

Politicizing Reproductive Labor in Cold War Hungary

Final Report on the Visegrad Scholarship at the Blinken OSA Archives

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Historical and theoretical background

The neo-conservative and illiberal Hungarian regime builds its population policy on ideological familism, as well as race and class exclusion. Surveys indicate that many women favor the illiberal family policy of the Orbán regime, while the opposition has failed to provide a better vision for women in terms of motherhood, working conditions, or old age pensions. The Fidesz government offers an alternative to wage labor by providing paid, full-time motherhood, which may be appealing to some women. Andrea Pető and Borbála Juhász conceptualized this phenomenon as the “convincingly crafted cult of righteous motherhood.” (Pető & Juhász 2024) Éva Fodor refers to this type of governance as a carefare regime which is a „form of state response to the care crisis”. It connects women’s social citizenship to doing carework. (Fodor 2022) This conservative, anti-liberal offer mobilizes women based on the social and moral status of motherhood, which resembles the middle-class family model of one male wage earner and a stay-at-home mother. (Szikra 2018) To understand the ideological renaissance of motherhood, this project traced the historical roots of gender roles in state socialist Hungary, with specific attention to traditionalist elements.

In Cold War discourse, family planning was intertwined with the popularization of traditional gender roles in the West, while the East legalized abortion to “allow women to balance the double burden” since Communist command economies relied on women as both workers and mothers. (Heinemann 2018) In Hungary, state-imposed roles for women were strongly influenced by economic circumstances. Social changes of the state socialist period brought about women’s mass employment, which coincided with the emergence of modern birth control. In eastern Europe medical abortion was considered a means of birth control, as opposed to its illegal status on the western side of the Iron Curtain. The pill is usually argued to fundamentally changed contraceptive practices, especially women’s relation to their bodies. In this way, the gradual decline in abortion

rates was caused by the wider distribution of contraceptives and new demographic regulations concerning social welfare provisions, which prioritized motherhood over productive work. At the end of the 1960s, the changing political climate met with the demands of the pronatalist and nationalist lobby, and the government decided to re-regulate access to pregnancy termination. The population policy Decree 1040/1973 primarily focused on financial support, the development of healthcare infrastructure, and conscious family planning, but also incorporated the regulation of abortion. Consequently, hopes for economic prosperity and building a socialist society became entwined with pronatalist desires of anti-communist actors. (Pető & Svégel 2024)

Hormonal contraceptives and legal abortion changed women's reproductive behavior, paving the way for the nuclear family to become predominant. In the second half of the 1960s, Hungary saw ground-breaking transformations that altered women's reproductive strategies. The economic reform that promoted marketization, increasing urbanization, child care allowance (so-called *gyes*) and the introduction of the contraceptive pill in the wake of the sexual revolution rearranged family relations. The paternalist state administration followed the policy of generous family subsidies from the 1960s on, which strengthened the traditional gender hierarchies but did not result in questioning the right to abortion. (Zimmermann 2010)

Gender Regime Reflected in the OSA Holdings

The Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty thematic paper clipping collections provide information on population policy, family planning, birth control, abortion, and attitudes towards women. The following discursive elements may be valuable for further investigation: (1) the importance of material subsidies, (2) the shift in discourse from working women to motherhood, (3) the mobilization of nationalist arguments, (4) gendered differences among journalists, (5) a moralizing attitude towards mothers, and (6) knowledge transfers from East to West.

The RFE press holdings primarily take a materialist approach to childrearing, emphasizing the unsuitable living conditions, housing shortage in Budapest, and limited number of kindergartens and crèches. The press also highlights the importance of cash transfers in social benefits and the issue of low wages. The idea of care work as paid work is implicitly discussed.

In the 1950s, the discourse was dominated by the concept of the working woman, while from the late 1960s onward, motherhood became the central element of state communication. During the 1950s, the focus was on Stalinist emancipatory policies in the industry, quantitative pronatalism, and the restriction of abortion. However, the concept of motherhood was not widely publicized in

the press. This lack of coverage may be attributed to the portrayal of women primarily as mothers. Dorottya Szikra argues that Hungary had a family-oriented approach to social welfare provisions, in comparison to Romania and Poland (Inglot et al., 2022). During the 1960s, there was a shift towards qualitative pronatalism, which also emphasized women's education and gender equality. The politicization of motherhood began after 1967, when the child care allowance (gyes) was introduced. The press archives of the Hungarian Women's National Council (MNOT) focused on working women and international peace in the 1950s, education in the 1960s, and population policy in the 1970s. Furthermore, the concept of emancipation was linked to paid employment rather than motherhood in the media. The discourse of "appreciating motherhood" is reminiscent of the pronatalist propaganda of the interwar period and adopts a traditionalist view of women.

The mobilization of nationalist arguments, such as the potential extinction of the Hungarian population in a Slavic environment, can also be traced through the press clipping related to population policy. Contrary to existing literature on the topic, this argument was not only employed by nationalist or populist writers. Communist politicians and intellectuals were also concerned about low fertility levels and used this type of argument. (Cf. Heller, Némedi & Rényi 1990)

Regarding gender differences, male journalists tend to cover the topic of working women, while female journalists are more likely to write about family and population policy, as well as the material aspects of motherhood such as housework, clothing, and housing. The discourse of emancipation was connected to work rather than motherhood. This aspect of journalism has not been extensively explored in terms of gender. Notable female journalists of the time included Katalin Sulyok, Zsuzsa Pongrácz, Éva Terényi, and Judit Kovács. However, for further investigation, Elvira Lux's works on sexuality and Emma C. Molnár's thesis on the child care allowance can also be useful.

In the 1960s, motherhood became professionalized, with the knowledge required for care work transformed into a learnable skill from experts rather than passed down from mother to daughter. The press used a moralizing language towards women, particularly mothers. The ideal of a good mother was often presented in a moralizing context, which lacked empathy and understanding for young mothers who had to quickly learn about household chores, child-rearing, and how to spend their time productively.

In terms of the East-West divide, it is evident that the West was characterized by neo-Malthusianism or zero-growth policies, while the East pursued pronatalist policies. As a result, the Western Press Archive reports on knowledge transfers from the East to the West. However, this collection is heavily influenced by rumors, sources that are "likely to be reliable," and unconfirmed

hearsay. Furthermore, it is important to consider that many of the reports originated from dissidents, who may have had a more critical view of Communist societies.

In addition to the RFE collections, I also discovered valuable materials in the Collection on the Hungarian Institute for Public Opinion Research. In March 1971, the Hungarian Radio and Television conducted a representative public opinion research to understand the views of the Hungarian people on family planning. The study found that one-quarter of the population supported unrestricted access to abortion, with an even higher ratio among Budapest residents and the middle layers of society. The survey results indicate that the middle layers, who primarily depend on public health institutions, are more likely to support liberal abortion regulations. The responses were largely influenced by the availability of family support, with around 60% of respondents considering child care allowance as a motivation for childbearing. Additionally, half of the respondents believed that mothers should (or obliged to) stay at home with small children. Furthermore, 85% of respondents believed that premarital counseling, including sex education and medical exams, should be mandatory. The article mentions taboo subjects such as alcoholism and domestic violence in relation to high divorce rates.

The second public opinion research by the Hungarian Radio and Television was conducted in June-July 1974, after the implementation of the population policy directives of 1973. Most of the population was informed about the low birth rates via the media (radio, newspapers, television). Those who agreed on the need for pronatalist policies cited concerns about future economic problems, an aging population, and national extinction. Those who disagreed mentioned present-day issues such as housing problems, lack of public facilities, and economic hardships. 87% of the respondents were aware of the population policy directives of 1973. They mostly mentioned immediate financial aid, such as an increase in family allowance, child care allowance, and maternity aid. Additionally, they mentioned the allocation of flats to families with three children. When asked about additional ideas to improve the social benefit system, respondents suggested raising wages, increasing the number of childcare institutions, and addressing housing problems. Two-thirds of the respondents believed that financial security is essential for having children. Additionally, the majority of respondents were not aware of the state-imposed model of the 3-child family as ideal. The agrarian population, physical workers, non-active workers (stay-at-home mothers), lower-educated individuals, and religious individuals were more conservative and less informed about birth control. A significant proportion of the respondents (40% among those with elementary school education and agrarian workers) were not aware of the availability of contraceptives, and

one-third of them had an aversion to hormonal pills. The majority agreed with the restriction of abortion access, mainly for health reasons, and one-fifth of the respondents requested further restrictions, including physical workers, non-active individuals, and religious individuals, while another one-fifth wanted relaxation of the decree, mostly young people and intellectuals. Contrary to preliminary expectations, this representative study found no significant differences in opinions between men and women.

In conclusion, the 1973 population policy decree aimed to encourage urban, educated individuals with a so-called 'modern' mentality to have three children. However, the target groups of the population policy directives were less informed about the regulations, while those who were less affected were more aware of the policies. Supporters of the measures, such as restrictions on abortion, taxes on childless individuals, and financial support for large families, were primarily traditionalists, including the agrarian population, elderly individuals, housewives, and those with lower levels of education. The main obstacle mentioned by people in relation to having more children was financial, including shortages of flats and low incomes. These surveys are important for future studies because an intellectual dissent movement formed in the summer of 1973 to oppose abortion restrictions (Svégel 2024). A narrative comparative analysis could help to better understand social imaginaries related to abortion.

The final collection under scrutiny consists of interviews conducted in 1971 regarding the Roma population (Records of the Roma Sajtóközpont Egyesület, on the collection see Havas 2016). Historian Eszter Varsa argues that the education of Romani women on abortion and contraception was motivated by eugenic views. However, state documents indicate that Roma families were less likely to choose pregnancy terminations. In Szabolcs County in 1975, medical professionals emphasized the importance of health education and the popularization of modern contraceptives among the Roma. According to Varsa, a program was implemented that provided Roma women with free oral contraceptives and IUDs. (Varsa 2018. 283) Her research was based on state documentation, but it lacks information on the actual extent of birth control among Romani women. In these official documents, the shift towards qualitative reproductive policies was justified as a means of building a socialist society and promoting modernization. Although poverty was a taboo topic, the issue of ethnicity was discussed in state documents, thus allowing for the identification of a correlation between ethnicity and poverty.

In 1997, sociologist Mária Neményi conducted empirical, in-depth interviews to scrutinize the views of medical workers on Roma women and the experiences of Roma women in the medical system. Neményi's analysis revealed that health workers considered abortion a rare choice among

the Roma. The researchers identified several obstacles preventing Romani women from practicing conscious birth control. These included difficulty in properly taking oral contraceptive pills, distrust of the medical establishment, lying to visiting nurses, opposition to birth control by husbands, and fear combined with irrational beliefs. Different attitudes towards contraception and abortion exist among different Roma groups. The Vlach (oláh) Roma are more likely to have abortions, while the Boyash/Rudari (beás) community tends to refuse contraception due to traditional beliefs. Neményi's study also found low rates of abortion. Romani women, however, have expressed concerns about the cost, health risks, and unreliability of artificial contraception. (Neményi 1998)

Using a randomized sample (4 boxes) from the Roma interviews recorded in 1971, I searched for explicit mentions of reproduction-related topics, such as childbirth, birth control, and abortion, in interviews with Romani women. The data highlights the high infant mortality rates among the Roma. Women mentioned both hospital and home births with midwives. Based on these interviews, it is evident that abortion was a commonly accepted method of fertility control. However, in some cases, marital conflicts arose regarding the size of families. The boxes contained seven explicit mentions of abortions (multiple) and six mentions of personal use of the hormonal birth control pill, Infecundin. Some women who had heard of the pill but were skeptical mentioned rumors about its ineffectiveness and health consequences, as well as dissent from their husbands. However, some also mentioned irrational elements. According to the Central Statistical Office, at the time of the survey, only 7.7% of Hungarian women were using oral contraceptives. This percentage was 17.6% in 1975 and 32.3% in 1985.

Finally, I would like to reflect on certain aspects of the OSA collections. The descriptions in the online catalog, assistance provided by reference archivists in the research room, and *The White Book* were all extremely helpful in analyzing the materials. There is some overlap among the information items and press clippings due to the archival procedure, which categorized press reports into different thematic groups. Some of the situation reports have been digitized and are now available online. Additionally, certain articles from the RFE collections, such as *Demográfia*, have also been published online on the webpage of the Central Statistical Office.

Acknowledgement

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Consulted collections¹

Abortusz, 1956 - 1963; HU OSA 300-40-1:1/1; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Abortusz, 1964 - 1969; HU OSA 300-40-1:1/2; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Abortusz, 1970 - 1972; HU OSA 300-40-1:1/3; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Abortusz, 1973 - 1976; HU OSA 300-40-1:1/4; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Család, 1952 - 1967; HU OSA 300-40-1:174/4; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Család, 1968 - 1970; HU OSA 300-40-1:174/5; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

¹ Folder level, in hierarchical order

Család, 1971; HU OSA 300-40-1:175/1; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Család, 1972; HU OSA 300-40-1:175/2; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Család, 1973; HU OSA 300-40-1:175/3; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Család, 1974 - 1975; HU OSA 300-40-1:175/4; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Család, 1976 - 1977; HU OSA 300-40-1:176/1; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

GYES [Gyermekgondozási segély], 1978 - 1981; HU OSA 300-40-1:445/2; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

GYES [Gyermekgondozási segély], 1982 - 1985; HU OSA 300-40-1:445/3; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

GYES [Gyermekgondozási segély], 1986 - 1990; HU OSA 300-40-1:445/4; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Népesedéspolitika, 1953 - 1961; HU OSA 300-40-1:1266/1; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Népesedéspolitiká, 1962 - 1969; HU OSA 300-40-1:1266/2; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Népesedéspolitiká, 1970 - 1972; HU OSA 300-40-1:1266/3; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Népesedéspolitiká, 1973; HU OSA 300-40-1:1266/4; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Népesedéspolitiká, 1973; HU OSA 300-40-1:1267/1; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Népesedéspolitiká, 1973; HU OSA 300-40-1:1267/2; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Népesedéspolitiká, 1974; HU OSA 300-40-1:1267/3; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Népesedéspolitiká, 1974; HU OSA 300-40-1:1267/4; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Népesedéspolitiká, 1975; HU OSA 300-40-1:1267/5; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Dolgozó nők, 1965 - 1967; HU OSA 300-40-1:190/1; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Dolgozó nők, 1968 - 1969; HU OSA 300-40-1:190/3; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Dolgozó nők, 1970; HU OSA 300-40-1:190/3; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Dolgozó nők, 1971; HU OSA 300-40-1:190/4; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Dolgozó nők, 1971; HU OSA 300-40-1:190/5; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Dolgozó nők, 1972; HU OSA 300-40-1:190/6; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Dolgozó nők, 1973; HU OSA 300-40-1:191/1; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Dolgozó nők, 1972; HU OSA 300-40-1:191/1; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Dolgozó nők, 1973; HU OSA 300-40-1:191/2; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Dolgozó nők, 1973; HU OSA 300-40-1:191/3; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Dolgozó nők, 1974; HU OSA 300-40-1:191/4; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Dolgozó nők, 1975; HU OSA 300-40-1:191/5; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Nőmozgalom: Magyar Nők Országos Tanácsa, 1951 - 1962; HU OSA 300-40-1:1274/1; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Nőmozgalom: Magyar Nők Országos Tanácsa, 1963 - 1969; HU OSA 300-40-1:1274/2; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Nőmozgalom: Magyar Nők Országos Tanácsa, 1970 - 1983; HU OSA 300-40-1:1274/3; Subject Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Health: Abortion, Birth Control, 1964 - 1988; HU OSA 300-40-2:30/4; Subject Files in English; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Society: Marriage, Divorce, 1971 - 1988; HU OSA 300-40-2:106/7; Subject Files in English; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Society: Population Data, 1966 - 1988; HU OSA 300-40-2:107/2; Subject Files in English; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Society: Women, 1970 - 1988; HU OSA 300-40-2:108/4; Subject Files in English; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Társadalmi szervezetek: MNOT (Magyar Nők Országos Tanácsa), 1953 - 1987; HU OSA 300-40-3:42/30; Subject Card Files; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

141 Women: General, 1952 - 1970; HU OSA 300-40-4:6/23; Information Items; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

141.13 Women: Working women, 1952 - 1973; HU OSA 300-40-4:6/24; Information Items; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

141.16 Women: Household, 1954; HU OSA 300-40-4:6/26; Information Items; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

141.18 Women: Family life, 1954 - 1969; HU OSA 300-40-4:6/27; Information Items; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

141.181 Women: Divorce, 1952 - 1970; HU OSA 300-40-4:6/28; Information Items; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

141.19 Women: Motherhood, 1953 - 1968; HU OSA 300-40-4:6/29; Information Items; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

141.192 Women: Abortion, 1955 - 1969; HU OSA 300-40-4:6/30; Information Items; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

141.193 Women: Abortion scandal, 1966; HU OSA 300-40-4:6/31; Information Items; Hungarian Unit; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Abortion, 1992; HU OSA 300-120-3:1/1; Subject Files; Western Press Archives; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Population: Birth Control, 1966 - 1992; HU OSA 300-120-3:212/1; Subject Files; Western Press Archives; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Population: Birth Control: Communist Bloc, 1956 - 1993; HU OSA 300-120-3:212/2; Subject Files; Western Press Archives; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Birth Control, Abortion: East Europe: Poland, 1975 - 1993; HU OSA 300-120-13:2/1; Subject Files Relating to Eastern Europe; Western Press Archives; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Népesedés; HU OSA 335-0-1:1; Annotations of Intellectual Debates and Datasheets of Researchers; Mária Heller Research Documentation; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Márkus Mária: Women and Work (I). Feminine Emancipation at an Impasse, 1970; HU OSA 361-0-8:17/21; Writings by Others; András Hegedüs Personal Papers; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Márkus Mária: The Position of Working Women in Hungary, 1996; HU OSA 361-0-8:17/22; Writings by Others; András Hegedüs Personal Papers; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

HU OSA 369-1-1: 1; Sociological Survey Interviews Related to the Roma in Hungary 1971; Research Unit; Records of the Roma Sajtóközpont Egyesület; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest²

² No folder level description is provided to protect the interviewees' identity due to restrictions on these materials.

HU OSA 369-1-1: 2; Sociological Survey Interviews Related to the Roma in Hungary 1971; Research Unit; Records of the Roma Sajtóközpont Egyesület; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

HU OSA 369-1-1: 4; Sociological Survey Interviews Related to the Roma in Hungary 1971; Research Unit; Records of the Roma Sajtóközpont Egyesület; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

HU OSA 369-1-1: 6; Sociological Survey Interviews Related to the Roma in Hungary 1971; Research Unit; Records of the Roma Sajtóközpont Egyesület; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Omnibusz I. 1974, 1974-07-12; HU OSA 420-1-1:1/9; Public Opinion and Media Research; Research; Collection on the Hungarian Institute for Public Opinion Research; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Az 1973. novemberi népesedéspolitikai intézkedések tükröződése a Veszprémi Naplóban, 1974; HU OSA 420-2-1:4/18; Manuscripts, Background Materials; Publications and Research Reports; Collection on the Hungarian Institute for Public Opinion Research; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Vélemények az 1973-as népesedéspolitikai határozatról, a családtervezés egyes kérdéseiről, 1974; HU OSA 420-2-1:5/7; Manuscripts, Background Materials; Publications and Research Reports; Collection on the Hungarian Institute for Public Opinion Research; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Közvélemény-kutatás a szülések számának alakulásáról, a gyermekszülésre ösztönzés és a gyermeknevelés támogatásának formáiról, 1972-05; HU OSA 420-2-2:12/9; Confidential Reports and Publications; Publications and Research Reports; Collection on the Hungarian Institute for Public Opinion Research; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

Online materials

Official Data about Illegal Abortions, 1953-02-19; HU OSA 300-1-2:19/712; Information Items; General Records; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and

Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

<https://catalog.osaarchivum.org/catalog/osa:71fe1069-bf22-4578-a85b-ab1d3e063b6e>

Pecs Abortion Commission Swamped with Work, 1956-09-08; HU OSA 300-1-2:73/437;

Information Items; General Records; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research

Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University,

Budapest <https://catalog.osaarchivum.org/catalog/osa:2c6b348a-f67b-48a0-a275-a4ae6081d257>

Birth Control in East Germany, 1965-07-23; HU OSA 300-8-3:25/1-7; Background Reports;

Publications Department; Records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera

and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at Central European University, Budapest

<https://catalog.osaarchivum.org/catalog/EovgozegvY>

The Induced Abortion Decree in Hungary - Its Characters, Impact and Effects, 1958-03-27; HU

OSA 300-8-3:30/3-15; Background Reports; Publications Department; Records of Radio Free

Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute; Vera and Donald Blinken Open Society Archives at

Central European University, Budapest [https://catalog.osaarchivum.org/catalog/osa:935bfcd4-](https://catalog.osaarchivum.org/catalog/osa:935bfcd4-72d2-4ff7-b4b5-1de306fdc2ee)

[72d2-4ff7-b4b5-1de306fdc2ee](https://catalog.osaarchivum.org/catalog/osa:935bfcd4-72d2-4ff7-b4b5-1de306fdc2ee)

Abortions in Hungary, 1960-09-19; HU OSA 300-8-3:31/1-16; Background Reports; Publications

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Virtual Filmstrip Museum

Államunk gondoskodása az anyákról és gyermekeikről

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Felkészítés a családi életre orvosi szemmel

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