

ABSTRACTS

János Fodor

■ ***“Something Though Has Remained Unsaid”: A Case Study on the Hungarian Rock Scene in the 1970's Romania***

Keywords: *rock music, beat, communism, Micron*

The Hungarian rock music scene in Romania, including different genres within it, was quite diverse and testifies to a very rich performance compared to the possibilities. The various waves of the beat era, which became prevalent mainly in the West, eventually appeared in Eastern Europe, including Romania, with a corresponding delay. Several amateur and professional rock bands have been founded, with the lack of possibilities such as making albums, or appearing on television/radio, yet the Hungarian and Romanian historiography somehow forgot to analyze this aspect.

János Főcze

■ ***The Fight for Transylvania's Past: Competing Hungarian and Romanian Histories of Transylvania under State Socialism***

Keywords: *histories of Transylvania, állam-szocializmus, Ion Lăncrănjan, György Száraz, “two histories”*

Ion Lăncrănjan's text about the Romanian-ness of Transylvania appeared in 1982. In concordance with the nationalistic turn in Romanian politics and historiography of the 1970's, it presented the millennial presence of Hungarians in Transylvania heavily negatively. György Száraz was the one giving the answer to the book, based on the Hungarian narrative on Transylvania and Transylvanian history. The paper – after a short historical introduction – presents briefly the opposing perceptions of the two writers on the region's history. Starting with those ideas, the study analyses the two most important syntheses on Transylvanian history, published between 1945 and 1989: the Romanian one from 1960 and the Hungarian counterpart of it, published in 1986.

György Földes

■ ***The Quiet One and the Loud One: The Foreign Policies of Kádár and Ceaușescu***

Keywords: *János Kádár, Nicolae Ceaușescu, foreign policy, state socialism*

The starting point for the comparison is 1965. It was in this year that Nicolae Ceaușescu was put in a position to control the foreign policy of his party and his country. János Kádár had already been doing this for eight years.

After touching on the personal and institutional aspects of foreign policy, the study outlines the historical and structural factors, the coordinates within which the leaders of the two countries had to shape their foreign policy doctrine. It will then examine the extent to which foreign policies helped to advance the national interest and the domestic policy objectives of the group of leaders governing the country.

György Gyarmati

■ ***Ex Oriente Lux – Ex Oriente Lex: The Stalinist Metamorphosis of Romania and Hungary 1945-1948***

Keywords: *Romania, Hungary, 1945-1948, Stalinist metamorphosis*

Until the summer of 1944 Romania and Hungary had been each other's enemies within the same federal bond. In late summer 1944, the ruling elite in Bucharest went over from the Axis powers falling apart under Hitler's reign to the Allied powers' side, standing to win. In Budapest, Regent Miklós Horthy's failed attempt to withdraw Hungary from the war brought into power a far-right ephemeral regime, which stuck with Hitler to the very end. Nevertheless, as they were and stayed neighbors in the same front-zone, later they drifted into a defeated position as collateral losers in a very similar way.

From a geopolitical aspect both countries got into the sphere of interest of the Soviet Union. Initially, Stalin did not plan an immediate Bolshevization in either case. However, in both cases a change of regime was conducted from Moscow, in which the local communist parties were made a Trojan Horse within the initially multiparty forced coalition. The wartime cooperation of the supreme powers turned into a cold-war opposition, amidst which the military and political supremacy of the Soviet Union became determinant. The differences of domestic policy and the current conflicts of interest of the two countries became fading *couleur locale* sceneries on Stalin's regional stage of the “new European order”. From the turn of 1947/48 on, there was only a few months' difference in the process of the communist party's exclusive takeover in the countries of the region, including Romania and Hungary as well.

Hajnalka Kovács Magyari

■ ***Working Woman, Wife or Mother? Or Maybe All Three at the Same Time?***

Keywords: *state socialism, women's roles, tractorist girls, emancipation*

The ever-changing images of women and their roles are a kind of social construction, closely linked to the political, economic and social changes of the moment. This was no different during the years of state socialism, the impact of which brought radical changes to the traditional roles of women that had been accepted and customary until then. But what was the ideal of the woman under state socialism? What roles were officially propagated and which were socially preferred? Did the official image of women meet the needs and ideas of society? How did these roles change during the decades of state socialism in the Hungarian and Romanian regions?

János Kósbányai

■ ***The Historical Song of the Beat Era: A Novel and/or History of Hungarian Youth Music***

Keywords: *beat music, revolt, Kádár era, Hungary*

The author, a former beat (pop, rock, then jazz and folk) critic, tries to summarize the narrative of the Hungarian youth music movement four decades after his study “A magyar beatkorszakszak” (The Hungarian Beat Era). In his view, from this perspective, it can be inserted as the narrative of a historical period not only into the history of a genre or culture, but also into the “universal” history of the Kádár era. Without this, the essence and atmosphere of the peculiar Hungarian “goulash communism” cannot be understood. For this apparently “free-time” activity of young people – on the borders of legality and illegality – can be seen as the most significant oppositional or countercultural movement pervading the whole of society. This is because it has permeated all strata of society through its “sensual-erotic” medium. This politically elusive movement popularized the West’s sense of life and its ideals of living, with great success, in the context of a regime that was built on the very denial of these ideals – in the East’s zone of great power oppression.

Sándor Oláh

■ ***Soviet Model in Szeklerland***

Keywords: *agriculture, collectivisation, Soviet model, political coercion*

In the Eastern European states that came under Soviet influence after the Second World War, the social transformation programme known as the socialist transformation of agriculture took place under the conditions of the imposition of the Soviet collectivisation model. Political coercion has been prominent in the economic management of the Romanian communist leadership throughout. Throughout the entire period of socialist organisation of production, state administrative constraints were at work, imposing a compulsory regime of commodity relations between nationally centralised enterprises and producer cooperatives.

Zsuzsanna Varga

■ ***Socialist and Capitalist Features of the Hungarian Agriculture in State Socialism***

Keywords: *Hungarian agriculture, socialist and capitalist elements, state socialism*

The history of the Hungarian agriculture in state socialism demonstrates two trans-systemic transfers in one country in the Cold War era. The Eastern transfer transplanted the Stalinist system of socialist agriculture into a capitalist agriculture and in a short time triggered a serious crisis in terms of both production and supply, contributing to revolution of 1956. The post-1956 political leadership wanted above all to make peace with the peasantry to ensure a stable food-supply and improving living standards. This “agrarian lobby” was able to transform peasant initiatives from below into policies which gradually turned Hungarian producer cooperatives away from the Soviet kolkhoz; and it also convinced the leadership not only to open up to the West but also to permit the transfer of knowledge and technology. As a result of the successful adaptation of the “closed production systems” (poultry and egg production, corn production) by the 1970s a specific hybrid agriculture emerged in Hungary and quickly generated a dramatic rise in production.

SZÁMUNK SZERZŐI

A lapszámot szerkesztette:

Kovács Kiss Gyöngy

Demény Péter (1972) – író, szerkesztő,
Látó, Marosvásárhely

Farkas Arnold Levente (1979) – költő,
Szentendre

Fábián Máté (1991) – történész,
egyetemi adjunktus, PhD, Eszterházy
Károly Katolikus Egyetem, Eger

Fodor János (1989) – történész, PhD,
egyetemi tanársegéd, BBTE, Kolozsvár

Főcze János (1991) – történész, PhD,
levéltáros, MNL Országos Levéltára,
Budapest

Földes György (1952) – történész, az
MTA doktora, Budapest

Gaal György (1948) – irodalom- és
művelődéstörténész, PhD, Kolozsvár

Gyarmati György (1951) – történész,
az MTA doktora, Budapest

Kovács Kiss Gyöngy (1960) – történész,
PhD, főszerkesztő, Korunk, Kolozsvár

Kovácsné Magyarai Hajnalka (1974) –
történész, PhD, Szigetszentmiklós

Kónya-Hamar Sándor (1948) – esszé-
író, költő, Kolozsvár

Kőbányai János (1951) – író, szerkesz-
tő, PhD, Múlt és Jövő, Budapest

Krivánik Dániel (1980) – nemzetközi
kapcsolatok szakreferens, filozófus
doktorandus, Debrecen–Bécs

Máthé Dénes (1952) – ny. egyetemi
docens, BBTE, Kolozsvár

Oláh Sándor (1954) – társadalom-
kutató, a Kommunikációs Antropológiai
Munkacsoport (KAM) – Regionális és
Antropológiai Kutatások Központjának
alapító tagja, Csíkszereda

Török Ferenc (1969) – képzőművész,
Székelyudvarhely

Varga Zsuzsanna (1970) – agrártörté-
nész, az MTA doktora, tanszékvezető
egyetemi tanár, ELTE, Budapest

TÁMOGATÓK



MINISZTERELNÖKSÉG
NEMZETPOLITIKAI
ÁLLAMTITKARSÁG



EMBERI
ERŐFORRÁSOK
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Hungarian American
Coalition



Petőfi
Kulturális
Ögynökség

...1947–1952 között kis túlzással lefejezték az erdélyi magyar értelmi-
séget – börtönbe kerültek vallási előljárók, konzervatív liberálisok,
szociáldemokraták és kommunisták egyaránt, köztük az MNSZ vezetői.
A kiszolgáltatottságot súlyosbította, hogy a romániai magyarság lényeg-
ében magára maradt, a magyar állam már nem engedhette meg magának
a »patronálását«. Ebben a helyzetben az 1956-os magyar forradalom se
hozott változást, sőt éppen ellenkezőleg, még inkább érvényesült a román
fél meghatározó szerepe az államközi viszonyban – nem függetlenül attól
a kiemelt szereptől, amit Bukarest a szovjet beavatkozásban és az azt
követő represszióban, illetve a restaurációban játszott. Egészen a hatva-
nas évek végéig kellett várni ahhoz, hogy a magyar államszocialista
rendszer keretei között érdemi lehetőség nyíljon a kérdésben való tapoga-
tódzásra. Ebben jelentős szerepet játszott a magyar közvélemény irányá-
ból tapasztalható határozott érdeklődés a határon túl élő magyarok iránt.”

(Főcze János)

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