

BOGLARKA SIMON: HOW DO THE CSANGO MANAGE? STRATEGIES OF SHOWING OR HIDING IDENTITY IN A MOLDOVAN COMMUNITY. The author investigates inhabitants of a moldovan village and seeks answer to the question of their linguistic strategies to show or hide the csango ethnical identity in public space. The paper builds upon data found in an empirical fieldwork: the author made interviews and participant observation in the csango village Frumosa. Her conclusion is that the ethnical identity is formed upon a situational basis, in the context of catholic-non catholic interactions. Identity, according to Simon, is re-interpreted depending on everyday situations, and made visible by over/under-communication of the main indicators of group barriers: language use (romanian-hungarian bilinguism) and religion (belonging to the catholic church). Boglarka Simon is a sociologist, ethnologist, presently teaches at the Unitarian College in Cluj-Napoca. E-mail: boggyika@yahoo.com

LASZLO PETER: „WE'RE GYPSIES, POOR AND NAMELESS”. An analysis attempt upon ethnical identity construction strategies in a poor gypsy community. Laszlo Peter's paper builds upon the data of an empirical study, participant observation and interviews. He sketches the ethnical identity construction strategies in a poor gypsy community in Moldova. He claims that this strategy in the Tatroseni community stands in strong relation with two groups of factors. First, with the historical, social and economical context these people live in, and second, with the classification practice of the romanian population. His conclusion is that the self-knowledge of the Tatroseni gypsies is strong and two-fold: it is formed by the strategies of (forced) locking in, social identification and differentiation.

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STEFANIA TOMA: „MY GYPSY”. INFORMAL ECONOMICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN GYPSIES AND HUNGARIANS. The aim of Stefania Toma's paper is to describe economical relations between gypsies and hungarians in a transilvanian village community, more exactly, to analyse and sketch the specific survival strategies practiced by the roma population in a changing social and economical context. Toma gives a taxonomy of these. According to her conclusions, for the multiply deprived and marginalised gypsy community, resources are accessible only in a gypsy-non-gypsy assymetric relationship, and for this, they cannot be considered integrated neither economically, nor socially.

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ZSOMBOR CSATA: YOUTH AND PUBLIC LIFE IN *NEW YOUTH REVIEW*. This critical paper analyzes papers that appeared in the „Youth Public Life” heading of the *New Youth Review*, edited in Budapest. He especially concentrates on articles relevant for the situation of hungarian youth abroad or youth politics abroad.

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IRINA CULIC: HUNGARIANS IN TRANSYLVANIA: OURS, THEIRS, NO ONE’S? OR HOW TO INTERPRET THE PUBLIC VOTE ON DOUBLE CITIZENSHIP AND THE REACTIONS TO IT. This paper aims to investigate those institutions, practices and social context that formed the frames of transylvanian hungarian identity in the period after Trianon. The starting point of this research were the reactions of transylvanian hungarians to the outcome of the public vote on their double citizenship, organized in Hungary on 5 december, 2004.

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TIVADAR MAGYARI: REPORT ON MEDIA USE IN TRANSYLVANIAN HUNGARIANS. The first issue of *Transylvanian Society* (2003) contained a comprehensive paper on the specific circles of the romanian media’s public. In the present issue, the same author, Tivadar Magyari, member of the Sociology Department of the Babes-Bolyai University, adds new, fresh data to the relatively stable general picture. E-mail: magyari_tivadar@yahoo.com.

VALÉR VERES: NATIONAL IDENTITY OF HUNGARIAN MINORITY DIFFERENTIATED BY SOCIAL STATUS. The study is an analysis of national identity and its manifestation in ethnically mixed areas such as Transylvania. The collective identity, and especially the national identity, anifests itself in different modalities according to the social status of the persons, and this aspect has to be kept in view for an adequate analysis of the collective identity. Thematically the analysis comprises some dimensions of the minority national identity of the citizens, such as: the importance of the national belonging in the individual’s attitude, and disposition, the criteria of appertaining to the national community, the cognitive and affective connections of the concept of homeland, the perception of the dimensions of their own national group, the national auto- and hetero-stereotypes, the perception of the minority situation and discrimination and their possible identity building (forming) function, the attitude towards the „other” nation, the nature of the regional linkage, the relevance of the national symbols and holidays, national reference persons, a differentiated analysis of some minority and political aspects questions of the historical consciousness, perspectives on social position. E-mail: veresv@internet.ro.

ISTVÁN MURÁNYI: CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIONAL IDENTITY AMONG TEENAGERS IN HUNGARY AT THE END OF THE 20TH CENTURY. The main findings of the research are: Socio-cultural factors bear only small and limited influence on the development of national identity of young people in Hungary. However, on the base of socio-cultural characteristics distinctively different types of national identity could be identified. National identity characterized by giving preference to a closed, cultural concept of a nation occurred only in an environment primarily reflecting socio-cultural consequences of cultural disadvantages. We identified a definitive structure of consistent and logical patterns in the way of thinking about the national identity in young people. No definite causation relations, but rather probability trends were identified between religious belief, religious affiliation and national identity. Rejection of freedom of self-identification of being Hungarian, understanding a concept of a nation by employing the logic of a culture-nation concept and national emotions are characteristic features of those young people whose immediate family and wider residential environment bear adverse socio-cultural characteristics. (István Murányi is a teacher of University of Debrecen, Department of Sociology; E-mail: muranyi@chello.hu.

HORVÁTH ISTVÁN: THE BILINGUALISM OF ROMANIA'S ETHNIC HUNGARIANS: BILINGUAL COMPETENCIES, LANGUAGE USE, AND LANGUAGE DOMINANCE, IN A REGIONAL COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE. The article offers an analysis of the (1) typology of bilingualism based on the level of self assessed proficiency of the two languages (2) the language choice patterns, (3) the minority representations of the social norms referring to the use of the Romanian language, among the ethnic Hungarian, Romania's 1,6 million large minority population, characterized by a relative large degree of Hungarian – Romanian bilingualism. The analysis is based on the data offered by a survey taken in the fall of 2004 on a representative sample for the Hungarian population of Transylvania. As a synthesis the author offers an estimation of the trends toward language shift, comparing the particularities of different sub regions of Transylvania. Author's e-mail: E-mail: ihorvath66@yahoo.com.