

ABSTRACTS

Artur Lakatos

■ *The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party on Romania under the Leadership of Nicolae Ceaușescu (26 January 1971)*

Keywords: *Nicolae Ceaușescu, industrialization, foreign policy, Warsaw Pact, socialist Romania, July thesis*

This study illustrates the attitude of the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party toward the evolutions of economic and political life in the neighboring Romania, a maverick of the Socialist system from East-Central Europe. Under the leadership of Nicolae Ceaușescu, socialist Romania took a certain distance from the Soviet Union, and adapted a largely neutral position in its ideological debate with Maoist China, even approaching Western capitalist countries to a certain extent. In matters of foreign trade, Romania tried to play a major role in exporting raw materials, as well as technology to developing countries. Simultaneously, Romania also tried to import industrial technology from the West. These processes were intensely monitored by the rest of the states of the Warsaw Pact, including Hungary, lead at that time by János Kádár. The document presented in this study is a perfect synthesis and illustration of the Hungarian perceptions of Romanian trends during 1971, especially concerning investments in developing the economy.

Béla Markó

■ *Folk Costume and Sneakers*

Keywords: *success, fame, Barcelona, Cluj-Napoca, Sic, folk dance, architectural heritage*

The reference point, fame and success is equated in our region with Paris, London, maybe Berlin, and, more recently, Brussels and Washington. Béla Markó, the poet and prominent intellectual politician, who has visited several countries of the world, compares in his essay the architectural, cultural, and folk art heritage of Târgu Mureș and Cluj-Napoca with that of Barcelona, with particular emphasis on the parallel between the world-famous

Gaudí and the emblematic figure of Transylvanian architecture, Károly Kós. He has even found the correspondent of the dance preferred by the youth of Sic, a village near Cluj-Napoca, in the Catalan tradition – to which he also alludes in the title of his essay.

Ákos Szilágyi

■ *The Metamorphoses of Fame*

Keywords: *fame, history, contemporary society, social criticism, author, brand, Ovidius, Boris Pasternak*

Originally, fame has been associated with endurance, and importance was given not to the name of the author, but to the work itself. Our present is characterized by fleeting market success, as a space of the capital. The name of the author becomes a brand name, and the product gains the status of a commodity. Ákos Szilágyi offers an interpretation of (world) fame from the time of Imperial Rome, the age of Ovidius, to the present day. His main example, however, is the 20th century Russian writer, Boris Pasternak, and his affair with the Nobel Prize. Pasternak regarded success as a curse, and, as his famous poem said, he considered fame and success as morally repugnant.

András Visky

■ *In Search of Lost Reality*

Keywords: *theater, drama, London Book Fair, playwright*

The English-language book of dramas of the Transylvanian playwright is now being presented at the London Book Fair. The author has proposed the Hungarian version of the introduction to this volume for our April issue, with the permission of the publisher. This text analyses the strong connections between dramatic text and contemporary theater. According to the author, theater is far from being a museum, or even a mausoleum. As far as his own dramas are concerned, Visky writes them while having in view their theatrical presentation and sometimes even specific actors. He also considers sound and language during the creative process, hence the musical dimension of his texts.