

## Abstract

GÁBOR SZÉCSI: We understand events in the world in terms of narratives which exploit the shared cognitive structure of our actions. Narratives structure our understanding of the world and of ourselves. Narratives provides models which we not merely live by, but which define who we are. This essay argues that news and fake news represent such narratives in the practice of media communication. Information presented in news and fake news can influence our beliefs and attitudes only as an element of explicit and implicit narratives of media. This paper studies the causes of this phenomenon. We try to show how the news and fake news can become parts of media narratives; why the use of new media has led to the expansion of fake news; and how a PR practitioner can compensate the effects of this expansion. 3. p.

SZILVIA SZABÓ: The importance of coaching is increasingly recognized in the life of organizations, but it is still not typically accepted and applied in the practice of public sector. The first part of the study takes the basics of coaching and presents its features and benefits. In the second part, the author presents the possibilities of appearing in the organizational and management culture of public administration. Keywords: coaching, organizational culture, leadership attitudes, public administration. 12.p.

BÉLA SZILÁGYI: The final product of an educational institution is a certificate issued after the completion of the training or a certificate that recognizes vocational training. This certificate is for a lifetime, but the usability of the knowledge is shorter than our working time. To provide the missing knowledge, educational institutions can even guarantee for their former students the new and up-to-date knowledge. The following brief study presents the background and the potential role of the guarantee for diplomas at educational institutions. 18.p.

GYULA CSEGE: The flow of information and obstacles in our country between law enforcement agencies. In the 21st century the security environment has changed significantly due to the nature of risks that have appeared. The European Union and Hungary have also appeared a danger. Of the new procedures, fast and efficient flow of information is required. Internationally, migration and exchange of information on terrorism is a challenge the solution of which is a slow and cumbersome process. The international level is very important to be able to keep to the security level without reserves at the national level also. Hungary may need a warning system framework. Keywords: National Security, information flow, terrorism, law enforcement. 23. p.

IVÁN ZÁDORI – ZSOLT NEMESKÉRI – SÁNDOR NÉMETHY: CHANGING human landuse on an island: Example of Cumberland Island. Cumberland Island is one of the countless islands on the Atlantic Coast in the United States. The 28 kilometer long island with oak trees, palm trees, dunes, and long sandy beaches is situated on the border of Florida, and Georgia. The island can only be reached by ship, bridge, road, tunnel does not link the island to the mainland. The US National Park Service operates a national seashore on Cumberland. More than 300 visitors a day can not go to the island and there are days when the boat trips are suspended during periods outside the tourist season. There are no built roads, shops or hotels in the island where visitors can actually feel themselves in the untouchable nature. However, Cumberland Island was not always a national park. Our present paper attempts to outline the stages of changing human landuse and cultural-management processes finally led to form a national seashore from Cumberland Island in the second half of the last century. Keywords: Cumberland island, human landuse, cultural landscapes, sustainability. 35. p.

ADÉL VEHRER – IZABELLA BELÉNYESI – TAMARA REDDIN: Discrimination in the Labour Market – Hungarians in Transylvania. : In this study we examine the Hungarian people's opportunity and situation in the Romanian labor market. We also highlight the positive and negative trends. In our research questionnaire we seek the answers to the Hungarian labor force would prefer the Hungarian dominated jobs and how much they are discriminated because of their nationality. The conflicts due to lack of Romanian language skills or because of the difference in the culture. Finally the Romanian Hungarian conflicts are really present in the everyday life or all based on a myth created by the media. 46. p.

MARIANNA SEBŐK: In Hungary, labor shortages have continued to grow in line with the trend of recent years. There is a wider range of job categories that require more time to fill vacancies. The focus of this paper is to present the extent and quality of the labor shortage and the labor mobility phenomenon from the point of view of domestic employers. The study was based on our 2017 research that we conducted jointly with Cafeteria TREND. 55. p.

KOLTAI ZOLTÁN: The language skills of our colleagues is priority at the University of Pécs. The inner language programme is based on the cooperation of the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Education and Regional Development and the Foreign Language Center of the University of Pécs. I give information about the experience of the last two semesters. 65. p.

CSABA SÁNDOR HORVÁTH: Institutionalization of adult education was reached in the second part of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century the railroad too. After the appearance of railroad in 1846 in Hungary the number of lines were grown explosively in the second part of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, ever growing, Budapest-centred railway network began to outline. It was demanding more technicians at business and management level too. The adaptable specialists were trained at the stations in Hungary for a while, after it the first institutionalized train course was opened at the Trade Academy in Pest from 1872. But its initial successes were only short-lived. The training wasn't synchronized with the needs of the age, and its graduating didn't mean preference at the railway companies often. Its subvention was reduced by the minister of public works and transport, and the number of students were reduced at the same time continually. It became clear in the 1800s, that this training can not work in this form so long. It was closed in 1885, but an other began to formulate almost at the same time. Mainly at Baross Gábors initiative a new train officer course was waiting for the students from 1887, which was significantly more successful. 71. p.

ANNA ORBÁN: József Divéky (1887-1951), graphic artist, famous book illustrator in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, was born in Hungary, grew up in Austria, and spent most of his adult life in Switzerland. He illustrated books for Austrian, German, Swiss and Hungarian editors. In every CV found, it is stated that from 1942 resp. 1941 on he had occupied a teaching position at the Budapest School of Applied Arts. Contradictorily, documents found in the archives of the Moholy-Nagy University of Arts (being the legal successor of the above-mentioned school) clearly indicate that whereas in 1940 he successfully applied for a teaching position, he never assumed it. Finally, in September 1941, Divéky's appointment as teacher is officially withdrawn. Nevertheless, all and every source containing CV data states him as a teacher at the Budapest School of Applied Arts. In conclusion, it must be stated that sources may contain unreliable information, and sources relying on, and citing unreliable information proliferate such false information, consequently disseminating untruths. 81. p.

CLAUDIA K. FARKAS: "Villa Montesca is a special, sacred place for the Montessorians" The essay intends to fit in the circle of researches which concentrate on the history of pedagogy of the Italian Peninsula. The article searches for the answers why Villa Montesca is a "special, sacred place" for the Montessorians, why the "Montessori Method" was known for a long time as "Franchetti-Montessori Method" and how relationship was between Montessori and Franchettis. The article answers the researcher's questions with the method of synthetising analysis, using primary and secondary sources. By surveing and interpreting resources, in summary it can be stated that Maria Montessori at the beginning of his scientific career, received significant support – sponsorship and encouragement – from partons Franchettis, Alice and Leopoldo. Montessori noted the manuscript of the book entitled "Il Metodo della pedagogia scientifica" in their Villa Montesca in Umbria, the couple published it, and the first Montessori-course was here too. The book brought Maria Montessori the world-wide fame. The political atmosphere of the era played a role in the fact that the name "Franchetti" disappeared in the early 1920s from the denominate of the method. Keywords: history of pedagogy, reformed pedagogy, pedagogical models. 91. p.

BÉLA KRISZTIÁN: Book review

96. p.