

## ABSTRACTS

### **Interpretation of Sex, Sexuality, and Sexual Knowledge in the Discourse of the Austro-Hungarian Feminist Movements before 1918**

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Leaders of the Austrian bourgeois-liberal and Hungarian feminist organizations considered sex education of youth extremely important in the late 19th and early 20th century: they discussed these issues not only in their official organs, but also within the frame of different presentations and discussion evenings before 1918. Questions regarding the exchange of sexual knowledge and white slavery also became an important part of their agendas. Besides this, they handed in several proposals to governments and asked MPs for the introduction of coeducation, for reasonable legal regulation of sex education at schools, and for the prevention of prostitution. In spite of the importance of the topic, it is crucial to point out that neither the Austrian, nor the Hungarian historians have devoted enough attention to this question. That is the reason why in this paper I will examine how the two most important Austrian bourgeois-liberal and Hungarian feminist associations made efforts to find solutions to the above-mentioned issues before the First World War and between 1914 and 1918. To this, I rely on the documents of the official organs of the organizations as well as archival sources in Budapest, Vienna, and New York.

### **Unwarranted Questions in Hungarian Political News Interviews**

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The aim of this study is to explore and investigate the use of unwarranted questions (i.e. questions that are deemed to be too sensitive or personal to be asked in public) in Hungarian political news interviews by observing 3 interviewers: two female and a male host. Data was collected from two TV companies: *M1*, a state-supported TV channel, and *ATV*, a privately-owned

TV company, between September and October 2014; that is, around the time of the municipal elections in Hungary. On the one hand, I examine the differences in the interviewers' choice of unwarranted question use by studying their interviewing styles, the question topics where unwarranted questions emerged, and the ways those questions were formulated depending on the topic of the interview and the interview subjects. On the other hand, I analyze the ways politicians, as interviewees, tackle such demands in order to shed light on the factors that influence their choice of responding or non-responding.

### **Women and Men's Gender Identity Threat in Contemporary Hungary: Exploratory study**

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In our research, we studied gender as a social representation or a social construct, which gains its actual content and value through the interaction of members of society (Moscovici 1961; Jochelovich 1996; Wagner 2003). Using the Multiple Threat and Prejudice Questionnaire (Siegler et al. 2017), we surveyed the perception of gender identity threats amongst 158 Hungarian adults. We also analyzed associations of women and men with high or low gender identity threats to their own sex. We found that men in our sample showed a higher level gender identity threat than women, and we believe it has got to do with men's perceived "devaluation".

### **Division of Labor in the Home by Same-Sex Couples**

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The main aim of the paper is to examine patterns in the division of housework among same-sex couples as well as the relationship between these patterns and the factors that usually play a substantial role in the allocation of household chores. I have found that same-sex couples have to create new strategies – particularly as a result of the lack of some established model. The study is based on semi-structured interviews with members of three lesbian and three gay couples.

## **Hungarian Validation of Two gender Role Questionnaires: The Multicultural Masculinity Ideology Scale and the Femininity Ideology Scale**

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Gender roles that men and women perform are largely dependent on a given society's social system as well as the expectations of its members. There are several questionnaires available in the literature that measure individuals' endorsement of the roles generally expected of their sex and how their behavior enacts ideologies of gender. However, their validity is limited to a narrow geographical and temporal scope. Therefore, our aim was to develop gender role questionnaires that can be used in current Hungarian research by adapting two existing measurement tools to a Hungarian sample. Using online data, we developed the Hungarian versions of the Multicultural Masculinity Ideology Scale and the Femininity Ideology Scale using principal component analyses. Both questionnaires consist of several subscales with adequate reliability coefficients. The combined use of the two measurements provides a reliable way of measuring the relationship between masculinity and femininity ideology.

## **The 1973 Petition for Maintaining Freedom of Abortion in Hungary**

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This article focuses on the largely forgotten petition-action against the restriction of women's right to abortion that took place in Hungary in 1973. Documents recently rendered public from the Hungarian National Archives (MNL) and the State Security Archives (ÁBTL), documents from the Blinken OSA collection as well as interviews carried out in 2015-16 with 19 participants of the petition-action by the author allow her to present the history of the petition. The transcriptions of the interviews can be studied in the Blinken OSA Archives (HU OSA 432 Suzanne Körösi Collection of Interviews). The current article is Part I of the research. It discusses the Hungarian Popular Republic's population policy from 1956 to 1973, its conservative evolution that led to the restriction of women's right to abortion, and the organization of the petition against it in a repressive political context. Part II, which will be published in the 2020 Fall issue, is based on the

interviews. It focuses on what free abortion meant for women and men in Hungary in the 60's and 70's and on the ideological roots of the petition-action and the participants' motivations and the sanctions the participants had to cope with during the year that followed the petition-action.

### **National Consultation 2018 on the Protection of Families. Critical Reflections on the Government's "Consultation" (Part 2)**

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The study is the second part of the paper published in TNTeF, December 2018. It examines and analyzes the questions included in the government's document, "National Consultation 2018, Protecting Families". It draws on the tools of discourse analysis within the theoretical framework of Michelle Foucault's (1991, 2007) bio-power and biopolitics. Moreover, it deconstructs the government's strategy of consultation as a form of "democratic participation". The study sees the consultation itself and the formulation of the issues that the document contains as a technology of power for shaping citizens. These power technologies, which Foucault called truth regimes (Foucault 1991; 2007), are nowadays often described as "post-truth politics" (Mair 2017; Kalpokas 2018) or "the art of lying" (Rabin-Havt & Media Matters for America 2016) or truth wars (Lee 2015). Concerning the purposes of ideological manipulation, the document manufactures a process of social homogenization, transforming the citizenry into a "mass" framed within the "nation", meant to replace and confine the unfolding demands for diversity and pluralism.