

ABSTRACT

Hungarian–Romanian Sociological Relations

ROSTÁS, Zoltán: Hungarians in the International Relations of Romanian Sociology

3

The examination of Romanian-Hungarian sociological relations cannot be considered a novelty, especially not in Transylvania. Contact between Romanian and Hungarian social sciences dates back to the years right after WWI, a period when already tense intergovernmental relations continued to deteriorate. Hungarian interest in the Bucharest School of Sociology, founded and directed by Dimitrie Gusti, was a specific generational phenomenon. By the end of the 1920s, a generation educated in the postwar era had grown up and came to discover the village - not its romantic charm but its poverty and also, sporadically, its depopulation. Beyond social moments, the village held out hopes for ethnic survival for the Transylvanians, who started out from the basis of minority experience. While the Budapest social scientists' orientation towards Gusti represented an attitude which - like that of Ady or Bartók - was hostile to conservative nationalism, the Transylvanian new generation, awakened from the pointless expectation of a miracle, followed the Bucharest sociology as an intellectual strategy feasible under new Romanian circumstances.

BUTOI, Ionuț: French Influence, Romanian-Hungarian Interaction: Vulcănescu, IKE and Berdyaev

14

The paper sheds light on less known influences and interactions in the oeuvre of Romanian philosopher, sociologist and economist Mircea Vulcănescu. In the twenties (1925–1928) Vulcănescu was on a study tour in Paris, a period which influenced his later work to an extent still unexplored. Christian philosophical circles associated with the names of Berdyaev, Maritain and others had an influence not only on Vulcănescu's thoughts on religion; concepts and ideas associated with those circles are also reflected in his sociological and economic works. During this period, thanks to his work with Romanian Christian student organisations, Vulcănescu also came into contact with the Transylvania YMCA (IKE). These early experiences seem to be fully independent, yet they are mutually resonant in the theoretical and practical attempts at responding to the structural crisis of the age on both sides: the losing ground of nationalism, scientism, the reappearance of religiousness in political and philosophical discourse, the revival of particularism and the seduction of totalitarianism.

TELEGDY, Balázs: Evolution of the Methodological Approach of József Venczel

28

This paper aims to map out and demonstrate the influence of the Bucharest School of Sociology on the evolution of the methodological approach of József Venczel. The connection is laid out in chronological order in relation to four main sociological topics, namely: József Venczel's early professional socialization; the results of a semester in Bucharest; a short description of his analysis of the 1921 land reform in Romania; finally, the fourth subsection will focus on the short period in which, with a new opportunity to work in the field of sociology, Venczel established a creative complementary connection between the monographic approach of the Bucharest School and sociology based on quantitative analysis.

SZÉKEDI, Levente: Transformation of Hungarian Sociology in Romania in the Years following WWII

40

Hungarian sociology in Transylvania enjoyed relative freedom in the transitional period after WWII. Most of the work was carried out in the workshops of the Bolyai University of Cluj, the Transylvanian Research Institute, and the Transylvanian Museum Society. However, sociology was soon to be banished from academic life by an increasingly ruthless Stalinism; eminent Transylvanian Hungarian social scientists were charged in show trials and sometimes even sentenced to imprisonment. From a historical perspective, the paper examines Hungarian sociology in Transylvania during WWII and a few subsequent years, with particular emphasis on moments of connection between successive eras: the reference forming functions of Transylvanian village research and of the Gusti school. While discussing the role of key personalities of Hungarian social sciences in Cluj, the paper demonstrates examples of the thematic rearrangement process of *proletarianization* in education and research.

SÓLYOM, Andrea: Periodicals Associated with Workshops of Social Science in Transylvania

48

The author examines articles in three periodicals associated with workshops of social science in Transylvania. The journals under review include *Erdélyi Társadalom*, *Acta Social Analysis*, and *Reconnect*, published in Hungarian, English, and three languages, respectively. The reason why the post-2002 period was chosen for examination is described in the research history.

The quantitative analysis was conducted on 267 articles, assessing the sections, the features of authors, the subjects, methods and interdisciplinarity of articles, the number of references, and their relationship to domestic and international literature. The articles can be construed as evidence that, in comparison to its early or recommencement period in the 1990s, Hungarian

sociology in Transylvania has become professional, its relationship to comparable fields of study and the sociology of other societies is in transition, although we learn little of these latter changes. The future of periodicals is largely determined by the energy, conception, and long-term planning of editors, and also whether they can make their journal attractive by getting indexed in international journal databases at a time when academic authors are increasingly motivated by the compulsion of publication classification.

A Century and a Half of Transylvania

EGRY, Gábor: State and Everyday Ethnicity in Transylvania in the 1920s 61

In many respects, the change of sovereignty occurring in the wake of WWI subverted the order of things established in Transylvania in the days of the Dual Monarchy. In some cases it only involved a sheer reversal of roles: the province continued to be governed from the outside, with the nationalizing role and practices of state administration remaining unchanged except for their content, to serve the purposes of Romanianisation instead of Magyarisation. In other respects, however, the new sovereignty brought (in principle) truly substantial changes. Broadly speaking, social policy changed. In the age of dualism the primary goal had been to preserve rather than extend social and economic positions considered to be Hungarian. In contrast, for the leaders of Greater Romania modernization of Romanians feasible at the expense of ethnic minorities (land reform, nationalisation of companies, policies regarding cooperatives and banking, etc). But the new government also sought to restructure everyday life in a more direct way. New rules were set up to define the rhythm of life (working days - public holidays - religious holidays), the re-ethnicisation of public spaces went its own way just as the makeover of the linguistic landscape or the re-regulation of opening hours of bars and restaurants. At least from the perspective of the state, all this was quite inseparable from the fact that Greater Romania was intended as a nation state, ie, one based on ethnicity.

HUNYADI, Attila Gábor: Networks of Economic Institutions of National Interest in Transylvania, 1918-1948

82

The paper presents the progress, organisation and social embeddedness of the cooperative movement as it was institutionalised in Transylvania before and after 1918; describes its cooperation with credit institutions and advocacy partners within the economic policy framework of interwar Romania; sketches its operation while institutionally split to Northern and Southern Transylvania between 1940-1944; finally, the paper outlines the movement's termination during the 1945-1948 Sovietization period.

On the Look-out

KOSTYÓ, Gyula: Conditions in the Shadow of War in Uzhgorod (1944) 113
 Re-annexed to Hungary in 1938, Uzhgorod became Subcarpathia's administrative and economic centre in subsequent years. Based on a contemporary report written by the town's mayor, the paper is an attempt to reconstruct everyday life in the last war year in Uzhgorod. The comprehensive official report on the first half of 1944, written by the mayor of Uzhgorod, covers a range of areas of administration from public supply through public health to social care and tax policy. Illustrated with graphs, the paper is a detailed presentation of the mayor's report.

On the Research Trail

„After 1918, the oft-cited Hungarian-Jewish assimilation contract was transformed into a Hungarian-Jewish loyalty contract in Transylvania” – Tamás Gusztáv FILEP talks to Attila GIDÓ 141

Review

- FERENCZ, Angéla: Land and People: An Interdisciplinary Approach**
 Babai Dániel – Molnár Ábel – Molnár Zsolt: *„Ahogy gondolzza, úgy veszi hasznát”. Hagyományos ökológiai tudás és gazdálkodás Gyimesben – Traditional ecological knowledge and land use in Gyimes (Eastern Carpathians)*, MTA Bölcsészettudományi Kutatóközpont Néprajztudományi Intézete – MTA Ökológiai Kutatóközpont Ökológiai és Botanikai Intézete, Budapest, 2014 163
- SZÁVA, Csanád: Robust Equilibrium in Bumpy Old Tövishát**
 Biczó Gábor – Kotics József (szerk.): *„Mevagyunk mi egymás mellett...” Magyar-román etnikai együttélési helyzetek a szilágysági Tövisháton*, ME KVAI, [Miskolc], 2013 166
- JUHÁSZ, Hajnalka: Language Freedom Instead of Language Rights?**
 Andrásy György: *Nyelvszabadság – Egy egyetemes elismerésre váró egyetemes emberi jog*, Dialóg-Campus, Pécs, 2013 169