

ABSTRACTS

Gábor Balázs

■ *Transition Phenomena in Living Matter*Keywords: *transition, nonequilibrium, living, multicellularity, consciousness*

Starting from the author's personal experiences, this article defines transition phenomena as sudden, abrupt changes in one or more observables in response to a continuously adjusted external factor, such as spatial displacement, time, or other factors. Reflecting on the natural transition phenomena of adolescence, birth, and conception, the author realizes that his life has existed continuously for approximately 4 billion years. Therefore, every person's life history is the history of life on our planet, over which three major natural transitions have occurred: the emergence of cellular life from a nonliving steady-state nonequilibrium system, the emergence of eukaryotic cells, and the emergence of multicellularity. Finally, the societal and personal implications of this view of life are discussed.

Blanka Bartók

■ *"There Is No Risk for Global Catastrophe in the Near Future, but Climate Change Is a Real Problem": Interview by Gábor Gyórfy*Keywords: *atmosphere, climate change, global warming, albedo, energy surplus*

There have always been changes in the Earth's climate, but industrialisation and the human factor have accelerated the pace of change enormously. At present, warming is happening at a rapid pace, and we cannot accurately assess the consequences. In climate research, there is now a large amount of data, climate information, and several physical-mathematical models that can be used to elaborate future climate scenarios.

Climate scientist Blanka Bartók talked about what is causing the current rapid change and what we can expect in the coming decades, how our climate might change, how reliable climate models are, and how we can adapt to these changes. The researcher says we need to take a sober approach. We are not on the brink of a climatic catastrophe, but we are in real trouble with our environment.

Miklós Csapody

■ *"A Deep Foundation for Future Greatness"*Keywords: *Béla Jancsó, Transylvania, history of literature and ideas*

Béla Jancsó (1903-1967) was a key figure in the history of Transylvanian Hungarian literature and ideas between the two world wars, a significant figure in the new Hungarian essay and literary tradition, a reformist thinker, and theorist of Szekler literature. He aspired to be a writer, became a doctor, but dedicated his life to his minority community, to the development of a "new Transylvanian ideology", and to public life. His journal *Erdélyi Fiatalok* (Transylvanian Youth) and his powerful movement (1930-40) served to awaken the consciousness of his generation. Mihály Babits and Ernő Osvát, the editor of the *Nyugat*, also took notice of his work early on. In a rich selection of his writings entitled *Érték, erkölcs, közösség* (Value, Morality, Community), Péter Cseke has collected a dozen of Jancsó's forgotten writings. As an essayist, he praised the works of Dániel Berzsenyi, Zsigmond Kemény, and Ferenc Kölcsey, as an ideologist, Ady, Zsigmond Móricz, and Dezső Szabó, as a critic, Sándor Makkai, Áron Tamási, and many writers of his own generation, including Ferenc Balázs. Jancsó's book is a fundamental source for the history of Hungarian culture of the period.

Péter Cseke

■ *The Paradigm Shift in Hungarian American Life, or the Life of András Ludányi as an Expatriate and Returnee*Keywords: *András Ludányi, political scientist, USA, Hungarian culture, expatriates*

On the way to the RMDSZ congress in Brassó (15-17 January 1993), András Ludányi, American political scientist and professor, visited the *Korunk* editorial office. As he was in Debrecen on a Fulbright scholarship, he did not only investigate the phenomena after the regime change in Hungary; he also visited Transcarpathia, Upper Hungary, Transylvania, and Csángóföld. I learned later that his grandmother was born and died in Borbátvíz, in southern Transylvania. After the Romanian invasion, their father moved with the children to Sentes, then to Austria in 1945, and finally to the United States.

The most memorable experience of our first meeting was the discovery that I personally knew his closest comrade-in-arms and friend, Lajos Éltető (1938-2019), a professor at the University of Portland, with whom he organized the mail-distributed “blog”, the ITT-OTT correspondence and friendship community, and then in 1974 they founded the Hungarian Communion of Friends in the US.

As his 2020 book, *Amerikai életutam*, reveals, reflecting on our past led Ludányi to consider the prospects for democracy in both the United States and the Carpathian Basin. His insights should be taken to heart.

László Csibi

■ ***Objectivity or Subjective Objectivity: The Borderline between Documentary and Fiction***

Keywords: *filmmaking, film genres, documentary, fiction, subjective objectivity*

In my paper, I examine the borderline between documentary and feature films by enumerating the typical differences and similarities. My question is: in adapting a true story, is the documentary an unbiased presentation of reality, or rather a representation of the director’s subjective objectivity? I compare the adaptations of the popular story of Oskar Schindler: Steven Spielberg’s world hit feature film *Schindler’s List* and Jon Blair’s documentary, *Schindler: The Real Story*, examining the adaptation techniques of the two genres, focusing on the emphasis of the episodes of the well-known story in each of the two works. Finally, I show, through a case study of my own work, how the boundaries between the two cinematic genres are blurred in the processing of memory and documentary data.

László Fosztó

■ ***Boundless Exclusion: The Social and Cultural Contexts of Roma Ethnic Segregation***

Keywords: *Romanian Roma, post-socialism, European integration, categorical exclusion, social integration*

Tearing down borders or the historical decline of categorical exclusion has not brought about the disappearance of exclusion. The principle of equality between people does not easily “translate” into real world facts, therefore socio-economic inequality between people or

groups remains stubbornly persistent. The source of the tension is, on the one hand, the declarative recognition of equality in principle, morality, and law, and, on the other hand, the practical persistence of social inequalities: social exclusion. The paper discusses the mechanisms and factors related to the subject, using the example of the ethnic exclusion of the Roma in Romania. The easy answers to uncomfortable questions more often slip into the field of scapegoating, victim-blaming, or even xenophobia. Real answers require confrontation: there is an inevitable problem of the continuous management of inequalities that persist despite of dismantled borders and equality in principle. I am convinced that we cannot remain indifferent and ignorant on these issues, since in many cases suffering is caused by one form of exclusion or another. Until we are made aware of how these operate, there is little chance of doing anything about them.

Ádám Guld

■ ***“You Are the Anne Frank of Generation Z!”: War Influencers, News Production, and Consumption in the Russian-Ukrainian War***

Keywords: *Russian-Ukrainian war, war news, social media, influencers, generation Z*

News about danger and violence always receives a lot of media attention, so war news is particularly prominent in this context. Consumers pay very close attention to reports of armed conflicts, especially if they feel culturally or geographically close to them. On 24 February 2022, Russian and Ukrainian social media went into war mode, and TikTok and Instagram were flooded with war-related shares. Generation Z is at the forefront of the production and distribution of war content, significantly reshaping traditional forms of news production and consumption. This paper addresses the phenomenon by examining the activities of Generation Z influencers active on the international scene.

Ibolya Kotta

■ ***Beyond Clinical Pathology: Intolerance of Uncertainty as a Transdiagnostic Vulnerability***

Keywords: *intolerance of uncertainty, fear of the unknown, COVID-19 pandemic, threat of war, Acceptance and Commit-*

ment Therapy

With the outbreak of the pandemic and then the Russian-Ukrainian war, history once again confirmed that our belief in security is an illusion, a self-delusion. How to face these uncertain times? Intolerance of uncertainty (IU) refers to an individual's inability to accept the occurrence of negative events and tolerate the unpredictability of life. It is a psychological disposition, a general psychological (transdiagnostic) vulnerability associated with excessive and inflexible behaviour that stems from a set of catastrophic beliefs about uncertainty and its consequences. Showing encouraging scientific results in promoting the tolerance of uncertainty, the principles of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy can provide adequate inspiration to cope with the challenges ahead.

László Mérő – Tünde Póka

■ ***The Limits of Our Knowledge: The Mathematics and Psychology of Randomness***

Keywords: *randomness, probability theory, psychology of belief, Monty Hall problem, chaos theory*

Mathematicians simply define randomness as something that cannot be predicted or calculated. Based on this definition, quite profound mathematical theorems can be proven that can be applied in many ways in physics, biology, and engineering. For mathematics, it is not a relevant question whether randomness really exists in the real world or not.

From a psychological perspective, however, it is a question of belief whether randomness really exists or not. There is a profound parallelism between the belief or disbelief in God and the belief and disbelief in randomness. However, in none of the human cultures is randomness considered a holy thing. Therefore the belief/disbelief in the existence of randomness proves to be an ideal subject for researching the psychology of belief, without involving profound emotions.

Zoltán Néda

■ ***The Universal Models of Complexity: Possibilities and Limits – Interview by Gábor Gyórfy***

Keywords: *universal models, complex systems, interdisciplinary research, socio-physics, econophysics*

With the development of computational research methods and the availability of large electronic databases, interdisciplinary research in physics has boomed in recent decades. By modelling complex systems based on networks, we can study biological, social or even economic systems. Social physics (sociophysics) studies the behaviour of crowds of people, while economic physics (econophysics) tries to model economic phenomena using the methods of statistical physics. At the Hungarian Institute of Physics of Babeş-Bolyai University, under the direction of Zoltán Néda, some interesting research results on collective phenomena and complex systems have been produced in recent years. Zoltán Néda's research area is interdisciplinarily applied statistical physics, including the statistical physics approach to social phenomena. The researcher has spoken about the nature of complex systems and their modelling methods.

Thomas Steensen

■ ***The “Tradition of Openness”: Identity and Linguistic Situation of the Frisians of the North – Interview by Tamás Gyóri***

Keywords: *Frisians, earliest Germanic tribes, Wadden Sea region, northern Frisian dialects*

The Frisians are among the earliest Germanic tribes mentioned in historical sources, having been present in the Wadden Sea region for more than two thousand years. According to estimates by Swedish linguist Nils Århammarein, there are still a few thousand speakers of the northern Frisian dialects in the Schleswig-Holstein region, mostly elderly people. The North Frisians have always lived in a border region where German and Danish power aspirations met, and the maintenance of their separate identity was neither tolerated nor supported by either state. We spoke to Professor Thomas Steensen, historian, about the history of the Frisians and their current situation.

Gyöngyvér Erika Tökés

■ ***Digital Exclusion vs Digital Inclusion in Romania***

Keywords: *digital poverty, digital inclusion, Romania, DESI, national digital strategy*

The paper presents the situation of digital poverty in Romania and the

opportunities for digital inclusion in the post-Coronavirus era. Romania is characterised by all three levels of digital poverty. Therefore, digital policies in Romania should focus on developing digital skills and providing digital public services, as well as promoting digital business services. Romania needs to formulate a coherent digital strategy that brings together different sectors and aligns them with policies addressing wider social inequalities.

Levente T. Szabó

■ ***The Little Periodical as a Borderline Phenomenon of Modernism: The Acta Comparationis Litterarum Universalium and the Beginnings of Global Modernism***

Keywords: *Acta Comparationis Litterarum Universalium*, *Hugo von Meltzl*, *Sámuel Brassai*, *little periodical*, *modernism*

Studies on modernism, especially modernist periodical studies, have always stressed the paramount importance of the little periodical/petite revue in the emergence of literary and artistic modernism. The revolution of the print for mass audience gave new relevance to the emerging little periodical as a new journalistic form and worldview as opposed to large-scale literary and journalistic production. The paper frames the first international journal of comparative literary studies, the *Acta Comparationis Litterarum Universalium*, as a little periodical. It highlights its critical position and comments against capitalism-driven mass production, journalistic speed, pro-

fit, large circulation, and popularity. Based on its position and practice, the *ACLU* seems to be one of the first global little periodicals, a sign of the emergence of this type of radical press and, thus, of early radical modernism. Recognizing *ACLU* as one of the pioneering little periodicals of modernism could also reconfigure modernism as a multi-centered phenomenon with major Eastern European starting points.

Zsanett Vákár

■ ***Relocation or Genocide? The Final Solution to the Armenian Question in the Ottoman Empire***

Keywords: *Armenians*, *genocide*, *crime*, *Ottomans*, *Young Turks*, *First World War*

Between 1915 and 1923, under the cover of the First World War, the Ottoman Turks managed to carry out the first systematic genocide of the 20th century. The mass extermination and ethnic cleansing process resulted in the deaths of almost 1.5 million Armenians from execution, starvation, disease, and physical abuse. In addition, another 500,000 people were uprooted from their homeland. The Armenian property was lost, destroyed, or stolen. A 3,000-year-old civilisation of great cultural significance practically ceased to exist. How can it be that a state-organised crime on such a scale has gone undiscovered for so long and almost forgotten? The answers must be sought in the context of the Ottoman Empire, ruled by the extremely nationalistic Young Turks, and the modern-day Republic of Türkiye.

SZÁMUNK SZERZŐI

A lapszámot szerkesztette: Györfly Gábor

Balási Gábor (1974) – professor, kutató, Stony Brook-i New York Állami Egyetem, Stony Brook, New York, USA

Bartók Blanka (1981) – egyetemi docens, BTE, Magyar Földrajzi Intézet, Kolozsvár

Csapody Miklós (1955) – irodalomtörténész, PhD, Budapest

Csoka Péter (1945) – irodalomtörténész, ny. egyetemi tanár, szerkesztő, Korunk, Kolozsvár

Csibi László (1978) – filmrendező, egyetemi adjunktus, PhD, BTE, Magyar Film és Média Intézet, Kolozsvár

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

Egyed Ákos (1929) – történész, az MTA külső tagja, Kolozsvár

Fellinger Károly (1963) – költő, Jóna, Szlovákia

Fosztó László (1972) – szociológus, PhD, tudományos kutató, Nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézet, Kolozsvár

Guld Ádám (1981) – médiakutató, kommunikációs szakember, habilitált docens, PTE BTK, Pécs

Györfly Gábor (1971) – egyetemi docens, PhD, BTE, Újságírás és Digitális Média Intézet, kutató, szerkesztő, Korunk, Kolozsvár

Győri Tamás (1986) – néprajzkutató, Kolozsvár

Kis Endre (1980) – festőművész, Patakfalva

Kotta Ibolya (1981) – egyetemi docens, BTE, Alkalmazott Pszichológia Intézet, Kolozsvár

Mérő László (1949) – professor emeritus, ELTE PPK, Affektív Pszichológiai Tanszék, Budapest

Néda Zoltán (1964) – egyetemi tanár, az MTA külső tagja, BTE, Magyar Fizika Intézet, Kolozsvár

Póka Tünde (1991) – pszichológus, doktorandusz, BTE, Alkalmazott Pszichológia Intézet, Kolozsvár

Steensen, Thomas (1951) – történész, a breideti Nordfrísk Institut egyik igazgatója, professor emeritus, Flensburgi Európa Egyetem (EUF)

T. Szabó Levente (1977) – habilitált egyetemi docens, BTE, Kolozsvár

Tótkés Gyöngyvér Erika (1975) – egyetemi adjunktus, PhD, Sapientia EMTE, főszerkesztő, Acta Universitatis Sapientiae, Communicatio

Vádkár Zsuzsán (1996) – doktorandusz, BTE, Kolozsvár

TÁMOGATÓK



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„Noha életem legnagyobb természetes határjelenségei évmilliárdokkal ezelőtt zajlottak, a legtöbb embertársamhoz hasonlóan mégis ritkán gondolok rájuk magammal kapcsolatban. [...] Inkább saját, egyéni határvonalaim és az általuk elválasztott életszakaszok foglalják le kizárólag a gondolataimat: a fogamzás, a születés, a kamaszkor, az öregség és a halál. Ennek oka a tudat, ami elhítheti velem, hogy életem a születéssel, esetleg a fogamzással kezdődik, noha csak a tudatomat létrehozó, halandó test kezdődik azzal.”

(Balási Gábor)

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