

mények javulása hozzájárult a kohászati dolgozók munkaerejének kedvezőbb feltételek közt való újratermeléséhez.

A hetvenes évek Hangony-völgyi életmódját jórészt a földrajzi régióban megredt munkaerő zárt területen való felhasználása határozta meg. Több évtizedes társadalmi-gazdasági folyamat zárult le, amikor a nyolcvanas évek vége felé és a kilencvenes években, az ózdi vasgyár felbomlása után a fiatal és középkorú szakmunkások távol eső földrajzi tájakra (Líbiába, Németországba vagy a FÁK országaiba) mentek el dolgozni. Az etnikai csoport részében, a Hangony-völgyi faluközösségekben új feszültségek jelentkeztek a férfiak távoli és jellegebén más munkavállalása következtében.

THE INFLUENCE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ON MAN IN THE HANGONY BASIN

Investigation of Historical and Social Anthropological Variability in the 1970s

By the middle of the nineteenth century, 35% of industrial labour worked in the city of Ózd. At the turn of the century, it was providing work for the inhabitants of 28 settlements, which accounted for more than 44% of the labour force. The incorporation of the populations of the more remote areas was hampered by bad road conditions and primitive transportation. At the beginning of the century, it was still possible for these provincial labourers to reach their places of employment on foot.

From the memories of those still living, the author of this study completed a statistical record of the history of manufacturing in the course of his ethnographical field work. The life-style that developed around the town of Ózd was a fitting subject for analysis and projection of future patterns. The author drew certain conclusions from an empirical investigation of geographical names in the Hangony valley, that is, a loosening of organic contact between the population and its natural environment. Analysis of Christian and family names in the Ózd region revealed a duality in the workshop culture, that is, significant differences between town and country in terms of those several meanings in the variations of the provincial nomenclature which demonstrate a complex identity of consciousness.

The history of vehicular development in the town of Ózd was facilitated by archival investigations and the collection of ethnographical data in the field. Standard nourishment was found to be mingled with traditional foods in the gastronomic culture of the provincial region. Urban clothing in close proximity to proletarian modes of dress was seen to have had a homogeneous affect on the traditional costumes of the settlements. Life chances existed for those in the factory that were not possible for those in the provinces, a process enhanced by the widespread existence of nepotism. The traditional systems within the settlement communities, translated into the organizational structure, influenced the emerging industrial system. The factories' infrastructural development was mirrored in the altered activities of the settlements.

Ákos Dömötör