

## ABSTRACTS

*Tibor Huszár*

### **FROM ELITES TO NOMENKLATURA. THE EVOLUTION AND SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF INSTITUTIONALIZED CADRE POLICY IN HUNGARY (1945–1989)**

Based on empirical research the paper summarizes the social and institutional characteristics of the birth and reproduction of the Hungarian nomenklatura system. The research included the reconstruction of the decision making system, and the documents of recruitment. Moreover interviews were conducted with several top officials of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. The paper argues that although there was a chance to form new elite after World War II., it did not happen because of the infiltration of the Communist Party into the repressive organizations. The take-over of power led to the formation of a nomenklatura.

The paper overviews the impact of the nomenklatura-system on the working of central institutions, the academic world and civil organizations. It investigates the documents dealing with the composition of the nomenklatura and the privileges of its members.

*Gyöngyvér Tőkés*

### **THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POSITION OF THE HUNGARIAN UNIVERSITY LECTURERS AND RESEARCHERS FROM CLUJ**

The study presents the economic and social situation of the Hungarian university lecturers and researchers from Cluj in 2002. We examine the economic and social differentiation of the Hungarian university lecturers and researchers from Cluj through a model that contains six classes. These classes are: upper class, upper-middle class, middle class, under-middle class, working class and underclass. The empirical data demonstrate that the financial situation of the Hungarian university lecturers and researchers from Cluj is better than that of the most Hungarians in Romania and the Romanian society in general, and they are aware of this fact. However, this middle strata is not a homogenous one. Our survey demonstrates that there is a relationship between the occupational position of the interviewed person and his economic situation, but there is no concrete relationship between the social origin and the economic situation. There is, however, a tendency according to which those individuals whose parents belonged to the upper and upper-middle class would themselves too belong to the upper or upper-middle class, while only half of the persons belonging to the middle and lower-middle class had parents belonging to the upper or upper-middle class.