

ABSTRACT

Political Order – Everyday Co-existence

MANZINGER, Krisztián: Core Questions of the Flemish-Walloon Co-existence in Federal Belgium

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The main purpose of the establishment of the federal Belgian state, which is based on a system of sensitive balances, was the creation of a framework of co-operation of the Flemish and Walloon population, combined with a provision for their administration of their respective own matters, including provision of a financial background for it. But this system is not only complicated but – according to recent experiences – it is also dysfunctional to a certain extent. The cause of this is apparently not in the use of the system of consociational institutions, but in the way they function. Improvement can only be expected by providing better conditions for their functioning, as neither a Flemish-Walloon consensus on centralisation nor one on cessation are realistic.

Minority in the Storm of History

PÓKA, Ferenc: Albanian National Minority in Greece in the 20th and 21st Centuries. A Forgotten Minority Made Invisible?

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The corpus of the Albanian nation was cut into pieces according to the interests of major powers and because of the military success of neighbouring countries and their supporters, stronger than independent Albania. This article addresses the issue of the Albanian minority that lived and lives in Greece, the Cham, a topic which is scarcely discussed in the Hungarian literature. An overview of their situation since the beginning of the 20th century is offered, the process of the awakening of their national consciousness is described, and also the way the Greek state hindered and – later – denied it. The circumstances are outlined as well, which lead to a minority situation of the Chams, just as the reasons why they supported the Axis Powers during World War II and the grave consequences of it, and their struggle against corporate condemnation. A constant element of this text is the analysis of the place and role of the Cham-question in the Albanian-Greek relations.

A Century and a Half of Transylvania

NOVÁK, Csaba Zoltán: The Policy Regarding Hungarians of the Ceaușescu-era, 1965-1989

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Two periods can be distinguished in the era hallmarked by Nicolae Ceaușescu regarding its national minority policies. The period between 1965 and 1974 can be characterised by relative liberalisation and opening. The party leader, who pursued his “policy of a separate way” to the utmost and who built successful international relations was searching for ways of legitimisation in the Romanian society. Although the corporative minority rights of the Hungarians in Romania were still not acknowledged, the leadership of the party took the interests of the Hungarian community partially into account when making political and economic decisions on a national level, e.g. about the role of the counties, establishing cultural institutions, institutional integration of the Hungarian intellectuals. However, after the publication of the July Theses in 1971, a neo-Stalinist turn started to take place which led the country, struggling with serious economic problems, to a grave social and political crisis by the 1980-ies. The elements characteristic of the later Ceaușescu-dictatorship were already formed at the end of the '70-ies: absolute concentration of power, personality cult, an apparatus with powerful mobilisation capabilities, reference to outer threats and to national pride, economic efforts beyond the level of productivity of the population, exaggerated centralisation in the economy, showdown with political opposition, full intertwining of the institutions of the party and of the state and an inflexible and gradually hostile policy on national minorities. The policy on national minorities of the dictatorship, which opted for nationalist mobilisation and social homogenisation, made a turn: the institutional frameworks of the minorities were gradually dismantled and a policy aiming at assimilation was characteristic of the party politics at the end of the '80-ies.

Felvidék

VESZTERÓCZY, Zsolt: The Deák Party and A Slovak Attempt to Establish Schools, 1872-1873

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In 1872, Josef Kajuch, a member of parliament of the Deák-party suggested that the government should establish Slovakian-speaking grammar schools, according to the law on national minorities. His suggestion was not supported by other members of parliament from the region, but it was supported by Deák and by several members of the government. Seeing this, the other MPs changed their minds and started to support Kajuch and a regional alliance was created in order to represent the region. By the end of October, the po-

litical platform “New Slovakian School” established the Compromise Party in order to support the government, which resulted in heated reactions by the opposition. In November, a crisis of the government led to the resignation of Prime Minister Lónyay. The crisis destroyed both initiatives, because the priority of the disintegrating Deák-party was maintaining its government position, instead of the cause of Slovakian grammar schools. Losing support, the MPs of Upper Hungary revoked their commitment and Kajuch remained alone by the end of 1873.

On the Research Trail

“It can be expected that we talk to each other on a factual basis” –

Tamás Gusztáv FILEP talks to Béni L. BALOGH

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Review

KULCSÁR, Beáta: From Váralja to Auschwitz

Lówy Dániel: *Az úri város zsidó lakosai. A nagyváradi zsidóság története,*

Magyar Unitárius Egyház Magyarországi Egyházkerülete, Budapest, 2015

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ORDASI, Ágnes: Contributions to the Circumstances of the Change of Sovereignty of Fiume

Danilo Massagrande (a cura): *I verbali del Consiglio Nazionale Italiano di Fiume e del Comitato Direttivo (1918–1920)*, Società di Studi Fiumani Archivio Museo storico di Fiume, Roma, 2014

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