatja a tulajdonosa.
8. A földművelés és az állattenyésztés.
9. Búza, rozs, árpa, zab, kukorica, krumpli, rizs, gyapot, gyümölcs, zöldségfélék, és ipari növények.
10. A háború, és hogy a németek és az oroszok sok állatot elvittek.
11. Korszerű tenyésztési módszerekkel és jó takarmány gazdálkodással.
12. Disznót és baromfit, néha kecskét.
13. A csirkét, a libát, a kacsát, a pulykát, a galambot és a gyöngytyukot.
14. A csirkegyárakból.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Segment 1

Hungary's Climate

Hungary's climate as a whole is temperate, although the climate of the Great Plain is extreme.

The river system and the annual rainfall and snowfall provide most of the country with adequate quantities of water. Exceptions are certain parts of the Great Plain, where often there is no rain for weeks, and where an excess of rain or snow can cause floods.

Annual rainfall varies from one part of the country to the other. The greatest rainfall is in northern Transdanubia and in the Northern Mountain Region.

Segment 2

Farming

Before the Second World War, most of the land was privately owned. Farming was done on small, medium, and large estates. Most of the cultivation was done by men and animals. Threshing alone was, to a great extent, mechanized.

Agriculture at present lacks workers. The average worker is over fifty years old, since many young people are lured to the cities by growing industry. At the same time, there is not enough agricultural machinery to make up for the deficiency in manpower.

Segment 3

Forests

About 16 percent of Hungary is covered by forests. This is too little to meet the country's need for wood. Most of the forests are in the mountainous areas. A fifth of the Northern Mountain Region, for example, is covered by forests. The most densely wooded mountains in Transdanubia are the Bakony, but there are forests in other mountain areas as well. The mountain forests consist largely of oak and beech trees. The most frequent tree on the Great Plain is the locust tree, but forests on the Great Plain are rare.

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Segment 4

Animal Husbandry

An occupation of the Hungarian people, even older than farming, is animal husbandry. At present, cattle, horses, swine (pigs), sheep, and fowl are the major animals raised.

Hungary raises several different types of cattle. Most of the cattle are in Transdanubia. The Great Plain is first in the raising of horses. In the country, pigs and fowl are raised even by those not employed in agriculture or animal husbandry. Sheep raising in Hungary is quite important, but wool production is insufficient, thus making it necessary for wool to be imported.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. Is the climate temperate or extreme in Hungary?
2. In which part of Hungary are floods most likely to occur?
3. Where in Hungary is the rainfall the smallest?

Segment 2

1. Who in Hungary performed most of the labor in agriculture before the war?
2. Why is there a shortage of workers in agriculture?
3. Who or what is supposed to make up for the manpower shortage?

Segment 3

1. How much woodland is considered adequate to meet the needs of the country?
2. Where are most of the forests in Hungary?
3. What kind of trees grow mostly in the hills and on the plain?

Segment 4

1. What is the oldest occupation of Hungarians?
2. What kind of animals are raised in Hungary today?
3. Who raises pigs and chickens in Hungary?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. Animal husbandry is one of the main branches of agriculture.
2. Most people out in rural areas raise poultry.
3. The prescribed quantity must be turned in to the state at prescribed prices.
4. Many large landholdings were divided up among the children.
5. Family property was also nationalized by the state.
6. Baby chickens only come from chicken eggs.
7. Chicken farms export thousands of chickens.
8. In our garden, we sometimes grow fruit for sale.
9. In Hungary, capitalist production was replaced by the socialist one.
10. Everyone likes to grow things for his own consumption.
11. Most people in Hungary work in agriculture.
12. Most small farms were consolidated.
13. The household plot is like one's own land.
14. Chicks are now hatched by machine.
15. Many smallholders had farms that didn't produce enough.
16. One can get higher prices for something sold on the open market.
17. The country's coal mines do not supply industry's needs.
18. New breeding methods are sometimes better than the old.
19. Much agricultural produce is sold in the city markets.
20. The main crops are bread grains and corn.
21. A farmer is happy when the harvest is good.
22. Most of the country is good agricultural land.
23. Most of the surplus fruit is sold abroad.
24. There are no independent farmers in a cooperative.
25. Almost anyone can grow vegetables.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

Definitions

Irrigation Farming

Rice is grown by irrigation. Rice fields are always under 20 to 30 cm. of water. This kind of irrigation came into general use in Hungary during the twenties and thirties. In Hungary today, vegetables and processible plants are also grown by irrigation farming.

"Beszolgáltatás"

The delivery of agricultural products and animals to the state. The products are sold to the state for prices lower than those on the open market.

State-Owned Farms

Agricultural big businesses in Communist countries. The farms were formed from former town, city, and state lands, as well as from formerly private holdings. The purpose of the state-owned farms, according to Communist ideology, is to provide the peasants working individually and the agricultural cooperatives with an example of modern, big business-type agriculture. Hungary, in 1960, had 372 state-owned farms, which provided 15% of the total agricultural production.

Farming on Privately-Owned Plots

On this plot members of a cooperative may grow whatever they like, either for personal use or to sell. They may also raise animals. Each cooperative establishes the size of the plot on its own. The area of these plots is generally 1/2 to 1 cadastral hold.

Artesian Well

This water, which lies at great depths, is piped to the surface. Artesian water is healthful. It plays an extremely large part in supplying water for those areas in Hungary which are either dry or have unusable water. It is also used for irrigation.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

1. Fruit Growing

There are presently 21 million apple trees in Hungary, of which more than 80% are productive. Most of the crop goes to foreign markets. In 1975, the apples picked came to more than 75,000 carloads. Hungary also exports large quantities of pears, plums, and apricots. The growing of fruit trees has therefore become one of the most profitable branches of agriculture.

The growth is attributable in part to fruit trees having been planted in areas with sandy soil. Often the trees are planted in vineyards, mainly in order to hold down the sand. In this way, the sand is turned into arable ground, and an additional bonus is provided in the form of succulent fruit.

2. Winemaking

Grapes have been grown in the area of Hungary since Roman times. In the Middle Ages, the fine wines of the Carpathian Basin were known throughout Europe.

Most of the viniculture today is done in the same area, although there have been interruptions in production. During the middle of the nineteenth century, 90% of the vines in Hungary were destroyed by phylloxera. Vines resistent to the plant louse were brought from America. The best Hungarian wines were then grafted on, so that by the end of the century the nation's vineyards had been completely replanted.

Grape growing is expensive. Of all the various types of plant cultivation, grape growing provides the lowest net income. The task therefore is not to increase the size of the vineyard, but rather to stimulate quality production and to increase the yield. The mere mention of such wines as "tokaji aszú," "egri bikavér,"and "badacsonyi szürkebarát" is enough to bring a shine into the eyes of even a judge at an international competition. The low-alcohol, mass-consumption wines of the Great Plains have likewise met with success on foreign markets.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

Water Problems

Frightening news has been arriving from all parts of the world. Heavy droughts, poor harvests, not enough water...

In June, a persistent high-pressure system developed over the area extending from the British Isles to the Ukraine, thus keeping the rain-bearing clouds of the Atlantic Ocean away from Central and Eastern Europe.

During the last fourteen months, England has had its warmest, driest spell of spring-like weather in 250 years.

In Germany, the waters of the Rhine have fallen to half their normal level.

According to American satellite observations, the drought is spreading eastward. Western Europe received only 23 percent of its usual spring and summer rainfall; in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and the Ukraine, precipitation was about 30 percent of the average.

In the area extending from the British Isles to the Caspian Sea, a ten to thirty percent decrease in the harvest is expected.

In the Catholic churches of France, the priests and parishioners are praying for rain. What's going to happen if there isn't enough water for the fields?

Obviously we must resign ourselves to the fact that life on our earth is controlled by powers far more powerful than man. But how man manages the earth's riches is another matter.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement D

During the last five decades, mankind has come into possession of great forces and machines. In 30 minutes he can destroy two continents with his atom bombs and contaminate our earth's air and water.

The vast manufacturing industry of the over-civilized world has been devouring our earth's two greatest resources, water and air, to an incredible extent.

The production of one ton of steel requires 75,000 gallons of water. A ton of plastic, before it leaves the factory, makes 250,000 gallons of water unusable. The same thing applies to the chemical, textile, and paper industries.

One hopes that the present dry spell is only temporary. One dares not even think that the areas extending from England to the Caspian Sea may be on the verge of a drought that will last for years.

But the time has come to change, over the next ten years, our production methods. Instead of satisfying the mindless demands of spoiled, over-civilized men, we must safeguard our earth's pure air and water.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

The Industrialization of Agriculture

Agriculture provides people with food, and industry with raw materials. More than most economic activities, agriculture is strongly influenced by the geographical environment. Topographical contour, climate, area, water resources, and soil all have an influence.

These varying conditions make for diversified production. Grain crops in Hungary are wheat, rye, barley and corn; other products are potatoes, sugar beets, tobacco, and rice. Cattle, horses, pigs, and poultry are also raised.

Tilling, harvesting, and threshing are made easier by the use of combines. Machines are now being used to harvest sugar beets, potatoes, and corn. The crop is increased by the use of fertilizers. Weed killers and other chemical substances protect against animal pests, plant diseases, and weeds.

The basis of animal husbandry is a well-developed system of growing food. A fifth of the cultivated area is meadowland used for growing fodder, primarily for raising of cattle. The most valuable and least expensive fodder is natural meadow grass. The cultivation of meadows and pastures, however, requires expert care.

Increasing meat consumption is provided for by the use of industrial methods to fatten poultry. The importance of cattle raising is increasing. Cattle provide meat, hides, and milk. In contrast, horse raising is diminishing, since horses are being replaced by agricultural machines.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. Mit termel a mezõgazdaság?
2. Mik befolyásolják a mezõgazdaságot?
3. A változó hatások mit tesznek lehetõvé?
4. Sorolja fel, hogy milyen termékeket termel a földmûvelés?
5. Milyen állatokat tenyésztenek Magyarországon?
6. Mit könnyítenek meg a gépek és kombájnok?
7. Mivel növelik a termelést?
8. Mi ellen használnak vegyi anyagokat a mezõgazdaságban?
9. Mit biztosít a jó takarmánygazdálkodás?
10. Mit szolgál a gyepterület?
11. A szarvasmarha tenyésztéshez melyik a legolcsóbb takarmány?
12. Mi szükséges a gyepterület termesztésére?
13. A növekvõ húsfogyasztás kielégítésére, mit növelnek?
14. Mit szolgáltat a szarvasmarha?
15. Miért csökkent a lótenyésztés fontossága?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. Élelmiszert termel a lakosságnak és nyersanyagot az iparnak.
2. A földrajzi környezet, a domborzati forma, az éghajlat, a terület vízrajza és a talaj minősége.
3. Lehetővé teszik a változatos termelést.
4. Búzát, rozsot, árpát, zabot, kukoricát, krumplit, cukorrépát, rizst, dohányt, gyapotot, gyümölcsöt és zöldségféléket.
5. Szarvasmarhát, lovat, juhot, sertést/disznót, és baromfit.
6. A szántás - vetés, a betakarítás és a cséplés munkáját.
7. Műtrágyázással.
8. Állati kártevők, növényi betegségek és gyomnövények ellen.
9. Az állattenyésztést.
10. A szarvasmarha állomány- és a takarmány növelését.
11. A legelőfű.
12. Szakszerű gondozás.
13. A szarvasmarha, a sertés- és a baromfiállományt.
14. Húst, tejet és bőrt.
15. Mert a fokozodó gépesítés kiszorítja a ló szerepét.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Segment 1

Providing Food

Hungary's people are supplied with food by Hungarian agriculture. Meat consumption is provided for primarily through the raising of pigs. Although the spread of modern nutrition has led to a decrease in the use of overly-greasy lard in cooking, pigs continue to be important owing to the fact that they can be raised at home with relative ease. More and more beef and poultry are coming onto the market, while protein-rich foods are provided for chiefly by such dairy products as cheese and curd cheese. An increase in the consumption of vegetables and fruits is leading to a decrease in the consumption of bread.

Segment 2

The Hillside Vineyard as It Is Today

Modern viniculture has changed the appearance of the hillside vineyard. The support poles are further apart, and machines can go in between the rows. The vines are held by strong wires stretched between pillars of reinforced concrete. While the system, known as cordon viniculture, does not produce a greater yield, it does make cultivation easier, resulting in less work and better quality wines.

The sand under the grapes is turned by machines, chemicals are dispersed from airplanes, the grapes are pressed at a winery, the grape juice is left to ferment, and finally the wine is bottled.

Segment 3

The Forest

The forest is an organized, highly refined community of plants and animals existing in nature. The usefulness of a forest lies not only in its processible wood and in the animals so enjoyed by hunters, but also in what it offers the vacationer, the person who likes to walk, the person in search of peace and quiet. The forest is not merely useful; it also has beauty.

While the value of forests is being increased by forestation and planting, forest fires caused by carelessness and neglect still cause greater and greater damage. Discarded trash mars the forest's beauty; loud, boisterous voices disturb the silence. Mankind both cares for and neglects the resources of nature.

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Segment 4

Wood

Throughout the world, the demand for wood is increasing. Although wood is now rarely used for heating, mankind's consumption of wood continues to grow. The requirement is not for firewood, but rather for wood that provides the indispensable raw materials used in various industries such as the manufacture of paper.

The yearly per capita use of paper in Hungary is 35 kg, which is less than the European average. The increasing demand for wood can be satisfied only by means of a systematic planting of trees.

Sixteen percent of Hungary is covered by forests. Continuous forests exist only in the Northern Mountains although there are isolated stands near the villages of Transdanubia. Wood for industry is unfortunately in short supply since existing forests are mostly useless and destined to be thinned out.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. What shortening is primarily used for cooking?
2. Which animals are easy to raise?
3. The increase of consumption of some items is leading to a decrease of bread consumption. What are they?

Segment 2

1. How are vineyards being modernized?
2. In what way is cordon viniculture more profitable?
3. Name some of the tasks performed by machinery?

Segment 3

1. What is the primary use of forests?
2. Is the secondary use of forests of economic importance?
3. How does man affect natural resources?

Segment 4

1. We need more wood today than ever before. What is it used for?
2. What is the average European's annual requirement for wood?
3. What is going to happen with Hungarian forests?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. Animal pests destroy many plants.
2. They are trying to increase the stock of cattle.
3. Agriculture is strongly influenced by climate.
4. Agricultural machines help with the harvesting.
5. In modern countries, threshing is done by machines.
6. A good soldier knows the features of the terrain just by reading a map.
7. Agriculture in Hungary is relatively advanced.
8. The consumption of alcohol is very high in some countries.
9. A great part of the land used for agriculture is meadowland.
10. Weeds sometimes grow faster than cereal grains.
11. Uncultivated plants are destroyed with weed killer.
12. Fattening makes it possible to raise bigger pigs.
13. Agricultural machines are replacing manpower.
14. Combines perform several jobs at once.
15. The geographical setting is different in the mountains than on a plain.
16. Cattle like natural meadow grass.
17. Fertilization increases production.
18. There is very little cultivated land in the mountains.
19. Meadows are generally in flat areas.
20. The real work in agriculture is tilling the soil.
21. The digging of potatoes and sugar beets and the picking of corn are made easier by using machines.
22. Good animal husbandry demands the modern production of feeds.
23. The crop depends on the quality of the soil.
24. The growing of rice on the Hortobágy Plain is becoming more and more important.
25. Diversified production is made possible by many diverse influences.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

The Capital of the Kiskun Area

More than a hundred years ago, Petőfi described the Kiskun area as if it were a desert: "The sand dunes are endless..."

The Kiskun area has changed a lot since then. The whole countryside is now one big orchard, and in the middle of the orchard lies the reknowned city of Kecskemét. Let's go into the city's famous cannery.

Valuable produce from the countryside is shipped by train and by truck to this plant for processing. Preserves and tomato paste simmer in great cauldrons. A great deal of preserved merchandise, canned goods, and fruit juices is prepared in the cannery. Most of the work is done by machines. Machines wash, fill, and close the jars, even paste the labels on them. Workers carefully watch the machines, insuring the suitability and cleanliness of all merchandise.

Finished goods are put in storage. Jars and cans are stacked in neat order by the millions. Later they are shipped to domestic and foreign markets, and even to countries overseas.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

Visit to a Lumberyard

The tools of the lumberjack are the ax and the chain saw. The trees felled in the forest are brought to the lumberyard by caterpillar tractors, by logging trains, and by heavy trucks. The lumber-processing yard is full of oak, beech logs, and long fir timbers. A new shipment is just arriving. The gigantic logs are lifted out of the railcar by cranes. They are classified by size and towed on rails into the spacious workroom.

We enter and watch the work. Just now a thick fir log is arriving; it looks as if it were sliding and crawling on its own, but in reality it is being moved by casters and rollers. Steel pincers grab the log, then squeeze and press it against the saw blades which are moving rapidly up and down.

More than ten blades move side by side at equal distances, and slice the log as if it were a giant carrot. The fir log is sliced into boards. The next log comes immediately, and behind it there are many others.

In addition to boards, beams of various widths, parquet strips for flooring, and boxboards, other lumber is also manufactured here.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

Modern Plant Protection

The Ministry for Agriculture and Food Administration (MEM) publishes an annual list of approved plant protection materials. This year's volume describes about 290 chemicals. Research and development work, which establishes new protective methods, also augments the supply with increasingly more effective drugs in addition to providing first-class machinery. This effort is indispensable during a time when highly industrialized production methods are proliferating. A single, modern crop dusting device, by spreading weed killer, can accomplish as much as entire hoeing teams working for several days.

In the early 50's, when the county agricultural protection stations were established, even motorized towing was considered modern. Crop dusting machinery used to arrive from the stations towed by horses, while personnel support arrived by motorcycle, the heavy spray tank weighing heavily on the driver's back. Today state farms and cooperatives spread chemicals with their own machinery. Their job is to translate into action the results of domestic and foreign research, to provide plant protection technology, and to give expert advice and provide official inspection service.

The active agency which provides guidance for domestic plant protection is the Plant Protection Center of the MEM. In its recently completed home office building in Budapest, the agency is engaged in plant pathology and zoology. Its engineers work on mechanical development problems and construct instruments to be used by the biological and chemical analysis departments. The results of the various departments' work are coordinated by the technological coordinations section to insure a unified whole.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement D

News Clippings

1. How We Live - According to the Statistics

Statistics also reveal that the fruits in highest demand are apples and melons. There were 3,575 tons of oranges sold in 1965, and 8,375 tons in 1974.

A great deal of coffee is consumed at home. Ten years ago the retail trade sold only 4,000 tons. This quantity has risen to 7,500 tons while the consumption of "doubles" in expresso cafes has gone down.

Some figures in the report are less heartening. Although almost 2 billion forints worth of food was consumed by patrons in Budapest's restaurants and diners, the greatest income--more than 3 billion forints--was realized from the consumption of beverages. (Hungarians "chugged" 1,916 million forints worth of beverages in 1965, and 3,176 million forints worth in 1973.)

2. 500 Kilograms of Baked Potatoes an Hour[1]

One of the largest investments of the fruit and vegetable trade, a potato-processing plant having a capacity of 1,000 carloads, has been completed at the Grand Market in Budapest. Twenty-eight storage rooms were provided with air conditioning, thereby allowing the storage of potatoes at optimum temperature. Four packing machines in two shifts pack 800 quintals of potatoes into 20 kilogram bags. Two hundred fifty quintals of potatoes are peeled daily, and the automated machines process 500 kg of french fried potatoes.[2] The Grand Market's 1,100 carload capacity cold storage for apples was also opened for business.

[1]The Hungarian word sült means both "baked" and "fried," thus sült krumpli can mean either "baked potatoes" or "fried potatoes."

[2]Hasábburgonya means "potatoes cut into eighths" or "cut lengthwise." Thus "sült hasábburgonya" means "french fried potatoes," not "baked potatoes."

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Military Training in Hungary

Preliminary military training for youth begins in grade school where the basic principles of national defense are taught. Theoretical and practical training continue in high school on a higher level. Preliminary military training also takes place in colleges and universities.

Training in the Hungarian People's Army is done by the training cadre. The duration of training is from two to three years of which the first two months are devoted to basic training. The two most essential branches of training are combat training and marksmanship training. Combat training takes place on the drill field, and marksmanship training on the firing range. After basic training comes specialized training or advanced branch training. In the springtime units go out on bivouac where additional training continues. Another form of training is close order drill, which is given inside the garrison.

Privates qualified for junior NCO and NCO training are sent to leadership school where they are taught how to lead a squad. Platoon and company leadership are learned at officers' school. The leadership of units above company is taught at the Miklós Zrinyi Military Academy. The best Communist officers receive their training in the Soviet Union.

Great emphasis in placed on a soldier's ideological training. This is carried out by "political officers" who are trained at the Sándor Petőfi Military Academy for Political Officers. There is a political officer in every company and battalion. In higher-echelon units, ideological training is supervised by the Political Section. Units above battalion also have a Party organization.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. A magyar fiatalság hol kezdi a katonai előképzését?
2. Mi történik a középiskolákban és a felső fokon?
3. Mennyi ideig tart a kiképzés a Magyar Néphadseregben?
4. Meddig tart az alapkiképzés?
5. Mi az alapkiképzés két fontos ága és hol történik az?
6. Mi következik az alapkiképzés után?
7. Sorolja fel, milyen kiképzést kap egy újonc.
8. Kik kerülnek az ezrediskolára?
9. Milyen egységek vezetését tanítják a tisztiiskolán?
10. Hol tanítják meg a zászlóalj és annál magasabb egységek vezetését?
11. Kiket képeznek ki a Szovjetunióban?
12. Kik végzik az egységeknél a katonák ideológiai kiképzését?
13. Melyik alegységeknél van politikai tiszt vagy politikai osztály?
14. Mi a helyzet a zászlóaljnál nagyobb egységeknél?
15. Az amerikai hadseregben is van pártszervezet?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. Az általános iskolában.
2. Ott magasabb fokon folyik az elméleti és gyakorlati kiképzés.
3. Két vagy három évig.
4. Két-három hónapig.
5. A harckiképzés a gyakorlótéren, és a lőkiképzés a lőtéren.
6. A szakkiképzés vagy fegyvernemi kiképzés.
7. Az alapkiképzésben harc-és lőkiképzést, azután fegyvernemi kiképzést és természetesen alaki kiképzést.
8. A tisztes és tiszthelyetteskiképzésre alkalmas honvédek.
9. A szakasz és a század vezetését.
10. A Zrinyi Miklós Katonai Akadémián.
11. A legjobb kommunista tiszteket.
12. A politikai tisztek.
13. A századnál és zászlóaljnál van politikai tiszt, azon felül pedig politikai osztály.
14. Azoknál pártszervezet is van.
15. Nem, az amerikai hadseregben nincs politikai pártszervezet.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Military Training in Hungary

Segment 1

Military training for young people begins in school. The principles of national defense are taught for the first time to 12- and 13-year-old boys and girls in the seventh grade. The students become familiar with the organization of the army with military ranks, the basic elements of civil defense, and other fundamental elements of military knowledge. Training continues on a higher level in high school. The students study topography, the art of warfare, etc.

Segment 2

Great emphasis is placed on practical training also. On National Defense Days at the end of the year, students participate in competitive examinations. Preliminary military training is handled mostly by physical education instructors. On the other hand, these subjects are also taught in almost every course. In chemistry, for example, they talk about gases used in warfare, in biology about biological weapons, and so forth. Preliminary military training is continued in the colleges and universities where officer and NCO training is given.

Segment 3

Basic Training

While the aim of preliminary military training is to condition young people for military service, the aim of military training is to prepare them for war.

During peacetime, training is done by the training cadre. The duration of training, depending on the branch of service, is two to three years. The first two months of the training period are known as basic training. This segment of training is the same for every soldier. During this time, the soldier: (1) becomes accustomed to order, discipline, and the military life in general; (2) learns essential military regulations and elements of military knowledge; (3) learns how to handle light infantry weapons and how to use them in combat; and (4) becomes familiar with various combat situations and how to behave in each of them.

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The two most essential parts of training, combat training and marksmanship training, take place in the morning. During the afternoon, recruits receive training in close order drill inside the garrison. Night exercises are held at least once a week to accustom soldiers to fighting in darkness.

Segment 4

Advanced Branch Training

After basic training comes specialized training or advanced branch training. In the infantry, squad training and platoon training occur at this time; artillerymen become familiar with cannons, and signal corps men with communications equipment.

As training progresses, exercises held outside the garrison become longer and longer. In the springtime, each unit leaves the garrison and the soldiers live for five or six months in camps. Units are usually situated in the woods or on bivouac, from which even officers return home only on alternate Sundays. In addition, each regiment carries out monthly marching exercises. At the end of summer training, battalion, regimental, and division exercises are held.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. How old are Hungarian children when they receive their first exposure to military training?
2. Name two specific items which Hungarian grammar school children learn about the Army.
3. Where do children continue their military education after grammar school?

Segment 2

1. What happens in Hungarian schools on National Defense Days?
2. Would a Hungarian high school course in physics be likely to contain information of a military nature? Why?
3. What kind of military training is given in colleges and universities?

Segment 3

1. What is the purpose of providing military training to students?
2. What does the length of a soldier's basic training depend on?
3. What are the two most important types of training?

Segment 4

1. What kind of training follows basic training?
2. During what season(s) is prolonged training given off post?
3. What kind of training is held on the regimental level each month?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. The trainees participate in low level training.
2. No one becomes a soldier without basic training.
3. Many soldiers don't like theoretical training.
4. Preliminary military training begins in grammar school.
5. Squad leadership is taught at leadership school.
6. Advanced branch training turns a recruit into a soldier.
7. All young people participate in military training.
8. Practical training is very tiring.
9. Combat training is an important part of military life.
10. The principles of national defense are taught in every Hungarian school.
11. There is no ideological training in the American Army.
12. The duration of training is usually three years.
13. Training is done by the training cadre.
14. Sometimes soldiers don't like marksmanship training.
15. There's a lot of noise on the firing range.
16. Preliminary military training exists even at the higher levels of education.
17. Regiments also have a Party organization.
18. The Political Section manages political training.
19. Political officers also study at an academy.
20. The political academy was named after Sándor Petõfi.
21. Life is not pleasant on bivouac.
22. We place great emphasis on personal freedom.
23. Medical Corps soldiers receive specialized training.
24. Additional training takes place in the Soviet Union.
25. The Lajos Kossuth Military Academy is like West Point.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

Leadership Training

One must distinguish between leadership training for regular army career officers and NCOs, and leadership training for reservists.

Basic reservist leadership training is given at leadership school, where reserve junior NCOs and NCOs are trained. Leadership school lasts four to six months, and teaches squad leadership. Soldiers who complete leadership school first become junior NCOs, and later on, NCOs.

Reserve officer's training begins with an eight-month course in theory. Following successful completion of the course, officer candidates return to their units, where they become student officers with the rank of staff sergeant. Here they begin their practical training which lasts for 16 months. At the end of the second year of training, an officer examination is given. Those who pass the examination become second lieutenants.

Regular army career officers in the ground forces branches are trained in the following way. After their graduation from high school, young men spend a year with a unit, after which they study for four years at either the Lajos Kossuth Military College, or the Máté Zalka Academy for Military Technology where they receive not only officer's rank, but also a teaching or technical diploma.

Air Force pilot and engineering officers are trained at the György Kilián Flight Officers' School. Army engineers and other special service officers receive training at the Military College. The top-level school is the Miklós Zrinyi Military Academy, where general staff officers are trained. Students at the academy may also attain an advanced university degree.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

Ideological Training

Ideological education is one of the most essential areas of theoretical training.

The chief aim of the Communist Party is to create a reliable Communist army. Communist leaders conceive that the greater a soldier's awareness of himself as a Communist, the more determined will be his defense of the interests of the Communist state. Ideological training in the army is done by "political officers" whose task is to make each member of the army into a whole-hearted Communist. Accordingly, a political officer will be found in every company and battalion of the Hungarian People's Army. In regiments and larger units, this same task is performed by an entire political section.

In units larger than battalion, there is a Party organization consisting of Communist party members. The organization meets once a week, and only members may take part. Once a month, however, a "Party Day" lasting 4 to 5 hours is held in which everyone, including non-party members, may participate.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

Definitions

Advanced Branch or Specialized Training

The training which follows basic training is either advanced branch training or specialized training. This differs from branch to branch and from one technical branch unit to another, depending on the mission, purpose, arms, and equipment of the branch or unit.

Tactical Live-Fire Exercises

This is firing performed,not on the school's firing range, but rather out in the field. Dressed in full field uniform and, in some cases, wearing a gas mask, the soldier fires at moving targets.

Assault Course

The assault course is an obstacle course 300 meters long, where soldiers practice combat on difficult terrain and fighting in built-up areas.

Reservist

After his discharge, a soldier becomes a reservist. Reservists may be called up for active duty whenever they are needed. They are usually called up once every two years for summer exercises. In wartime, reservists may be called up until they reach 48 years of age.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement D

Military Oath

I,....., son of the working Hungarian people, swear to be a loyal soldier of the Hungarian People's Republic.

I will fulfill my obligation honorably, in accordance with the constitution, laws, and lawful ordinances of the People's Republic. I will obey the orders of my seniors and superiors.

I swear to defend my country, the Hungarian People's Republic, against all enemies within and without, though it costs me my life. At no time will I collaborate with the enemy; rather, I will fight him at all times, and in every place. Inspired by the example of our freedom-fighting ancestors, I will carry our flag to victory...

... I will protect and preserve the property of the Armed Forces and all other property which belongs to the people. I will not reveal military or state secrets...

... If ever I disobey military laws or otherwise violate my oath, may I suffer the just punishment of the People's Republic and the contempt of the Hungarian working people.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

A Reply to a Letter from a Young Comrade-in-Arms.

(NOTE: This is paraphrased from a letter appearing in "Katona-könyv", a booklet that is issued to recruits of the Hungarian People's Army.)

Comrade,

I received your letter. It surprised me because I wasn't expecting it. Thank you.

I'm happy that you're a soldier and that you want to serve honorably, even though the military seems to you no more than a necessary evil.

Everyone knows it's not easy being a soldier. It's really a nasty business, learning to kill strangers, men you've never even seen. You need to become so good at your profession that the opportunity to use your knowledge will never arise. I mean it. The nation's defense is a serious business. When you come down to it, your learning to kill serves the interests of peace.

While I'm writing grand words, you're sitting there in the barracks where everybody is shouting, hollering, and making you rush like an idiot. All this in the interest of peace?

But we are at peace, aren't we? Indeed, the two social systems live together in peaceful coexistence. Why would anyone want a war? Are the people in the West crazy?

Of course not. On the other hand, consider the automobile manufacturer who has no way to speed up the process by which an automobile becomes scrap. As long as the old car lasts, people won't buy a new one. During a war, however, you need a new tank every second and the manufacturer can sell his product quickly. So new weapons are being made in the factories of the Rockefellers and the Fords....

Get the picture, comrade?

The keeping of the peace depends on you, as does the progress of Hungary and, in no small measure, the future of mankind.

Think about what I've said.

I await your answer.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. A levél írója min- és miért lepõdött meg?
2. Minek örül a levélíró?
3. Az író és a cimzett, mind a kettõ katona?
4. Minek látja a katona a hadsereget?
5. A levél írója szerint, mit tud mindenki?
6. Mi csúnya dolog?
7. Mi nagyon komoly dolog?
8. Mit mond a levél írója a pusztításról?
9. Mit ír a levélíró a két társadalmi rendrõl?
10. Mit állít a gyárosokról?
11. A levélíró szerint a gyárosok békét akarnak?
12. A levélíró szerint miért akarnak a gyárosok háborút?
13. Melyik kapitalistákat gyanusítja a levél írója?
14. Igaz, az amit a levélíró az amerikaiakról mond?
15. Mit tanácsol a levélíró a katona elvtársnak?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletok - Anticipated Responses

1. Azon, hogy a fiatal barátja írt neki, mert nem várt levelet tőle.
2. Annak, hogy az elvtársa katona, és becsülettel akar szolgálni.
3. Nem, csak az egyik.
4. Egy szükséges rossznak.
5. Azt, hogy nehéz katonának lenni.
6. Megtanulni idegen, soha nem látott emberek elpusztítását.
7. A haza védelme.
8. Azt, hogy végeredményben a békéért tanulja a pusztítást.
9. Azt, hogy a két társadalmi rend kékésen él egymás mellett.
10. Azt, hogy a gyárosok nem tudják az új autókat eladni, amig a régiek jók.
11. Nem. A levélíró szerint a gyárosok háborút akarnak.
12. Azért, hogy a gyárosok gyorsabban adhassák el gyártmányaikat.
13. Az amerikai kapitalistákat, a Rockefellereket és a Fordokat.
14. Nem igaz az, hogy mi, amerikaiak, háborút akarunk.
15. Azt, hogy gondolkozzon azokon, amiket ő írt neki.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

A Few Thoughts on Military Life

Segment 1

From the moment a trainee arrives on post, he does things by command. No sooner has he put on his uniform and straightened his jacket, then he hears a command. The men in the sleeping quarters are standing beside their beds while the barracks NCO explains how a bed should be made.

It's not an easy job. The blanket must be smoothed out again and again. The towel must be placed exactly right. Even the toothbrush has to be in its proper place. And even when everything is done, it still may not conform to everyone else's. The whole thing may have to be done again.

Segment 2

There's no time to complain because right away there's another command: "Everybody down to the drill area!" The recruit learns the meaning of "Attention!" "At ease!" and "At ease, adjust equipment!" He learns how to start off at the proper command, how to stop, turn left, right, about face, and salute.

Not everyone performs the movements the same way. A recruit in a squad has two left feet. He needs practice. The drilling seems to go on forever until finally the clumsy recruit learns that he, like everyone else, has but one left foot.

Segment 3

During the break, the trainees grumble. In this age of rockets and atomic weapons, when man can float in space and even walk on the moon, does the fate of the world still depend on whether you use your right foot or your left?

Of course not. It does make a difference, however, in the beginning of a soldier's education. The importance of uniform movement and of having a permanent place for your toothbrush lies not in the fact that everyone moves together simultaneously or in where your toothbrush should go, but in training through repetition. In the process,a young soldier learns order, until finally order, discipline, and organization become second nature.

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Segment 4

In spite of his two left feet, a recruit is expected to become a good soldier. One knows that a well-executed "right face" is but one step toward being able to march correctly, to crawl skillfully, to drive a tank dependably, and to fire accurately. When a soldier exercises a daily discipline in accordance with regulations, he carries out orders more easily and rapidly. Indeed, everything he does is accomplished quickly, accurately, and according to regulations.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. What controls a recruit's life from the moment he gets on post?
2. Name three "tasks" that are explained to recruits.
3. Why might the recruit have to do some things over again?

Segment 2

1. What does a recruit learn on the drill field?
2. What problem do some of the recruits have during practice drills?
3. On what unit level do these drills take place?

Segment 3

1. What is the recruit likely to say to excuse himself for not marching correctly?
2. What is the real purpose of learning to do things together in the same way?
3. How should the recruit begin to feel about discipline and orderliness?

Segment 4

1. What is even the clumsiest recruit supposed to become?
2. What four skills is a recruit expected to acquire?
3. How does a recruit learn to carry out orders swiftly and completely?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. Often the foreign language is never used.
2. It's not easy to serve honorably.
3. Most people want to live peacefully with others.
4. In a war one has to kill strangers.
5. Mankind can develop only if there is peace.
6. Whether or not we go on an outing depends on the weather.
7. The manufacturer would like it if people bought a new car every year.
8. Sometimes people talk to a recruit as though he were an idiot.
9. The nation's defense is a serious thing.
10. Destruction in wartime requires many new weapons.
11. The woman quickened her steps because she didn't want to be late.
12. We're usually surprised by what we don't expect.
13. It is desired that every soldier learn his trade.
14. The sergeant thinks that shouting makes him right.
15. Even the finest car can become scrap in an accident.
16. There are two social systems in the world.
17. It's extremely hard to be a good soldier.
18. Soldiers are always being rushed, but then they have to wait.
19. There's no use shouting at a deaf person because he still can't hear.
20. The military and the police are the same; they're both necessary evils.
21. It's hard to argue with the facts.
22. Many young men take life lightly.
23. The defense of one's country is a necessary and important concern.
24. Water changes to steam when it's heated.
25. Who ultimately determines the outcome of a war?

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

Thoughts on Life in the Service

What would happen if a careless and negligent soldier, acting as an observer during a military exercise, carelessly reported false and misleading information? In all probability, the exercise would have to be repeated.

And what if this happened in wartime? A war certainly can't be stopped and started all over again. A high price would have to be paid in the form of heavy losses for the inattention and carelessness of one man.

Obviously discipline is still important, even in modern warfare. The significance of military discipline, far from decreasing, has in fact increased.

Let's continue the same line of thought. Discipline is also required in a factory, in a civilian job. Is an employee praised for being late? Is he allowed to produce work which fails to meet specifications?

We take it for granted that everyone will keep his tools and workbench clean so as not to cause damage by being untidy or negligent. In the army, it is just as natural to keep weapons and equipment in good repair.

Obviously then, there is no difference between military and civilian discipline. Both involve not only obedience to the law, but also the achievement of the socially accepted standards of socialist morality.

In all probability then, the man who in his prior civilian life has been able to subordinate his personal interests to the interests of the community will find it easy to adjust to military life. In other words, a good citizen makes a good soldier.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

Marching in Skirts and Gas Masks

In 1973, NATO established a committee of women and tasked it with making recommendations regarding the organization of women's military units. Not long ago, the committee held a conference in Sandhurst, England which was attended by 28 high-ranking woman commanders, representing the 120,000 women now serving in NATO. Brigadier General Eileen Nolan of England assumed the office of chairperson of the committee from Colonel Else Martensen-Larsen of Denmark, who announced at the time "...we are not planning to use women in close combat units unless the interests of the country require it... Women participate in defense training in many countries, and this is our purpose as well."

This is contradicted by the fact that several NATO countries maintain women's units in combat readiness. One of these countries is Turkey, which was represented at the Sandhurst Conference by a women with three children, Major Senay Gunay. Senay Gunay is a combat pilot who had already flown five types of modern aircraft.

More women are being trained for armed combat in the United States than anywhere else. Five percent of the total strength of the American Army consists of women. In the next three years that number will be increased by 50,000. Hundreds of women serve in the Army as truck drivers, maintenance workers, military policewomen, etc.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

Training of Female Soldiers

Basic training for female military personnel is tougher than ever. The Women's Royal Army Corps (WRAC) was set up by the English during World War I. It was essentially a women's military auxiliary organization which performed all military activities with the exception of service at the front. Its North American counterpart is the Women's Army Corps (WAC). Basic training in the WAC differs only slightly from training for men. Female recruits are required to take part in intensive daily physical training. This includes push-ups, squats, running, and overcoming an obstacle course. Women must jump over a trench two meters wide, crawl on a log over imaginary chasms, scramble over a wall two meters high, and crawl under barbed wire.

Basic training on bivouac lasts three days. The program makes use of simulated nuclear and gas attack, digging foxholes, and night marching.

Women learn to fire the M-16 rifle. Fire training is 40 hours for women, 72 to 76 for men. The 40 hours include weapons instruction, daytime firing and nighttime firing. The only difference compared to fire training for men is that women do not learn to shoot while moving.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement D

Guard Duty

A guard performs his duties diligently both in peace and in war. Each member of a guard unit is endowed with special rights. While he is on duty, his person is under special protection.

Even though his life be in danger, a guard may not abandon his post. Should anyone attack him or the goods he is guarding, the guard is required to use his weapon. His weapon must not be surrendered, not even to his duty officer or NCO. The guard must not allow anyone to approach him.

A guard on duty is forbidden to sleep, sit, lean up against anything, write, sing, converse, eat, drink, smoke, bathe, or answer a call of nature. Should any irregularity occur, or trouble break out at or around his post, or at a neighboring post, he must call either the guard commander or the corporal of the guard immediately.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement E

Military Life seen by an Artist

An exhibition of paintings has been organized in Budapest under the title "Military Life."

Among the more striking pictures is one by János Mustó titled "1944." The picture shows soldiers of the Red Army using their coats to shield a mother holding her child. Thirty years later, the child has become a soldier and is guarding Hungary's borders, saving men and animals from a flood, and as a member of an airborne unit, jumping from an airplane.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

The Geopolitical Situation in the Carpathian Basin I

Hungary's Foreign Policy

The Hungarians occupied the Carpathian Basin and founded Hungary in 896. Hungary's neighbors were the Holy Roman Empire to the west and the Byzantine Empire to the south. Positioned between these two powerful Christian nations, the Hungarians could not have survived. Thus their leaders decided to adopt Christianity and the Western way of life.

The Hungarian people had assimilated the other peoples living in the basin. Thus reinforced they were able to pursue an independent foreign policy despite their position between the two empires. This policy was almost always a defensive one. Hungary has pursued an imperialist policy of expansionism only twice in her history, during the reigns of two particularly strong kings. When they died, she was forced again to adopt a policy of defense.

At the end of the fourteenth century, the Byzantine Empire entered a sharp decline. It was replaced in Southeastern Europe by a new state, the Ottoman Empire.

The Turks were Mohammedans, and as Western Christians the Hungarians joined in the fight against them. By the beginning of the sixteenth century however, they had become so weakened by peasant revolts and religious strife that the battle against the Turks was lost. With the Turks victorious, the nation split into three parts. The western and northern parts were ruled by the Austrian Hapsburgs, while the Great Plain and the southern part of Transdanubia were occupied by the Turks. Only in Transylvania and the northeastern part of the Great Plain were the Hungarians able to remain somewhat independent.

For the following 400 years, Hungary was not an independent nation; thus she did not have a foreign policy either.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. Mit csináltak 896-ban a magyarok a Kárpát-medencében?
2. Melyik birodalmakkal volt az ország határos?
3. Mivel két hatalmas birodalom között voltak, mit határoztak el az ország vezetői?
4. Miért határozták el, hogy felvegyék a kereszténységet?
5. Miért tudott az ország önálló külpolitikát folytatni?
6. Milyen irányú volt a magyar külpolitika?
7. Egész történelmében volt imperialista irányú politikája?
8. Mi történt a XIV. század végén Délkelet-Európában?
9. Milyen nép volt a török és a magyar ebben az időben?
10. Mi gyengítette le Magyarországot a XVI. század elején?
11. Az ország gyengeségének mi lett a következménye?
12. Mi történt a törökök győzelmével?
13. Hogyan oszlott meg az ország területe?
14. Melyik terület maradhatott csak fenn önállóan?
15. Így Magyarország mit vesztett el hosszú időre?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. Megalapították Magyarországot.
2. Nyugaton a német-római, - délen pedig a kelet-római birodalommal.
3. A kereszténység felvételét és a nyugati életforma átvételét.
4. Mert úgy vélték, hogy a nomád és pogány magyarok nem tudnának fennmaradni a keresztény országok között.
5. Mert a magyar nép a medencében élő népeket beolvasztotta és így megerősödött.
6. Majdnem mindig védekező volt.
7. Két kivételesen erős király alatt folytatott imperialista vagy hódító politikát.
8. A török birodalom vette át a hatalmat a kelet-római birodalomtól Délkelet-Európában.
9. A török mohamedán, a magyar pedig keresztény nép volt.
10. A parasztlázadás, vallási-és más belső viszályok.
11. Az lett a következmény, hogy a törökök elleni harcot elvesztették.
12. Az ország három részre szakadt.
13. A nyugati-és északi részt a Habsburgok, az Alföldet és a Dunántúl egy részét a törökök foglaltál el.
14. Erdély és az Alföld észak-keleti része.
15. Az önállóságát és természetesen önálló külpolitikáját.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Segment 1

Hungary's Geopolitical Situation

Every nation's history is decisively influenced by its geopolitical situation. Some nations have been able to develop peacefully because historically their position has been a particularly protected one. The Hungarians, however, have always been faced by the problem of sheer national survival, since their country lies on the edge of conflicting spheres of interest.

When the Hungarian people arrived in the Carpathian Basin, they were the westernmost branch of an equestrian, nomadic civilization. Thus the first century of their history in Europe was spent in fighting against the West.

Segment 2

With the acceptance of Christianity, Hungary's foreign policy changed. The country now became the easternmost branch of Western Christian civilization, defending Christian, Central, and Western Europe against attack from the pagan peoples of the East. Formerly the scourge of Europe, she was now the bulwark.

Lying between two world powers, however, namely the Holy Roman and the Byzantine Empires, Hungary fell victim to these powers' imperialistic policies. She was forced to defend herself against attacks by both the Germans and the Byzantines.

Under these circumstances, Hungary's foreign policy was almost always a defensive one.

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Segment 3

The Hungarian Heroic Age

Throughout their history, the Hungarians have had only two rulers who pursued a policy of expansionism.

One was Louis the Great, who conquered most of the Balkan Peninsula, became King of the Poles, and for a brief time ruled over the Kingdom of Naples.

The other was King Matthias, whose court was a center of Rennaisance culture, and who also maintained a standing army. Matthias conquered Bohemia and most of Austria. He tried to become Holy Roman Emperor in order to use a united German-Hungarian force to drive the Turks from Europe. His plan failed, however, owing to his early death.

Segment 4

Hungary between the Holy Roman and the Byzantine Empires

After Matthias's death, the people's leadership split into several parties. Hungary was seriously weakened by conflicts from within.

At the same time, the King of France had entered into an alliance with the Turks against the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V. The Turks' road to the Empire lay through Hungary. The Hungarians opposed them at Mohács, but lost the battle.

After Mohács, the people chose two kings. One party chose János Zápolya, who was able to rule only with help from the Turks. The other party chose Ferdinand the Hapsburg, who did not, however, pursue an independent Hungarian foreign policy, but, rather, used Hungary as a buffer state against the Turks. Thus, for all practical purposes, Hungary's independence came to an end.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. Why could England develop relatively peacefully throughout her history?
2. How was Hungary affected by her neighbors?
3. Why did the Hungarians fight the Western nations?

Segment 2

1. How did the acceptance of Christianity change Hungary's foreign policy?
2. Who pursued an imperialist policy in the Carpathian Basin?
3. Why did Hungary pursue a defensive foreign policy?

Segment 3

1. Who was Louis the Great?
2. What was King Matthias' aim?
3. Why didn't King Matthias succeed?

Segment 4

1. What happened to cause Hungary to become so weakened that she could not defend herself?
2. How did the king of France influence events in Hungary?
3. Why did Hungary become a buffer state after the Battle of Mohács?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. After the war, a military government took over.
2. The Holy Roman Empire was Hungary's neighbor.
3. Transylvania was an independent country to a certain extent.
4. We don't walk much in the American way of life.
5. The Russians occupied Budapest in 1945.
6. The Hungarians embraced Christianity a long time ago.
7. It's difficult for a small nation among large ones to survive.
8. America pursues a peaceful policy.
9. The Byzantine Empire declined until it disappeared.
10. The most powerful country is the United States.
11. The Turks came to Central Europe to conquer.
12. Hitler's imperialistic plans caused the Second World War.
13. Most of the people in Europe are Christians.
14. Diseases can often make one weak.
15. The United States was founded two hundred years ago.
16. The American occupation of Germany lasted for a short time.
17. The Turks are almost all Mohammedans.
18. Nomads move around a lot with their animals.
19. Many people were killed in the peasant rebellion.
20. The Hungarians used to be pagans.
21. Because of its political situation, Hungary's policy for centuries was one of defense.
22. A car with a flat tire is in need of repair.
23. The high mountain dominates the valley beneath it.
24. America became independent under the rule of King George III of England.
25. Religious strife still exists in the world.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

The Ancient History of the Hungarians and the Establishment of the Kingdom

Three or four thousand years before Christ, a family of peoples lived on the western slopes of the Ural Mountains. The easternmost branch of this family were the Ugors. The Ugors were a hunting and fishing people who lived in the forests.

At approximately the same time, there was also a Turkic family of peoples living on the great Eurasian plain southeast of the Urals. These were a nomadic, equestrian, pastoral people.

Somewhere around 2,000 A.D., the Ugors started to move east. They crossed the Urals and encountered the Turks on the plain. Adopting the Turks' culture, they too became an equestrian, nomadic people.

This new group began to move west. During the sixth and seventh centuries A.D. they lived north of the Caucasus, and in the eighth and ninth centuries A.D. on the northern shore of the Black Sea. They were then called the Onogurs.

At the end of the ninth century, the Onogurs chose Árpád as their leader (fejedelem). From then on, the people were all called Magyars, since Magyar was the name of Árpád's tribe.

The Magyar people started to move west. In 896, they occupied the Carpathian Basin where Árpád established Hungary.

In the tenth century, the Magyars rampaged through Europe--from Byzantium to the Atlantic Ocean. At the end of the century, their leader, Géza, realized that the war could not go on indefinitely. He therefore decided to adopt Christianity and the Western way of life.

King Stephen, Géza's son, continued his father's work and completed the conversion. It was he who established the Christian Hungarian Kingdom.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

Notes

The Origins of the Hungarians

At the end of the nineteenth century, it was demonstrated linguistically that the Finns and Hungarians are related and belong to a larger family of people called the Finno-Ugric. The Finno-Ugrians are related in turn to a still larger family of peoples called the Uralic-Altaic. The Hungarian language is therefore closer to the language of the peoples of Asia than to those of the Indo-Europeans. A linguistic relationship, however, does not always indicate a racial relationship.

The Hungarians are related to the Finns and the Estonians. The Finnish, Estonian, and Hungarian languages still show, even today, many similarities. The main similarity is in their structure. There are also about 800 words which are still identical in all three languages.

The Severed Tribes

While the Hungarians were living in the area of what is now the Ukraine, three of the ten tribes returned to their original dwelling place in the Urals. These people lived on for centuries afterward. At the beginning of the thirteenth century, they were visited by a Hungarian priest named Brother Julian. The Volga Hungarians welcomed Julian with great enthusiasm because they were able to speak to him in Hungarian. Some years later, these people were among those wiped out by the great Mongol invasion.

The Hungarians Occupy the Carpathian Basin

At one time, the Carpathian Basin was occupied chiefly by Slavs and Bulgarians. The Moravian king Svatopluk had just begun to unify the Slavs when the Hungarians moved into the basin. The Hungarians defeated him, thereby preventing the formation of a great Slavic state in the Danube valley.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire

The empire was formed from the eastern part of the ancient Roman Empire.

Eastern Christianity

The church of the Christian religion was established in the Balkans, Eastern Europe, and the western part of Asia. It is primarily the church of the Russians, Ukranians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Serbs, and Romanians. There are also Arabs in this group. Their beliefs are similar to those of the Roman Catholics, although they do not accept the supremacy of the Pope. Most of these groups have national churches, and the language of the liturgy is the official language of the country. There are also laymen in their hierarchy; their priests may marry and so forth.

Holy Roman Empire

The Holy Roman Empire was founded by the Emperor Otto I in 962. Almost all the German states were part of this empire, as were Bohemia, Austria, and, for a long time, parts of Italy. The Bohemian crown was important for King Matthias because the King of Bohemia was one of the seven electors who elected the emperor.

Roman Christianity

Roman Christianity is the religion of the Roman Catholic Church.

Greek Catholics (Uniates)

The Greek Catholics seceded from the Greek Orthodox (Eastern) Church in the eighteenth century and joined the Roman Catholic Church. To promote union, they were allowed by the Roman Catholic Church to continue using the religious ceremonies of the Greek Orthodox Church. Thus they celebrate the Eucharist with bread and wine, and allow priests to marry. Adherents of this faith live mainly in Poland, Hungary, and Romania.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement D

The Golden Bull

The Golden Bull has enormous significance since it formed the basis for the Hungarian constitution.[1] Article 31 of the document was considered of particular significance since it gave to the Hungarian nobility a legal justification to compel the king to obey the laws of the land, if necessary by force. This explains why the nation fought their own Hapsburg kings, who tried to rule the country by decree.

The Golden Bull greatly resembles the Magna Carta. This does not mean that the Magna Carta was influenced by the Golden Bull. The fact is that both deal with similar social problems existing in both England and Hungary at that time. The two nations solved their problems in a similar way. Interestingly enough, there are also similarities in other areas of the English and Hungarian judicial system.

The Carpathian Basin as a Melting Pot

The great military leader János Hunyadi was probably of Romanian descent. He became thoroughly Magyarized and even went on to become one of the greatest figures in Hungarian history. The nation's leadership often included people of foreign ancestry. This seems to indicate both the ability of the Magyar race to assimilate others, and the fact that the non-Magyars could become members of the Hungarian nation with equal rights.

Anyone choosing the Hungarian way of life was considered to be just as much Hungarian as the rest. Quite often, new Hungarians wanted to be, and succeeded in being, better Hungarians than the original ones.

In this respect, old Hungary was similar to the United States. The Carpathian Basin too was a huge "melting pot" of people.

[1]That is the constitution before 1945.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

The Geopolitical Situation in the Carpathian Basin II

Hungary's Struggle for Independence

The victory of the Turks put an end to Hungarian independence. Politically the Carpathian Basin split into three parts. For more than 150 years, the Hungarian leaders who ruled in the west accepted sometimes the Austrians and sometimes the Turks who occupied the Great Plain as the lesser of two evils. The Hungarians were therefore in almost constant rebellion against either the Austrians or the Turks.

When the Turkish urge for conquest began to die out at the end of the seventeenth century, a European coalition led by the Hapsburg emperor and joined by great numbers of Hungarians, liberated the entire Carpathian Basin. The emperor, however, tried to rule the liberated Hungarian territories according to Austrian law rather than by the Hungarian constitution. The Hungarians, therefore, continued their struggle for freedom from Austrian oppression.

While the Turks were declining, a powerful new country was developing in Eastern Europe. This country was Russia. When the series of Hungarian wars for independence reached its peaks in the successful revolution of 1848, the army of the Russian czar, at the request of the Austrian emperor, defeated the Hungarians and handed the country over to the Austrians.

Finally, however, the Austrians realized that the Hungarians could not be subdued. In 1867, the two nations reached a compromise, thereby creating Austria-Hungary. Joint political leadership, however, remained with the emperor, who often disregarded Hungarian interests. For this reason, Hungary was drawn into the First World War on the side of the Central Powers. When the war had been lost, the victorious Western Powers partitioned the Carpathian Basin.

After 400 years, Hungary had become independent once more. Nonetheless, caught as she was between powerful Eastern and Western neighbors, the chief aim of her foreign policy remained, once again, simple survival.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. Mi volt a törökök győzelmének a következménye?
2. Mit csináltak a nép vezetői a következő 150 év alatt?
3. Mire kényszerültek a magyarok ez idő alatt?
4. Mi történt a XVII. század végén?
5. A felszabadult magyar területeken hogy akart a Habsburg császár uralkodni?
6. Ezért a magyarok vezetői mit csináltak?
7. A mohamedán birodalom hanyatlása idején mi történt Kelet-Európában?
8. Sikerült 1848-ban a magyar nép igyekezete?
9. Kik verték le az osztrákok elleni sikeres magyar szabadság-harcot?
10. Végül is a Habsburgok mit voltak kénytelenek belátni?
11. Mi történt 1867-ben?
12. Kinek a kezében maradt a politikai vezetés?
13. Mi lett a magyar érdekek mellőzésének a következménye?
14. Mi történt Ausztria-Magyarországgal az első világháború után?
15. Ezután milyen külpolitikát folytatott Magyarország?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. Magyarország önállósága megszünt, és a Kárpát-medence politikailag három részre szakadt.
2. Hol a nyugaton uralkodó osztrákokat, hol a megszálló törököket fogadták el jogos uralkodójukként.
3. Állandó küzdelemre, vagy az osztrákok vagy a törökök ellen.
4. A Habsburg császár vezetésével a Kárpát-medence felszabadult a török uralom alól.
5. Osztrák törvények alapján akart kormányozni, nem pedig a magyar alkotmánynak megfelelően.
6. Folytatták a szabadságharcukat az osztrák elnyomás ellen.
7. Egy új, hatalmas ország, Oroszország, fejlődött ki.
8. Igen, a magyar szabadságharc sikeres volt 1848-ban.
9. Az orosz cár hadserege.
10. Azt, hogy a magyarokat nem lehet leigázni.
11. A Habsburgok kiegyeztek a magyarokkal és együtt megalapították az Osztrák-Magyar Monarchiát.
12. A császár kezében maradt.
13. Az, hogy Magyarország belesodródott az első világháborúba.
14. A győztes nyugati hatalmak feldarabolták az országot.
15. Mivel ismét önálló lett az ország, önálló politikájának a célja a fennmaradás lett.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Segment 1

The Struggle to Uphold the Constitution

After the battle of Mohács[1], one group of Hungarians chose the Hapsburg Ferdinand as their king. The Hapsburg kings did not rule according to the Hungarian constitution. The Hungarians tried to defend their constitution by any and all means. Based on the constitution, as described in the Golden Bull (1222)[2], the Hungarians had the right to force the king, even by the use of arms, to uphold their rights and the laws of the nation. Thus there were numerous revolts and rebellions in which the Hungarians fought against their elected king.

[1]Mohács was the place where the Hungarians were decisively defeated by the Turks.

[2]The Golden Bull is similar to the English Magna Carta.

Segment 2

The Principality of Transylvania

During the Turkish occupation, the Principality of Transylvania was the protector of Hungarian constitutional liberty. The chief goals of the princes of Transylvania were Hungary's liberation and its unification (with Transylvania). They were certain that a unified nation would be strong enough to oppose both its neighbors.

Some prominent princes were: István Bocskai, who was actually elected king but declined to accept; István Báthory, who became King of Poland as well in the hopes that the Poles would help drive the Turks out of Hungary; and Gábor Bethlen, who almost unified Hungary which, because it was not in their interests, was opposed by both the Austrians and the Turks.

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Segment 3

The Last Prince of Transylvania and the Absolute Rule of the Emperor

The last Transylvanian effort to restore Hungarian independence, was the revolution led by Ferenc Rákóczi II, which occurred after the Turks had been driven out. Prince Rákóczi entered into an alliance with France against the Habsburgs. Despite the fact that his troops achieved great success, the fight was eventually lost when the French made peace with the Empire and withdrew their financial support.

At the end of the war, the Austrians occupíed Transylvania and united it with Austria. Since the Hapsburgs were threatened by neither the French not the Turks, they turned all their efforts toward the centralized governing of Hungary on the Austrian model. From this time until 1848, there was only occasional local disturbances which the occupying imperial troops bloodily and easily suppressed.

Segment 4

The War for Independence

In 1848, under the influence of the American War of Independence and the French Revolution, Hungarian leaders worked out a modern constitution. They wanted an independent state, but this was not accepted by the Austrian emperor, who was also the Hungarian king. On March 15, 1848, dissatisfaction erupted in revolution, which led to Hungary's being declared independent.

To protect the population, the Hungarian government organized an army. In the spring of 1849, to the enthusiastic response of the people, the National Army almost succeeded in driving the Austrians out of the country. Then the emperor asked for help from the Russian czar. The Hungarian armies, unable to resist superior numbers, surrendered their arms. The Russians then handed over both the soldiers and the country to the Austrians.

Hungary was now once more under Austrian oppression.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. Why did the Hapsburgs become kings of Hungary?
2. What was the legal basis for the Hungarians to fight their own kings?
3. How does Hungary's ancient (13th century) history resemble that of England's?

Segment 2

1. What was the primary goal of the grand dukes of Transylvania?
2. Why were the Poles expected to help expel the Turks?
3. Why didn't the effort to unite the country succeed?

Segment 3

1. Who was the last grand duke of Transylvania?
2. What ultimately caused the Hungarians' defeat?
3. What kind of government was imposed on Hungary after Rákóczi's defeat?

Segment 4

1. What induced the Hungarians to develop a new constitution?
2. Why did the Austrian emperor rule in Hungary?
3. What did the Russians do in Hungary?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. Austria-Hungary did not win the First World War.
2. Russia was formerly ruled by the czar.
3. Germany, before the First World War, was ruled by the Kaiser.
4. In poor countries, there is much dissatisfaction.
5. It's not easy to live under foreign oppression.
6. The country was a great power before the loss of the war.
7. The Hungarian revolt caused the Austrians a great deal of trouble.
8. Christian troops liberated Buda.
9. A huge parade was organized after the victory.
10. A decline in health may end in death.
11. The Turk's urge for conquest caused numerous wars.
12. In soccer, sometimes one side kicks a goal, sometimes the other.
13. The army was victorious in many battles against the Austrians.
14. The sun began to shine again after the rain.
15. The wife cooked goulash at her husband's request.
16. After a long dispute, the workers reached a compromise with the factory management.
17. The athlete was exhausted by the ten-kilometer race.
18. The Central Powers lost the First World War.
19. Victorious peoples often subjugate their enemies.
20. No one likes to be neglected.
21. Hungary's independence ended with the Turkish occupation.
22. Politically England is one of the most advanced nations.
23. It's smart to choose the lesser of two evils.
24. A country with inept policies may be drawn into war.
25. The Hungarians were defeated by the Russians in the 1848 Revolution.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

The Turkish Occupation

King Matthias' plan to drive the Turks out of Europe did not succeed. He was followed after his death by weak rulers, and the nobility were at odds with each other. The position of the Hungarian kingdom was thereby considerably weakened.

The country was further weakened by the peasant rebellion of 1514. The peasantry were not satisfied with their situation and rebelled against the nobles. Their leader was György Dózsa, a Szekler nobleman. About 70,000 peasants were killed in the fighting.

In 1526, the Turks attacked Hungary once more.

The battle between the Turkish and Hungarian armies was fought at Mohács. The Turks won, and even the Hungarian king was killed.

This was bad enough. Still worse, however, was the nation's disunity. There were some who wanted to elect a Hapsburg king in the belief that then the Germans would help him against the Turks. Others did not want a foreign king. Thus, in 1526, two kings were elected: one of them Ferdinand, a Hapsburg, and the other János Zápolya. Meanwhile, the Turks had occupied large areas of Hungary. The country ceased to be a unit, and three divisions were formed. These were:

1. The Kingdom of Hungary, which was under Hapsburg rule. It consisted of the Northwestern Highlands, Transdanubia, and the western part of Transdrava.

2. The area occupied by the Turks. This was made up chiefly of the Great Hungarian Plain, and the eastern parts of Transdanubia and Transdrava.

3. The Grand Duchy of Transylvania. This consisted of the Transylvanian Basin, the Northeastern Highlands, and the eastern part of the Great Plain.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

How the Hungarians Lived in the Areas Occupied by the Turks

The Hungarians suffered most in the area occupied by the Turks. The Turks took many thousands of Hungarians to Turkey. Boys were trained to become Turkish soldiers called Janissaries. The other captives were sold as slaves. As a result, many Hungarians fled from the occupied area, most of them going to Transylvania and the Highlands. Others moved into those cities which the Sultan had given "charters of liberation." This is the origin of such large towns on the Great Plains as Debrecen, Szeged, and Kecskemét. Vast areas were totally uninhabited. The now barren Hortobágy Plain once had twelve villages, which the Turks destroyed.

The fighting was uninterrupted, and the number of Hungarians continued to decrease. In 1490, there were about 3,500,000 Hungarians, about the same number as the population of England. By 1739, the number of Hungarians had gone down to 1,300,000, while the population of England had risen to 12,000,000. Hungarian culture and the idea of an independent state survived only because the eastern part of the country was never completely dominated by the Turks. Nor did it belong, except during a few brief periods, to the Hapsburgs. It became, instead, the independent Grand Duchy of Transylvania. While the Kingdom of Hungary remained Hungarian only in name, Transylvania carried on the ideal of an independent Hungary.

The historical significance of Transylvania is enormous. In addition to preserving the idea of an independent Hungarian state, this small country may well have been the most "liberal" country in Europe. In 1571, prior to any other European state, Transylvania declared religious freedom for the four major religions, i.e., the Reformed, Evangelical, Unitarian, and Catholic churches. In addition, the three peoples--Hungarian, Szekler, and Saxon--lived together in a voluntary confederation.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

1848

Noticing that Hungary was lagging behind the Western countries, the Hungarian leaders of the early nineteenth century decided to modernize the country by means of reforms. István Széchenyi, who wanted to make the Hungarian people modern and prosperous, became the movement's leader. Instead of dwelling on the glories of the past, Széchenyi wanted the nation to look toward the future. He proclaimed that "Hungary has never been, but will be!" He expounded his program in three books. In addition, he also founded the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, had bridges and railroads built, and founded banks.

At the same time as Széchenyi was initiating economic development, others were demanding political independence. The leader of this radical group was Lajos Kossuth, who expounded his ideas in a daily newspaper, the Pesti Hírlap. Kossuth proclaimed that a people must be free before becoming prosperous. The revolutions of 1848 favored Kossuth's policy. The nations of Europe decided to free themselves first, which is what the Hungarians wanted too. Kossuth had won, and Széchenyi withdrew from public life.

For the Hungarians, March 15th, 1848, is like July 4th for Americans. It is the celebration of national independence. On this day, led by young poets and writers, the people freed political prisoners and printed, in spite of the censorship, the 12 points which spelled out their desires. The following were the most significant demands:

1. Freedom of the press
2. Responsible government
3. Equal rights before the law
4. Forces for national defense
5. Liberation of the serfs
6. Annual sessions of parliament

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Modern Independent Hungary

At the end of World War I, many Hungarian prisoners of war who had taken part in the Bolsevik Revolution were allowed to return to Hungary in order to found a Hungarian Communist Party.

With skillful tactics, the leaders of the new party organized demonstrations against the government and soon took over. The Hungarian Soviet Republic was proclaimed during the spring of 1919.

The Western powers gave aid to Hungary's neighbors in order to help them destroy communism. Much of Hungary was invaded and occupied by Romanian troops, at which time the Communist leaders fled. When the Western powers forced them to accept the Treaty of Trianon, the Hungarians were a totally defeated people.

Having lost as a result of the treaty a great deal of her territory, Hungary's chief political goal was to get the treaty revised. The Western powers and Hungary's neighbors turned a deaf ear. The Hungarian government therefore approached Germany, despite the fact that many Hungarians were antagonized by the Nazi theory of race.

The German-Hungarian collaboration, which was bound by two common interests--namely the revision of the Treaties of Versailles and Trianon, and the fear of Communism--was to Hungary's benefit. As a result, she was given back:

1. The western part of the Highlands in 1938,
2. The eastern part of the Highlands in 1939,
3. The northern part of Transylvania in 1940, and
4. A part of the South in 1941.

When Hitler overran Poland in 1939, thereby starting World War II, Hungary did not enter the war. When Hitler invaded the Soviet Union in 1941, however, Hungary could not remain neutral. Thus she became involved in the war, not only against Russia, but against the Western powers as well.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. Kik alapították meg Magyarországon a kommunista pártot?
2. Mit csinált az új párt vezetősége?
3. Mit hirdettek ki a kommunisták a hatalom átvétele után?
4. A kommunista kormány miről-mire változtatta Magyarország államformáját?
5. Mit csináltak a nyugati hatalmak?
6. A nyugati hatalmak miért segítették Magyarország külső ellenségeit?
7. Mit csinált Románia?
8. Mit csináltak a nyugati hatalmak?
9. A trianoni béke mire kényszerítette Magyarországot?
10. Ennek következtében Magyarország vezetőinek mi lett a célja?
11. Miért közeledett a magyar kormány Németországhoz?
12. Melyik két érdek volt közös a német-magyar együttműködésben?
13. A németekkel való együttműködésnek mi volt az előnye?
14. Melyik területek, mikor-és honnan tértek vissza?
15. Mi történt, amikor Németország lerohanta Lengyelországot?
16. Mikor lépett be Magyarország a háborúba?
17. Mi lett a szovjet-elleni hadüzenet következménye?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anciticpated Responses

1. Az első világháború végén vissza-engedett magyar hadifoglyok, akik résztvettek az orosz farradalomban.
2. Tüntetéseket rendezett, majd átvette a hatalmat.
3. 1919 tavaszán kihirdették a Magyar Tanácsköztársaságot.
4. Királyságról Tanácsköztársaságra változtatta.
5. Magyarország szomszédait segítették.
6. Azért hogy megsemmisítsék a kommunizmust Magyarországon.
7. Megtámadta, majd megszállta az ország nagy részét.
8. A legyőzött Magyarországra kényszerítették a trianoni békét.
9. Az ország területének nagy részének az elvesztésére.
10. A békeszerződés revíziója lett az vezetők elsőrendű célja.
11. Mert a nyugati nagyhatalmak nem akartak még hallani sem a trianoni béke revíziójáról, Németország viszont hajlandó volt.
12. A párizs vidéki békék revíziója és a kommunizmustól való félelem.
13. Az, hogy Magyarország visszakapta a békeszerződés által elszakított területek egy részét.
14. A Felvidék egy része 1939-ban, és Kárpátalja 1939-ben Cseh-szlovákiától; Erdély északi része 1940-ben Romániától; és A Délvidék egy része 1941-ben Jugoszláviától.
15. Megkezdődött a második vólágháború, de Magyarország még nem vett részt benne.
16. 1941-ben, miután Hitler megtámadta a Szovjetuniót.
17. Az, hogy Magyarország háborúba került a nyugati hatalmakkal szemben is.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Segment 1

The Creation of Rump Hungary

On June 4, 1920, the Hungarian delegation signed the Peace Treaty of Trianon.

The treaty was thought by the Hungarians to be quite unfair, and they asked several times that it be revised. The goal of the Hungarian government was that the people themselves should decide in a plebiscite where they wished to belong. The successor states, however, refused to listen.

The great powers of Western Europe were always on the side of the successor states. The United States unfortunately had withdrawn from Europe immediately after the war, and the Hungarian government had no hope of seeing the Treaty of Trianon revised.

Segment 2

The German Issue in the Thirties

There had been Germans living in Hungary since the reign of St. Stephen. In places where Germans lived in large groups, they remained German, whereas those who lived among Hungarians, became completely "Magyarized." For this reason, Hungary was called in Germany "the great graveyard of the German people."

Historically the Germans in Hungary had usually been loyal to Hungary, often fighting with the Hungarians against the Hapsburgs. Many Germans in Hungary were persuaded by Hitler's theory of race. These Germans wanted to merge part of Transdanubia with Germany. A great many Hungarians were afraid that Hitler's Germany would deprive Hungary of her independence.

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Segment 3

Hungary Enters the War against the Soviet Union

When Hitler attacked the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, Hungary did not immediately join the attack. On June 27, however, Soviet aircraft carried out a bombing attack against several Hungarian cities. In reply the Hungarian government declared war on the Soviet Union. Although the declaration was a hasty act, it is realized today that Hungary would not have been saved from Soviet occupation even had she sacrificed herself to the interests of the Western powers by fighting against the Germans. The allies of England and France--Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia--all came into the Soviet sphere of interest after World War II.

Segment 4

Land Reform

There were too many large estates in Hungary. Whereas a few aristocratic families and the Catholic church owned millions of acres of land, there were two million peasants who had either very little or no land at all. For this reason, one of the major problems during this period was the issue of land reform. In 1920, a law was passed that divided up approximately one million acres. However this step was not followed by a systematic settlement of the Hungarian land reform issue. The issue of land reform was not resolved until after the war and the Communist takeover, when it was solved radically.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. Why did the Hungarians request the revision of the peace treaty?
2. What did the successor states dislike?
3. Did America agree to the peace treaty?

Segment 2

1. What happened to the Germans in Hungary?
2. How did most Germans in Hungary feel toward Hungary throughout her history?
3. Why did many Hungarians dislike Germany? What were they afraid of?

Segment 3

1. Why did Hungary declare war on the Soviet Union?
2. While the declaration of war was a mistake, would its omission have saved Hungary?
3. What happened to England's allies in Eastern Europe?

Segment 4

1. Prior to World War II, who owned most of the land in Hungary?
2. How much of the land was owned by peasant farmers?
3. How was the agrarian problem solved?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. America entered the Second World War relatively late.
2. The Hungarian people became involved in the First World War on the Austrian side.
3. The Bolsevik Revolution broke out in Russia in 1917.
4. National Guard troops marched into the South.
5. The collaboration with the Germans appeared to be successful.
6. Many Hungarians were antagonized by Hitler's policy.
7. Communism is good in theory, but not in practice.
8. Many people fled from the destruction of war.
9. A rich person has many advantages.
10. The German theory of race caused the death of many people.
11. Many children don't know the meaning of fear.
12. Numerous revolutions broke out in Europe in 1848.
13. One who is caught by the enemy is called a prisoner of war.
14. I won't hear of paying more taxes.
15. There are few places left where people are forced to work.
16. In 1849, Hungary was declared a republic.
17. We should withdraw because the enemy is approaching.
18. The armored units overran the enemy.
19. The word "Nazi" is an abbreviation for "National Socialist Party."
20. Friends are sometimes bound only by common interest.
21. The goal of the Hungarian government was a revision of the Treaty of Trianon.
22. A neutral country may not participate in war.
23. The Soviet Republic ended when the country was occupied.
24. Several demonstrations were organized in France against high prices.
25. The Treaty of Versailles was signed by the Germans in 1919.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

Notes

Provocation for War

On June 27th, 1941, several unmarked planes bombed three cities in northeastern Hungary: Kassa, Ungvár, and Munkács, causing several hundred casualties. The effect of the news on the Hungarian public was the same as that of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on the American. The Hungarian government declared war on the Soviet Union.

Many people believed that the attacking planes were German, and that by this means the Germans were trying to bring Hungary into the war. Others, however, think that they were Czechoslovak planes which came from the Ukraine without the consent of the Russian government. We still don't know for sure what kind of planes attacked. Perhaps history will one day provide the answer.

The German Occupation

When Hitler invited Horthy for a conference on March 18th, 1944, German troops occupied Hungary. Horthy's position became precarious but he didn't resign because he thought that his resistance to the Nazis would be more effective if he remained regent. He actually succeeded in saving tens of thousands of people, most of them Jews. Because of this, he was later exonerated of war crimes by the Nuremberg Tribunal.

The Successor States

Hungary's three neighbors--Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia--are called successor states because they succeeded Austria-Hungary (as the political authority) in the Carpathian Basin. The goal of these states was the military containment of Hungary.

The Economic and Cultural Status of the Jews

According to statistical data from the year 1910, 54 percent of the businessmen, 85 percent of the bankers, 42 percent of the journalists, 45 percent of the attorneys, and 49 percent of the physicians in Hungary were Jews. The Jews, however, constituted only 5 percent of the population.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

A Few Facts about the Second World War

(NOTE: This article was slightly paraphrased from a Soviet inspired article in a Hungarian publication.)

The German Armed Forces lost on the Soviet-German front a total of 10 million people (76% of their total losses), 62,000 airplanes (62%), 56,000 tanks (75%), and 180,000 cannons (74%). Soviet troops destroyed more than 2,500 warships and transports of the German fleet.

The Great War for the Defense of the Homeland was conducted not only on the front, but also behind the German front lines on Soviet territories occupied by the Fascists. The Soviet guerrilla movement attained gigantic proportions: more than 1.3 million Soviet people fought with the guerrilla army, and Soviet guerrilla fighters blew up 20,000 trains, wrecked 10,000 locomotives, blew up 12,000 bridges, and destroyed 65,000 German motoer vehicles, 2,300 tanks, and 1,100 airplanes. They killed more than 1.5 million Fascists.

The Second World War was an irreparable crime perpetrated against humanity by international imperialism. More than 50 million people were killed in World War II, and the Soviet nation suffered the greatest losses. Twenty million Soviet people were either killed in the war, executed by the occupying forces, or tortured to death in concentration camps. Three million Soviet soldiers fell in (the battles of) the Great War for the Defense of the Homeland. Fascist German conquerors reduced 1,720 Soviet cities and settlements to ruins, blew up or burned down 20,000 industrial plants, and destroyed 65,000 kilometers of rail. The country lost 30% of its national wealth. Material damage exceeded 128 billion dollars. The war, including military expenditures, cost the Soviet Union 485 billion dollars.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

The Russian Occupation

There was heavy fighting in Hungary at the end of the Second World War, and many structures and buildings were damaged or in some places completely destroyed. The country was under occupation by the victorious Red Army. Authority was exercised by the Allied Control Commission on which the Americans, English and French were indeed represented, but of which the chief, a Soviet general, became Hungary's real ruler.

At his insistence, a coalition government was formed despite the fact that the Smallholder's party had received the majority vote. The coalition government was extorted by the Communist leaders in order that the Communists might take part in the governing of the country. Only later did it become apparent just why the Communists had asked for the relatively powerless ministries of Transportation, Agriculture, and Internal Affairs. Given the situation, the most vital affairs came under these three ministries.

The allocation for use of transportation facilities made available by the army came under the Ministry of Transportation. Thus it was a Communist who controlled the matter of who could transport what. The people's food supply was dependent on this.

The implementation of land reform came under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture. The distribution of land was supervised by a Communist, Imre Nagy, who took advantage of it for propaganda.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs is responsible for domestic law and order, which means that it supervises the work of the police. The Communists also organized the secret police, which was authorized to watch over even the private lives of the people.

Their dominance in three vital areas helped the Communists to build up a national Communist party.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. Az országban folyó súlyos harcok mit okoztak?
2. Mi történt az országgal a háború végen?
3. Elvileg ki gyakorolta a hatalmat és mi volt a gyakorlat?
4. Az a párt alakított kormányt, amelyik többségi szavazatot nyert?
5. Miért kényszerítette ki a szovjet a koaliciós kormányt?
6. Melyik három minisztériumot kérték a kommunisták?
7. Fontosak ezek a miniszteri tárcák?
8. Mi tartozott a közlekedésügyi minisztériumhoz?
9. Mit ellenőriztek így a kommunisták?
10. Mi tartozott a földmüvelésügyi miniszter hatáskörébe?
11. Milyen célra használták fel a kommunisták a földreformot?
12. Mit szervezett meg a belügyminiszter?
13. Mire kapott felhatalmazást a titkosrendőrség?
14. Mit segített elő e három minisztérium és azok szervezetei?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. Sok műtárgy és épület nagyon megrongálódott vagy teljesen elpusztult.
2. A Vörös Hadsereg megszállása alá került.
3. Elvileg a Szövetséges Ellenőrző Bizottság, de a valóságban a SzEB elnökségén keresztül a Szovjetunió.
4. A többségi szavazatot nyert párt nem alakíthatot kormányt; szovjet nyomásra azonban koalíciós kormány alakult.
5. Azért, hogy a kommunisták is részt vehessenek a kormányban.
6. A közlekedésügyi, - a földművelésügyi, - és belügyminisztériumot.
7. Abban az időben ezek a tárcák voltak a leglényegesebbek.
8. A szállítóeszközök használatra való kiutalása.
9. Azt, hogy ki mit szállíthat; tehát ellenőrizhették a lakosság élelmezését.
10. A földreform végrehajtása.
11. Elsősorban propaganda célra használták fel.
12. A kommunista rendőrséget és a titkosrendőrséget.
13. A lakosság magánéletének az ellenőrzésére.
14. A kommunista párt országos szervezetének a kiépítését.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Segment 1

The Russian Occupation

The Soviet Russian occupation marks the beginning of one of the most tragic periods in Hungarian history. The nation was in ruins. Not a single bridge remained over the Danube and the Tisza. The railroad lines had been demolished. The occupying troops raped thousands of women. For lack of medicine, the resulting near-epidemic of syphilis could not be treated. Thousands of men were dragged off to the Soviet Union. While the Soviet soldiers themselves were robbing the people, the Soviet leaders were systematically destroying the nation's goods. They also took to Russia a billion and a half forints worth of machinery, foodstuffs, domestic animals, etc.

Segment 2

The First Free Election

At the end of the war, many people fled to the West, while many anti-Communists were deported to the Soviet Union. With these gone, the Communists thought there would be no opposition, and that the majority of the people remaining in Hungary would support them. On November 4, 1945, an election was held. While the Communists won 17% of the vote, the Smallholders' party won 57%, the Social-Democratic party 17%, and the National Peasant party 7%. Despite the political and economic pressure of the Soviet occupation, the great majority of the people had rejected Communism.

Segment 3

A General Survey

Despite their complete control over the nation, the Soviet Army was unable, during the first few years, to force the Communist system on the Hungarian people. The main reason for this was that the country had too few Communists. Another reason was the behavior of the Red Army soldiers. The Communists were hated even by those who had previously sympathized with them. The third reason was that a great number of the Communist leaders were non-Hungarians. Many of them had fled (following the defeat of the 1919 revolution) to Moscow and had become Soviet citizens. They had returned to Hungary after 1945 as members of the army of occupation.

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Segment 4

Communist Intrigues

With the help of the secret police, the Communists became active against the majority Smallholders. Anti-Communists either disappeared, were executed, or were jailed, while many innocent people were threatened for no other reason than that they belonged to the Smallholders' party. At the next election, however, the Communists were still a minority. They therefore merged with the Social Democrats, calling the new party The Hungarian Workers' Party. Thus strengthened, the new party integrated all the minority parties into a People's Front, which forced the head of state to resign and assumed power itself.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. In what state was Hungary at the time of the Soviet Occupation?
2. What caused the epidemic? Why was it not treated?
3. What did the Soviets take to the Soviet Union?

Segment 2

1. Why did the Communists think they'd have no opposition?
2. Name the non-Communist parties that received more votes than the Communists.
3. When was the first free election held?

Segment 3

1. How did Soviet soldiers influence the Hungarians?
2. Why were the Communist leaders non-Hungarians?
3. Who went to Moscow?

Segment 4

1. What happened to anti-Communists?
2. Who merged with whom in the Hungarian Workers' Party?
3. Of what did the People's Front consist?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. A new government was formed under the leadership of the Prime Minister.
2. The Ministry of Internal Affairs supervises the police.
3. When a country lacks law and order, life is not good.
4. Men who have power sometimes use it for the wrong purpose.
5. There should have been land reform in Hungary a long time ago.
6. Imre Nagy took over the Ministry of Agriculture in 1948.
7. Authority in the people's democracy is exercised by the Party.
8. The greater a person's sphere of authority, the more important he is.
9. In democratic countries, the truth is not obtained by force.
10. In the first years after the war, the strongest party was the Smallholders' Party.
11. When there aren't enough means of transport, allocations for use must be carefully arranged.
12. In a coalition government, more than one party participates.
13. Governing a country is not easy.
14. The Ministry of Transportation didn't seem very important.
15. Watching TV is not of vital importance.
16. In the United States, one's private life is not disturbed.
17. During the Second World War, many buildings were seriously damaged.
18. For politicians, getting a ministerial post means success.
19. The Russians and the Germans destroyed many bridges, highways, and railroads.
20. National trade fairs are usually organized in the spring.
21. The guest room was made available to the major.
22. A person becomes President in the United States by majority vote.
23. The Allied Control Commission was the country's ruler.
24. We hold general elections every four years.
25. The Red Army occupied the country.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

The Russian Occupation (of Hungary)

Great numbers of soldiers from the Red Army could be seen in the cities and along main traffic routes, and also around farmhouses--even in the fields. The populace lived in perpetual fear.

People in the wine-growing areas suffered the most. Life was hell when Red soldiers found a wine cellar. There was no way to make drunken Russian soldiers consider humanitarianism, decency, or honor. They violated every woman they could lay their hands on--young girls and grandmothers alike.

Red soldiers carried off tens of thousands of women and girls and contaminated them with venereal diseases. The lack of medicines made the treatment of these diseases very difficult.

The barbarism of the Soviet Occupation Army is perhaps best indicated by the fact that Russian female soldiers raped many thousands of Hungarian males. There was a "rest camp" in the vicinity of Kecskemét for recuperating female soldiers with more than 30,000 women in it. The women banded together and raided the male population of the surrounding countryside. They held some men captive for days on end.

These facts were reported to the Swiss Embassy. The Swiss Foreign Ministry conducted an investigation and published its findings in May, 1945.

The Hungarian people did not forget the horrors of the Russian occupation. Thus, all Soviet propaganda notwithstanding, the Communist party was unable to become popular in Hungary.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

The Role of Ethnic Minorities in the Establishment of Communism

There were few Russians in 1917 among the leaders of the Russian Communist Party. Most Communist leaders were from ethnic minorities. For example, Lenin, Stalin, Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, and Derzhinsky were not of Russian descent. In addition, there were many Finns, Estonians, Ukrainians, Armenians and other Georgians among the leaders and in the Party. One of the main reasons for this was the fact that ethnic minorities were oppressed and, in fact, persecuted in Czarist Russia.

In Hungary also, individuals of the ethnic and other minorities played the leading roles in the establishment of the Communist Party after the Second World War, as they had done in 1919. Minorities living in the detached territories[1] took over the government, and the Hungarians became a minority. In the remaining area, modern Hungary, however, the embittered Hungarians became oppressed by the Communists, in spite of the fact that they were in the majority.

Many people had been sympathetic to the persecuted minorities during the war. They hid and saved many of them from the Germans and the Arrow Cross.[2] But now many blamed them for the establishment of the Communist Party.

Thus a situation arose, in which minorities, while trying to defend themselves against racial discrimination, looked for the protection of Communism.

[1]The "detached territories" are those lost by Hungary after World War I, parts of which had been returned to Hungary between the two wars, and which were again lost after World War II.

[2]"Nyilas" was the common designation used for members of the "nyilaskeresztes párt," (Arrow Cross Party), a socialist (Nazi) party which was put into power after the Nazis occupied Hungary.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

Communists in the Coalition Government

The Communists considered the establishment of a coalition government essential because they did not want to repeat their mistake of 1919 when they assumed the government without having a majority. They had had no popular support then; even less could they count on it now. Their first step was to form an Independence Front, which included the Smallholders', the Social Democratic, National Farmers', and the Communist parties. On December 22nd, 1944, the Communists convened the Provisional Hungarian National Assembly in Debrecen in the area occupied by the Russians. At Debrecen, they asked for the Ministries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Transport.

The Ministry of the Interior was important because it controlled the police. The Communist Minister had former police officers replaced by Communist party members, and organized the ÁVO on the Soviet model. Only reliable Communists could become members of the ÁVO, which was the only organization that fought against the Freedom Fighters in 1956.

The second key office was the Ministry of Transportation. Since the communications network in the country had been totally destroyed, the Red Army provided the Ministry with trucks and other vehicles to improve transportation. These vehicles were distributed by the Ministry to transport necessary supplies and people to support the interests of the Communist party. By this means, the Communist party was able to establish a nationwide organization.

The Ministry of Agriculture was also especially significant. An agrarian reform was being implemented by the coalition government. Since Imre Nagy, the Minister of Agriculture, was a Communist, the Communists used the reform as propaganda. They thereby killed two birds with one stone. They eliminated the old "feudal" class, and gained the support of some of the farmers.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Results of the Communist Takeover

Complete nationalization began after the Communist takeover.

Heavy pressure was exerted in the area of agriculture, since it was in this area that the Communists had formerly encountered the greatest resistance in Russia. Like his Russian counterpart, the Hungarian peasant refused to give up his independence and property. Thus, pressure on the independent farmers, called kulaks, grew worse.

The other class which, by virtue of its education and financial prosperity, is a natural enemy of Communism, is the middle class. To destroy it, the Communists resorted to even more serious harassments. White-collar workers and intellectuals employed in the professions were forced to prove to a screening committee their reliability from a Communist standpoint. Many people were turned down and as a result lost their jobs, their homes, and even in some cases their personal freedom.

With the aid of the secret police, the Party built up a system of informers. In the schools, teachers forced children to make statements against their parents. False accusations were used to set neighbors, relatives, and friends against one another. Everyone was afraid of everyone else. This fear was the real foundation of the Communist system.

After Stalin died, the situation began to ease up. Imre Nagy became Prime Minister, replacing Rákosi. Nagy tried to change the role of the secret police, and he improved the economic situation of the workers. When Rákosi, the Stalinist, forced Nagy to resign, oppression worsened once more. The situation became quite tense because the people did not want to lose the benefits brought in by Imre Nagy. Thus, resistance grew, and more and more people criticized the system openly.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. A hatalom átvétele után mit indítottak meg teljes erővel?
2. A nyomást miért a mezőgazdaság terén kezdték gyakorolni?
3. Hogy fogadta a magyar parasztság a föld kollektivizálását?
4. Kiket neveztek kulákoknak?
5. A kollektivizálás mellett, melyik társadalmi osztály megsemmisítésére törekedett a kommunista rendszer?
6. Miért ellensége a kommunizmusnak a középosztály?
7. Miért, állították fel a kommunisták az igazoló bizottságokat?
8. Mit épített ki a rendőrség?
9. Az iskolákban is bevezették e rendszert?
10. Mondjon egy másik példát erről a rendszerről?
11. Ilyen körülmények között, mi volt a kommunista rendszer igazi alapja?
12. Hogyhogy?
13. Mi történt Sztálin halálával?
14. Milyen formában jelentkezett enyhülés?
15. A párt vezetősége, azaz Rákosi, elfogadta ezt?
16. Mit váltott ki Rákosi újabb akciója?
17. Miért lett feszült a helyzet?
18. Mi volt a következménye a nép elégedetlenségének?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. A teljes államosítást.
2. Mert annakidején ezen a téren tapasztalták a legnagyobb ellenállást Oroszországban.
3. A magyar paraszt nem volt hajlandó lemondani az önállóságáról és a tulajdonjogáról.
4. Az önállóságukért küzdő földműveseket.
5. A középosztály megsemmisítésére.
6. Mert a középosztály az iskolázottsága - és anyagi jóléte miatt természetes ellensége a kommunizmusnak.
7. Azért, hogy kiszűrjék az értelmiségiek közül azokat, akik kommunista szempontból megbízhatatlanok voltak.
8. Besúgó rendszert.
9. Igen. Az iskolában a tanítók kényszerítették a gyerekeket, hogy a szüleik ellen tegyenek kijelentéseket.
10. Hamis vádak alapján egymás ellen uszították a munkatársakat, szomszédokat, rokonokat és barátokat.
11. A félelem és a bizonytalanság.
12. Senki se bízhatott senkiben se, azaz mindenki félt mindenkitől.
13. Sztálin halála után a helyzet enyhülni kezdett.
14. Nagy Imre lett a minszterelnök, aki gazdasági szempontból segített a munkások sorsán, politikai szempontból pedig változtatott a titkos rendőség működésen.
15. Nem. Rákosi lemondatta Nagyot, és a kommunista elnyomás ismét súlyosbodni kezdett.
16. A helyzet feszült lett.
17. Mert a nép nem akarta elveszíteni azokat az előnyöket, amelyeket Nagy Imre adott nekik.
18. Az ellenállás növekedett, és egyre többen nyiltan kritizálták a rendszert.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Segment 1

The Collectivization of Agriculture

During the agrarian reform of 1945, the Communists intentionally distributed very little land to the individual farmer so as to keep him from being able to farm his land profitably. Thus the farmers were almost forced to collectivize their farms or to offer them to a farming cooperative.

The more prosperous farmers, who were called by the Russian name of kulak, were formed into "voluntary" membership by other means. Anyone who tried to remain independent was forced either to pay such high taxes or to turn in such large amounts of produce to the state that, in order to support his family, he would choose instead to become a member of a cooperative.

As a final "persuasion," there remained police harassment and imprisonment without trial.

By 1953, 70 percent of the land had been collectivized.

Segment 2

The Situation of the Middle Class

While the Communists were trying to win the agricultural class and the workers over to their side, they were also waging war against the middle class. According to the teachings of Marx and Lenin, the bourgeoisie must be annihilated.

It was soon realized in Hungary, however, that a modern state cannot be managed without trained people. The bourgeoisie were therefore not annihilated en masse. Rather a new procedure was used. People's reliability was established by a screening committee. Those who were not certified (as reliable) lost their jobs and had to work in factories or mines as unskilled workers or laborers. Nonetheless, many white-collar workers and people in the professions gradually worked themselves up to positions commensurate with their education.

Segment 3

Political Terror

The secret police kept the people under complete control. The informant system isolated even the best of friends. No one dared to speak openly, even within the family.

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Children in school were expected to relate what their parents has said; at the same time, they were also required to give "reports" about their teachers. Everyone was afraid of everyone else because you couldn't tell who might be an informer.

The constant dread and uncertainty were increased by nighttime raids. Rumors made things even worse. There was a time when people didn't dare get undressed at night because they never knew whether the ÁVO men might not come. It was usually during the hours after midnight that the ÁVO men roused victims out of their sleep.

Many people were taken only for interrogation, but many others were never released. Political prisoners were tortured in prison and often executed without legal sentencing.

Segment 4

Stalin Died and the Situation Eased Up

Great changes occured in the Communist world after Stalin's death. The new Communist leadership inaugurated the policy of peaceful coexistence.

In Hungary, too, the terror subsided. Rákosi moved into the background and Imre Nagy became Prime Minister. Nagy, a national Communist,[1] sincerely wanted to help the people. Among other things, he allowed the farmers to leave the cooperative, put an end to deportations, and improved the situation of those unlucky enough to be in prison. Indeed, in 1954, Nagy declared a political amnesty. Under the leadership of anti-Stalinist writers, the Petőfi Circle was formed. Even open criticism of Stalinist methods by members of the Circle was tolerated.

When Kruschev came to power in the Soviet Union, Rákosi as Party Secretary forced Nagy to resign and again introduced terroristic methods. Nonetheless, under the leadership of the Petőfi Circle, open criticism of the regime continued and in fact increased.

[1]Strictly interpreted, the principles of Communism require that Communism all over the world should be exactly the same. A "national" Communist, on the other hand, is one who believes that the general principles of Communism should be adapted to suit the needs and requirements of his own particular country. As long as Stalin lived, national Communists were considered dangerous since it was thought that national Communism as a movement might lead to a lessening of Soviet dominance.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. Did Hungarian farmers voluntarily join the cooperatives?
2. Why did kulaks pay higher taxes?
3. Did collectivization succeed in Hungary?

Segment 2

1. In what way did Communists consider the middle class different from farmers and laborers?
2. How does a screening commission work?
3. Were the educated people victimized?

Segment 3

1. How does an informant system operate?
2. What was expected of school children?
3. How are people's lives affected by fear and uncertainty?

Segment 4

1. How did Nagy as Prime Minister change people's lives?
2. What was the Petőfi Circle?
3. What effect did Khruschev's coming to power have on Hungary?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. At one time, the Czars ruled in Russia.
2. To some people, financial prosperity is more important than freedom.
3. Many people have never heard of a system of informers.
4. People who were rejected by the Communists lost their jobs.
5. The students demanded more and more rights.
6. Nobody wants to lose benefits that were hard to acquire.
7. After Stalin's death the situation very slowly eased up.
8. Intellectuals rarely do physical work.
9. The situation before the outbreak of the war was tense.
10. Not everyone was accepted by the screening committee.
11. You can't get a good job these days without schooling.
12. The workers had to make a statement against the manager of the factory.
13. The middle class is a natural enemy of Communism.
14. Wealthy, independent farmers were called kulaks.
15. The Party Secretary forced the Prime Minister to resign.
16. One's trustworthiness is difficult to prove.
17. When there are no volunteers, the leadership will exert pressure.
18. Americans have tried to improve the lot of many poor countries.
19. When Rákosi came to power, the pressure worsened.
20. For the professions, you need a university education.
21. From the Communist standpoint, freedom is dangerous.
22. Great resistance was encountered in agriculture.
23. The situation in the area of transportation was difficult.
24. It is forbidden in democracies to make false accusations.
25. The Russian secret police were masters of harassment.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

The Assumption of Power by the Communists

At the insistence of Marshal Voroshilov, Chairman of the Allied Control Commission, a coalition government was formed under Prime Minister Zoltán Tildy of the Smallholders' party. Mátyás Rákosi, Secretary-General of the Communist party, and three other Communists also became cabinet members.

Hungary was declared a republic on 31 January 1946. Tildy was named head of the state, and Ferenc Nagy Prime Minister. Nagy was induced to eliminate the Communist party's enemies one by one. Rákosi referred to this method as "salami tactics," because by cutting one slice at a time, ultimately the entire salami can be eliminated.

The first victim was the Smallholders' party. When Nagy declined to expel 80 representatives of the Smallholders' party from parliament, as the Communists and the Social Democratic party demanded, the staunchest anti-Communist members were simply disposed of.

In May, 1947, the Prime Minister Nagy left for Switzerland. In his absence he was accused by Rákosi of conspiracy against his own government, whereupon Nagy resigned and remained abroad. Now the Communists felt strong enough to hold new elections. But they received only 22 percent of the votes.

Apparently realizing that they could never gain power on their own, the Communists merged with the Social Democratic party. The new party, called the Hungarian Workers' party, forced Tildy, the president, to resign, and Árpád Szakasits, an old Social Democrat, replaced him. Szakasits helped to fuse the Marxist parties, the remnants of the Smallholders' party, and the Peasants' party into the Peoples' Front. On 20 August 1949, the Republic of Hungary was transformed into the Hungarian Peoples' Republic.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

The Secret Police (ÁVO-State Security Section-SSS)

People are surprised that the Communist party was able to establish in a very short time--from scratch almost--a reliable secret police. The secret of their success was in the composition of the ÁVO's personnel.

First of all, Moscow Communists were placed in key positions. Organizationally these men were directly subordinate to the Russian MVD (Soviet Secret Police). Obviously these people executed all instructions of the Russians without hesitation. Most of the officers were recruited from among men who had survived the German concentration camps. These desperate people were full of hate and thus were utilized by the Communists to exterminate the enemies of Communism. Many Hungarian ex-Nazis also became members of the ÁVO. They performed the dirtiest jobs because either they carried out orders or else they themselves would be executed.

A third group was comprised of common criminals. Among these there were sadists, capable of anything. It happened occasionally that arrested police officers of the old regime met murderers and burglars who had become police officers in the ÁVO. One can imagine how ex-convicts treated those officers who had previously arrested them.

Individual ÁVO members were often made to commit crimes against humanity, thereby dooming their chances for rehabilitation. Accordingly, if the situation were to change, these people would be called individually to account for common crimes committed against their prisoners rather than for the fact that they were members of the ÁVO. This was the reason why the ÁVO was the only armed organization that fought alongside the Russians.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

Notes

Kulaks

Farmers owning a sizable amount of property were called kulaks. The battle was directed chiefly against the kulaks, because the kulaks were the nation's agrarian capitalists and were considered the staunchest opponents of the Communist regime. They would not join cooperatives voluntarily since they knew it would mean the loss of their land. Thus resisting farmers were persecuted, sent to detention camps or imprisoned, and either their land was nationalized, or they were forced to join cooperatives, which amounted to the same thing.

Deportation

Individuals and families considered unreliable from the Communist standpoint were relocated. This in effect meant deportation. In the Soviet Union, those deported were transported to Siberia; in Hungary, unreliable elements were sent to the countryside. This type of sentence indicates to what extent the Communist leadership mimicked the Soviet Union. Those unlucky enough to be convicted had to move to a village and work in a cooperative or on a state farm. Their houses or apartments were turned over to reliable Communists. People were occasionally deported even though they had not done anything against the Party; it was sufficient to be a member of the upper or middle class, and to be considered a class enemy. Often a family would be deported simply because they had a nice apartment, which was coveted by the Party Secretary or another Communist.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement D

Notes

Religion and Education under Communist Oppression

Soon after "the Liberation," persecution of the churches was begun. The Communist tactic was to divide the Christian churches and play them off against each other. They began by persecuting the Roman Catholic Church, while at the same time making certain concessions to the Protestant churches. The Catholics, led by Cardinal Mindszenty, resisted for a long time. Soon persecution of the Protestants was also begun. Most parochial schools were closed down between 1949 and 1956, and many priests were imprisoned.

The Communists determined who could attend high school or college. It didn't matter what the academic standing of a student was, so long as he was considered reliable by the Party. Children of the upper and middle classes, and even of middle class farmers, were not allowed to attend high school or college.

The Petõfi Circle

This was the association of young Communist writers. After 1954, the writers began criticizing the regime quite openly. They were all Communists and therefore safe, and Imre Nagy, the new Prime Minister, did not silence them. By 1956, however, non-Communists had also begun to attend the Circle's meetings. Soon even anti-Party youth were appearing at the meetings of the literary circle. Often there was such a crowd that people were standing outside. For these loudspeakers were put up, to allow everybody to follow what was going on at the meetings. Debates were conducted on party reform and, indeed, whether the party was necessary at all. Such sessions helped set the stage for the Revolution.

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I. PRIMARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

The Economic Situation after World War II

The devastation of the war caused Hungary to become impoverished, and in 1945 the economy collapsed. Great progress was made immediately following the war, and the standard of living began to rise. The Communists took power in 1948, and this completely changed the economy.

As a result of the new system, the standard of living began to decline once more, reaching its low point in 1953. The crisis occured for several reasons. On the one hand, the development of heavy industry made necessary the importation of expensive raw materials; on the other, the enterprise managers were reliable, but unschooled, Communists. The most important reason, however, was the systematic exploitation of Hungary by the Soviet Union.

After 1953, the year in which Stalin died, Prime Minister Imre Nagy tried to improve the country's welfare by raising the standard of living. The program, which raised the standard of living but was reminiscent of capitalism, was not accepted by the dyed-in-the-wool Communist leadership, and Rákosi, the Party Secretary, forced Nagy to resign. In 1956, dissatisfaction erupted in revolution. When the Revolution had been defeated, the situation became so catastrophic that the Soviet Union had to come to Hungary's aid.

In spite of this, conditions worsened. Finally in 1965, with a financial loss of seven billion forints, Hungary nearly went bankrupt.

The economic leaders began work on a new plan which, in addition to being acceptable to the Soviets, would also serve the interests of the Hungarian economy. Thus orginated what is called "the New Economic Mechanism."

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Kérdések - Questions

1. Mik voltak a háborús pusztítások következményei?
2. Mi hozta magával a kezdetben az életnívó javulását?
3. Miből ered a gazdasági életben bekövetkezett változás?
4. A megváltozott rendszer hogy befolyásolta az életet?
5. Miért következett be e gazdasági válság a hatalomátvétel után?
6. Mi okozta ezt a gazdasági mélypontot Magyarországon?
7. Minek következtében lassult le, illetve állt meg a süllyedés?
8. Milyen változás történt 1953 után?
9. Sikeres volt Nagy Imre akciója?
10. Mi lett Rákosi manipulációjának a következménye?
11. A forradalom leverésével milyen helyzet állt be?
12. Eredményes volt a szovjet gazdasági segítség?
13. Mit csináltak az új gazdasági vezetők, hogy elkerüljék a csődöt?
14. A magyar vezetők új tervük jóváhagyását kitől kérték?
15. Hogyan nevezik ezt az új gazdasági rendszert?

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I. PRIMARY TEXT

Várható feleletek - Anticipated Responses

1. Az ország elszegényedett és a gazdasági élet összemelott.
2. A háború után megindult fejlődés.
3. Abból, hogy a kommunisták átvették a hatalmat.
4. A megváltozott rendszer rosszabb életet biztosított.
5. Mert a kommunista vezetés a nehéziparra helyezte a súlyt és a vezetők nem szakemberek voltak, hanem csak megbízható kommunisták.
6. Az, hogy a Szovjetunió rendszeresen kizsákmányolta az országot.
7. Sztálin halálának, illetve annak politikai utóhatásának.
8. Nagy Imre lett a miniszterelnök, és megpróbálta emelni az életszínvonalat.
9. Nem, mert a pártvezetőség nem fogadte el Nagy gazdasági programját.
10. A nép elégedetlensége forradalomban tört ki 1956-ban.
11. A gazdasági helyzet annyira leromlott, hogy a Szovjetuniónak kellett gazdaságilag segiteni Magyarországot.
12. Nem, a segítség ellenére majdnem teljes csődbe jutott az ország 1956-ban.
13. Egy új gazdasági tervet dolgoztak ki.
14. A Szovjetunió jóváhagyása kellett az új tervhez.
15. A tervet Uj Gazdasági Mechanizmusnak nevezik.

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT (Suggested Translation)

Segment 1

The Economic Situation in Hungary after the Second World War

In April 1945, the entire nation fell under Russian occupation. Hungary lost her independence. Despite the Russian occupation, Hungary's non-Communist statesmen tried to maintain friendly relations with the Western powers. The West was slow to understand Hungary's political situation and Hungary, after the war, was treated as a vassal of Germany. The Hungarian government tried to explain its dilemma at the peace conference, but its request to be allowed to keep the territories reannexed by the Vienna Decisions was rejected. The Paris Peace Conference restored the borders set by the Treaty of Trianon.

Segment 2

The Communists took over in Hungary in 1948, and as a result, the management of foreign policy came entirely under Moscow's direction. That same year the new Communist government signed a treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union. From then on Hungary's attitude toward the West was hostile. In 1955, the Communist leaders signed the Warsaw Pact which guaranteed to the Soviet Union the right to keep troops on Hungarian soil. The troops are still there and are called officially "Russian troops temporarily on Hungarian territory."

Segment 3

Attempted Improvements after Stalin's Death

Great changes took place after Stalin's death in 1953. Imre Nagy became Hungary's Prime Minister. Nagy's government liberalized political life and began to increase the production of common-use goods. The new program was not accepted by the old-fashioned Communist leadership and the Stalinist party Secretary, Mátyás Rákosi, forced Nagy to resign. Once again, Hungary's economic growth came to a halt. This, as well as the suspension of Nagy's mild liberalization policies, greatly increased dissatisfaction and helped to bring about the outbreak of the Revolution.

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Segment 4

The Aftereffect of 1956

The economic crisis was made worse by the fact that after the downfall of the Revolution, many workers went on strike for months. The drop in production was enormous. The head of the new government, János Kádár, received aid from the Soviet Union. At the same time, the terror and the economic policy of the Rákosi era were stopped. In 1961, the first new Five-Year Plan emphasized guality rather than quantity. Nonetheless, the already declining economy declined still further. By 1965, Hungary's financial losses had reached 7 billion forints (500 million dollars).

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III. COMPLEMENTARY TEXT

Questions

Segment 1

1. What did Hungarian non-Communist statesmen attempt after the Soviet occupation?
2. How did the Western powers look at Hungary?
3. What was rejected by the Paris Peace Treaty?

Segment 2

1. What agreement did Hungary sign with the Soviet Union?
2. Hungary also signed a pact which allows specifically what?
3. What is the official name of the Soviet troops in Hungary?

Segment 3

1. What changes occurred in Hungary after Stalin's death?
2. Who brought economic growth to a halt?
3. What other action increased the dissatisfaction that helped to bring about the Revolution?

Segment 4

1. How was the economic crisis worsened after the downfall of the Revolution?
2. How did Kádár alter Rákosi's policies?
3. What happened to the economy after the new Five-Year Plan was introduced in 1961?

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V. VOCABULARY AND TRANSLATION EXERCISE (Suggested Translation)

1. The town brewery went bankrupt yesterday.
2. Owing to the war, many people became impoverished.
3. The unions demanded a wage increase.
4. The new program failed because it was similar to capitalism.
5. They say that Stalin was a thoroughly bad man.
6. The automobile is, in many countries, a sign of prosperity.
7. We cannot go on leave without our superiors' approval.
8. Inflation had a catastrophic effect.
9. According to Marx, under capitalism the worker is exploited.
10. We go home right after work.
11. The president was forced to resign last week.
12. The entire world regretted the defeat of the 1956 Revolution.
13. The idea of the electric light orginated in the mind of Edison.
14. Stalin's death altered the situation.
15. The standard of living reached its low point in 1953.
16. A billion is the same amount as 1,000 million.
17. Austria-Hungary collapsed in 1918.
18. The nation's future depends, for the most part, on its financial condition.
19. The devastation of war caused a great deal of damage.
20. There are those who believe that the conditions of life are getting worse.
21. Anything heavier than water will sink beneath it.
22. Life is better since the introduction of the New Economic Mechanism.
23. The enterprise manager's salary was lowered.
24. Hitler's policies caused many wartime crises.
25. The Communist leadership fled in 1919.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement A

The Economic Situation in Hungary after World War II

Living conditions were relatively good in Hungary before World War II. They weren't as good as in Western Europe or in America, but they were better than in most Southern or Eastern European countries.

The economic situation, however, changed drastically after the war. The country lay in ruins. Retreating allied German troops and the liberating Red Army had caused horrible destruction. They carried off everything that could be moved, including machinery, construction materials, and domestic animals. Material damage exceeded the national gross product for seven years. By 1945, money had completely lost its value, and economic life had entirely collapsed.

In spite of this, people made a gigantic effort toward reconstruction. Everybody hoped that the Russians would soon leave. By 1948, the economic situation had markedly improved and so had the standard of living.

At this time the Communists seized power, and this radically changed economic life. Industry, commerce, and transportation was gradually nationalized. The state determined wages and prices. Thus developed state capitalism, in which the proprietor, the employer, and the supervisor is the state itself.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement B

State Controlled Economy

The basis of the Communist economic system is the plan. According to Communist economic theory, there is no need for economic competition. The example of the Soviet Union was blindly followed by Hungarian economic managers; therefore the controlled economy was introduced into Hungary also.

The Three-Year Plan initiated in 1949 ended in complete failure. It was followed by a Five-Year Plan, which only increased the problems of economic life. The country had lost its economic balance. Industry could not provide for the most fundamental needs of the people. Not only was the quality of consumer goods low; they were also not produced in sufficient quantity. Simultaneously agricultural production also dropped. Hungary was forced to import meat, eggs, and flour--food items which had been the main staples of prewar export.

There were several reasons for the economic crisis:

First, the economic management decided to follow the Russian lead and develop heavy industry, although the country had neither the raw materials nor a skilled labor force to perform such a task.

Another reason was that the managers were not experts in their field, but merely good Communists who believed that carrying out the plans meant only the production of quantity. Yet they often failed to reach (even) the quantitative norm. Under such circumstances, Hungarian industry was unable to compete on the world market.

The most important reason for the crisis was that the country was exploited by the Soviet Union. The people had to pay high prices for their imports from the Soviet Union. The Russians, however, paid less for Hungarian goods than the world market price.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement C

Notes

Nationalization

Banks, factories, and stores in the Communist system are simply taken away (nationalized) without compensation to their owners. In Hungary, nationalization was accomplished gradually. First the banks were nationalized, then big business and factories employing more than 100 employees, followed by small businesses and trades. The mode of operation was as follows. Owners, plant managers, cashiers, and chief bookkeepers were arrested at night by the economic police and the AVH, safes were opened by force, and cash and the entire stock were impounded. Thus, the owners lost everything overnight, and the state acquired plants, factories and stores.

Consumer Goods

These are articles always needed in everyday life, such as furniture, kitchen appliances, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, toilet articles (soap, toothpaste, razor blades, etc.), clothing, etc. The higher a nation's living standard, the more advanced a people's culture, the greater variety of consumer goods it requires.

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VI. SUPPLEMENTS (Suggested Translation)

Supplement D

News in Brief

1. Anniversary

Debrecen was in its Sunday best to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the day when the Provisional National Assembly was constituted.

The war was still raging within Hungary, but the populace of the liberated territories was able to hold elections, choosing 130 representatives.

The National Assembly declared war on Germany, elminated big landholdings, and nationalized big business and all the mines. A new life had started.

2. A Workers' Guard Exhibition

An information program and combat demonstration was presented by the National and Somogy County Headquarters of the Workers' Guard to acquaint press representatives with local Workers' Guard activities. Workers' Guard members of cooperatives reported on their Workers' Guard mission, which is performed in addition to their daily work and consists of assistance to the police in the maintenance of public order, public safety, and water safety regulations.

3. The Cleanest Factory

The factory at Körmend is attractive and modern, but its most distinguishing feature is its cleanliness. Work there must be performed in an absolutely hygienic environment since baby-food needs to be as pure as a mother's milk.

4. More Dairy Products

The reconstruction of the creamery in Miskolc has begun. The large-scale renovation, which is to be completed in a year, will result in an increase in processing capacity of 100,000 liters, raising it to 300,000 liters daily.

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