

## English abstracts

*Acsády, Judit*

The Theory and Practice of Social Work at the Turn of the Twentieth Century  
The Contribution of the Feminists' Association to the Establishment of New  
Institutions and the Development of New Approaches in Hungary

The establishment of the earliest women's organizations in the territory of Austria-Hungary was fueled by the goals of benevolent activism aimed at helping the needy and serving the interests of those who are helpless. These charitable organizations were followed by those associations that raised their voices for the different areas of women's social emancipation, such as education and participation in public life. The article raises the question of whether charitable activities necessarily represent an opposition to the goals of women's emancipation. A discursive turn can be observed when the first wave of feminism after the turn of the twentieth century offered a new approach to the earlier forms of benevolence and charitable activities that were originally understood as women's genuine obligation. The paper focuses on the foundations of both the theory and the practice of the earliest initiatives of social work based on the visions of feminist social reforms concerning structural changes. The need for institutional changes and new approaches is represented in the writings of two contemporary feminist authors, Vilma Glücklich and Flóra Perczelné Kozma, who were also both involved in the activities of the Association of Feminists (founded in 1904 in Budapest). The contribution of the feminist activists to the establishment of institutions of social care and the earliest initiatives of social work services and their effective cooperation with local authorities in these matters is also shown based on archival documentation.

*Frauhammer, Krisztina*

"The Old Ways Have Stopped Working..."

Questions around Womanhood in the Catholic Press in State-Socialist Hungary

This study explores Hungarian-language Catholic newspapers from the period of state socialism in Hungary and identifies three problem clusters revolving around the issues of women's lives: the questions of employment, abortion, and contraception. The changing socio-cultural and political contexts, such as the forced employment of women and their double burden (at home and the workplace), the increase in abortions and divorces, and the popularization of contraception, which

became more and more prominent from the 1950s onwards, and which also seriously affected female believers, made it inevitable for Church leaders to also express their opinion on these issues. The situation of the clergy was complicated by the fact that the ideals of the state socialist period, which brought about profound changes, were difficult to reconcile with the Church's teaching based on centuries-old traditions. The clergy was thus faced with a twofold problem and despite their limited resources, dilemmas concerning women were regularly raised in the Catholic press. In the context of political and social reality, the Catholic Church strove to express its opinion on these issues by either delivering criticism or outlining proposals. While in the area of women's employment, they largely succeeded in abandoning the earlier ideal (perceiving women as "priestesses of the family altar") and tried to help change the position of women by cautious criticism, there were limited changes in moral theology during the period, as there were divisions at various levels (within the Church, in the indoctrination of the Church's teaching, and among the believers).

*Husztí-Szlama, Gabriella Zsófia*

Women in Trousers: The Representation of Women Wearing Trousers in the Articles of *Pesti Napló* between 1896 and 1914

The second half of the nineteenth century saw several changes (e.g., technical innovations, such as the sewing machine or the development of medicine) that had an impact on women's fashion. The questioning of the relationship between women and men resulted in reform dresses and led to the appearance of women's trousers. These changes were featured in numerous newspapers in Hungary. One of the most prominent papers, *Pesti Napló* regularly published articles on women wearing trousers (altogether 141 articles between 1896 to 1914). Most of these pieces drew an adverse image of women wearing trousers, the only exception was women doing physical work. Those women, who were fighting by wearing trousers for the right to vote were criticized most sharply by *Pesti Napló*; the newspaper sometimes deliberately infantilized them and highlighted their aggressiveness. The articles also presented women riding a bicycle and doing other sports in a negative light. The sharp tone of these articles raises the question of moral panic, a phenomenon when a group or a group-related occurrence threatens idealized social values, and the panic reaction of the community is intensified by the simplistic communication of the mass media. The article focuses on *Pesti Napló*'s articles featuring women wearing trousers at the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and examines the relationship between the appearance of women's trousers and the aspirations of emancipation and its representations in the newspaper.

**Kántor, Barbara**

Bloody Embarrassing: The Changing Moral Position of Menstruation in the Second Wave of Feminism in the United States

The topic of menstruation is still underrepresented in social science literature, and there is limited research that deals comprehensively with the historical, psychological, and socio-cultural aspects of menstruation. This paper presents the deconstruction of the curse narrative of menstruation in the second wave of feminism from an anthropological perspective. With the demonstration of the American cultural history of menstruation, the analysis zooms in on the second wave of feminism, since one of its main themes was the acquisition of control over the female body. This discourse critiqued the dominant patriarchal social system that treated women as second-class citizens because of their reproductive roles. The paper looks at the various representations of menstrual knowledge production, both through educational publications and other feminist actions linked to the feminist health movement that highlighted women's sexuality and through cross-period menstrual hygiene product advertisements. The aim of this paper is therefore to describe the process by which feminism in the Anglophone culture, but particularly in the US, challenged the notions of menstrual normativity and began to deconstruct menstrual taboos, which had been reinforced for a long time by everyday beliefs, medicalization, and the advertising of menstrual products.

**Leichter, Lilla**

"Now I feel strong..." Women's Fates and Coping Strategies at the Roma Settlement of Monor

Monor (Pest County, Hungary) is a regional center, seemingly without any distinguishing characteristics. However, there is one aspect that singles the city from many other places; there is a segregated area on the outskirts of the town. I entered "Tabán", a so-called "ghetto" as a social worker of the Hungarian Charity Service of the Order of Malta but my genuine interest quickly turned into anthropological fieldwork. I present the first results of my ongoing research in this study and emphasize the many ways in which Roma women could feel themselves „in charge", control their own lives, and deny the stereotypical roles expected of them by the majority of Hungarian society and the institutional system. The focal points of my study are based on some of the most determinative milestones of women's lives: starting a romantic relationship during puberty, the future opportunities of the girls from the community, having children at different ages, or using different methods of contraception to avoid unwanted pregnancies. My results emphasize that the varied strategies behind these acts are mainly motivated by the socio-economic status of the families and individuals, while the ethnic aspects are less important than the common stereotypes would suggest. Furthermore, it also sheds light on the intersectional disadvantages of underprivileged Roma women.

***Menyhárt, Barbara*****Mapping Social Inequalities: Gender Disparities among Disabled People in the Mirror of Statistical Surveys**

Disability is not only a biologically or medically, but also a socially defined condition, however, there is limited research on the social situation of people living with disabilities in Hungary. This study examines how their social situation in Hungary is evolving and what trends can be observed within the group, especially regarding the differences between women and men living with disabilities. The research combines several methods: the review of the relevant national and international literature and the analysis of data tables of the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) about Hungary between 2014 and 2019. Based on these results, the study demonstrates that there are significant differences between women and men within the group and the situation of women with disabilities is unfavorable in Hungary, as they face special disadvantages in various stages and areas of their lives: discrimination in education, employment, and earnings. The article's results draw attention to the situation of disabled people and gender differences within the group, and the study aims to initiate a discourse on the topic.

***Rózsás, Zsuzsanna*****Sexual Harassment on the Road to Norm Change: Examining the Perception of Sexual Harassment through the Lenses of the Kenderesi Case**

In recent years, the phenomenon of sexual harassment has received significant attention in both social and academic discourses. The increased interest in this topic has been triggered by the #MeToo movement. The stories of those speaking out against sexual harassment during the campaign and their impact on the community suggest the beginning of a norm shift aimed at raising awareness, claiming those acts that we can describe with this concept cannot continue to be seen as commonplace behaviors that the majority tend to overlook because of their deep-rooted social embeddedness. In this paper, I consider sexual harassment as a form of violence against women, with patriarchal social structures and gender inequality as its starting point. I approach the phenomenon from the perspective of feminist criminology, and therefore pay particular attention to its representation. I conducted empirical, non-representative research, analyzing comments on the social media platform of a new site. The aim of the study was to assess the opinion of the contributors on a sexual harassment case that received significant media attention in Hungarian yellow journalism. I assessed the prevailing attitudes towards sexual harassment by examining the opinions posted on Facebook on the harassment case of Olympic swimmer Tamás Kenderesi in 2019. The starting point for the study was the rape myths identified by previous academic studies. These misconceptions were also identified in the perception of the phenomenon of sexual harassment. My analysis shows that sexism, the acceptance of women's lower social status than men, contributes to the trivialization of sexual harassment. My results have

confirmed the initial hypothesis: to prevent and effectively deal with violence, which predominantly affects women, we need to make fundamental changes to the social order to achieve social equality.

*Sipos, Nikoletta*

*"Woman or Monster?" Women Perpetrators and Narratives: The Case of a Horthy-era Mariticide*

In December 1933, the residents of Alag, a village close to Budapest, were in the grip of a sensational murder case. On 27 December at around 3 am, Julianna Szabó, the wife of a butcher, István Bognár, slashed her sleeping husband to pieces after shooting him repeatedly in the back of the head and then tried to get rid of his body parts in Alag and Budapest. Based on this case and on Hungarian and foreign secondary literature, the introductory part of the paper seeks to answer the question of how the interwar press and criminology judged women criminals. The second part of the study uses the example of an English mariticide, which was a major topic of discussion in its time and is nowadays the subject of historical criminology, as well as of historical and literary discourse. In the early 1920s, Edith Thompson and her lover from London were sentenced to death by hanging. In searching for commonalities between the two murders, I attempt to examine the discourses that the contemporary press presented to readers about the peculiar female perpetrator, who radically broke the expected patterns of female behavior perceived as the norm at the time. In doing so, I use the reports from the trial, which tell the story of the case from the scene of the murder, through the course of the trials, to the afterlife of Julianna Szabó. I focus in particular on the testimonies, language, adjectives, and images that appeared in the press during the trial. The narratives thus outlined can provide an image of the Horthy-era female criminal, which can serve as an example for the discourse on gender roles in the period, the radical break from women's expected position within the family, and ultimately the emotions mediated and influenced by the press.