

ABSTRACTS

Biborka Ádám

■ ***23 August in the Written Local Hungarian Media of Háromszék/Trei Scaune (1968-1989)***

Keywords: *23 August, commemorative event, media analysis, communism, Ceaușescu-regime, propaganda techniques, creation of national myths*

In the period of 1968-1989 23 August became the most important celebration in communist Romania. The commemorative events around this day were organised with all the accessories of the communist era's megalomania. This commemorative celebration is a perfect mirror of the "evolution" of the Ceaușescu-regime. The content and the language of the 216 analysed articles reflect an increasingly effective and dominant dictatorship, which had all the power to control every aspect of life. The media analysis shows us exactly the techniques, tendencies and methods of the system. From the interviews made with organisers and participants of the event we can discover the true background of the celebrations, the scripts, the methods as well as those unexpected, almost anecdotic, events which could not pass the filters of censorship, but are still living today in the memory of the participants. We have to mention the fact that after 1989 this celebration has suddenly disappeared from the list of official events, but due to numerous previous propagandists, several false historic concepts of that era survive in the present day commemorative actions and historical approach.

Attila Dimény

■ ***A Brief History of Educational Institutions in Kézdivásárhely/Târgu Secuiesc from the 17th Century until the First Half of the 20th Century***

Keywords: *educational institution, educational system, Kézdivásárhely/ Târgu Secuiesc, 17-19th Century*

One of the fundamental pillars of the guild system formed in Kézdivásárhely

from the 16th century was the wide spread of literacy. Later this process was significantly helped by the development and institutionalization of the educational life.

The educational system in Kézdivásárhely developed due the start of confessional education. The Protestant particula and the Roman Catholic school from Kanta established in the 17th century initially had an important role in the acquisition of basic literacy, but later they contributed to the creation of schools that provided professional training and a higher level of theoretical knowledge. The educational institutions created by the Szekler Border Guard Regiment also had a positive effect on the intellectual growth of the city and the surrounding villages, even if for a short time.

As a result of the civil transformations in the second half of the 19th century, the urban middle class demand created the civil boys and girls schools, where students received theoretical knowledge and practical training, in order to be able to stand in their place in life without a higher education qualification.

Some talented students of the city's educational institutions continued their studies in various upper secondary schools, which facilitated the awareness and dissemination of bourgeois ideas and cultural patterns of the new era.

Eszter Gyórfy

■ ***Interfaith Marriages and Changes of Rite in a Transylvanian Village Community***

Keywords: *interfaith marriage, change of rite, Kostelek/Cošnea*

This study examines local practices and tendencies of interfaith marriages and changes of rite in a village community of the Eastern Carpathians, settled in the 18th century by people of various ethnic and denominational backgrounds. While Hungarian-speaking partners moving in as a result of interfaith marriages assisted the lan-

guage shift in the community, local practices expected everyone to follow the Greek Catholic rite of the majority. This situation has significantly changed from the 1940s on, when Roman Catholic and (after the banning of the Greek Catholic Church in Romania) Orthodox pastoration started in the village, so new “rules” of denominational coexistence and interfaith marriages needed to emerge. In case of interfaith marriages today, women always convert to their husband’s denomination, but many mixed families are somehow connected to both churches, as religious affiliation and local practices of conversion are quite flexible.

Ákos Nagy

■ ***The Collectivization Process in Jobbágytelke/Sâmbriaș***

Keywords: *collectivization in Romania, communism, social changes, farming, traditional lifestyle*

Jobbágytelke (Sâmbriaș) is a Hungarian village in Mureș County, Romania. During the communist period this village was in a special situation, because contrary to the majority of the rural settlements, in Jobbágytelke the collectivization process of the 1950s and 1960s did not take place: the peasants continued the traditional agriculture with their own equipment on their own lands. Beside this, some new economical strategies evolved in the village (straw weaving, hat making, cattle breeding for selling, illegal schnapps making), which all contributed to the financial prosperity of the villagers. This was in contrast compared to the neighbouring, collectivized settlements where young people moved away to the industrial centres. These villages remained with the older inhabitants, which lead to the degradation of the traditional lifestyle and customs. In Jobbágytelke, however, the special economic situation affected the cultural and social life of the village. Because the local youth did not migrate, the traditional lifestyle and

the customs remained unchanged, so the village was more viable till 1989.

Melinda Székely

■ ***A Deviant Wedding Form in Ördögösfüzes/Fizeșu Gherlii***

Keywords: *deviance, bridal, wedding code, Ördögösfüzes/Fizeșu Gherlii*

While dealing with customs related to weddings, I have found out that in the researched settlement not all cases succumb to the norms dictated by the community. A person’s individual interests and convictions, as well as the need for a social life often cause tension. Young people violate the wedding code, when defying the expectations, they elope.

Eloping might have had different reasons: parents did not like the chosen party, the groom didn’t yet complete military service, they wanted to start their sexlife sooner, the two families’ financial background, provenance or interests did not match, the families could not agree upon the dowry, the bride got pregnant, the parents could not afford a wedding, or the bride was married before. The study presents the different forms of eloping through three different case studies, since a general model is very difficult to draw, and each case is different.

Brigitta Szűcs

■ ***Health Protection of the Pregnant Woman and the Newborn in Csík County, in the First Half of the 20th Century – on the Basis of Székely László’s Manuscript***

Keywords: *László T. Székely, manuscript, life stages of the peasant society, health of the pregnant woman and the newborn*

László T. Székely (1912-1982) was born in Gyimesbükk, studied theology at the Theological Academy of Gyulafehérvár (Alba Iulia) and later served as a curate and teacher of catholic religion in Csík (Ciuc) county. In 1947 he graduated as a teacher of history and geography at the Bolyai University

of Kolozsvár (Cluj). After leaving church service, he received a doctorate in ethnography, a domain in which he carried out researches for the rest of his life. As an ethnographer, he was interested in the religious life of the székelys, and he published several papers in this topics. The present study investigates his manuscript written in 1948, entitled *Az életfordulók nép-*

rajza. A paraszt társadalom alkata az évfordulók csíki néprajzában (The Ethnography of the Life Stages. The Characteristics of Peasant Society from the Perspective of Anniversaries in Csík), particularly the chapter concerning the experiential, magical and mythical practices and ideas in relation to the health of the pregnant woman and the newborn.

