

## ABSTRACT

### Csaba Lőrincz Prize

#### **BAKK, Miklós: The Concept of Nation in the 21st Century**

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Our age is often called the age of globalisation and, at the same time, the age of the decline of nations. We have a number of well known reasons to ponder the challenges which face the national way of life in the 21st century. The symptoms of crisis seem to suggest that the nation as a political and cultural community is being abolished. In my paper, I look at some of the arguments behind this prediction which come from theoretical assumptions and also from the observation of processes, and then I will put forward a few counter-arguments. I believe that there are compelling arguments for saying that the national way of life will remain crucial in the 21st century as well although of course it may, both in terms of its contents and even in its form, end up differing significantly from the manner in which it emerged in the 19th century.

### The Great War

#### **NAGY, Adrienn: The Great War as Reflected in the Mirror of Individual Memories**

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Due to emergence of socio-historical approaches, there is, also in connection with the Great War, an increasing emphasis on research into hinterland, memory, memory spaces, and lived experiences. As a consequence, personal documents telling less well-known stories have been cast in a crucial role. Documents selected for the purposes of this paper include the diary of Ilona Andrassy and the memoirs of Katinka Andrassy, which represent women's war memories; the diaries of Albert Berzeviczy and Jenő Kornis, Ákos Neő's war letters and notes, as well as László Bartók's memoir, on the other hand, represent men's war memories. The individual memories of these people, as representatives of various social groups, provide adequate matter for reflecting upon the duality of front line and hinterland, the experiences and points of view of aristocratic women, soldiers on the front line, POWs, the bourgeoisie, and politicians. In their individual memories the same momentous event was experienced from various perspectives while the feeling of despondency and disillusionment gradually came to all of them. Their experiences are separate memory spaces indispensable in the construction of a collective *lieu de mémoire*.

**SZÚTS, István Gergely: A Chaplain's Repatriations, 1919-1922** 32

Almost hundred years after the events, the massive and largely involuntary population movements in the wake of the First World War, more commonly known as the Trianon refugee issue, remain largely unexplored. As opposed to the number of 350,000 people mentioned in contemporary reports, the number of people who relocated to Hungary between 1918 and 1924 can be estimated as ranging between 400,000 to 430,000 according to our current knowledge. The processes of moving, fleeing, and repatriation can be best known through the stories of specific individuals.

The story of Balázs Lajos, a theologian and chaplain born in Csíktaploca, has both generic and unique features. Between 1918 and 1922, the young chaplain's life was to a large extent impacted by the emergence of new state frontiers. His story clearly demonstrates the implications of political decisions on everyday life and the development of individual lives.

**Reformation 500**

**KULCSÁR, Beáta: Rabbi in the Church – Jewish Lecture for Unitarians (1903)** 45

At the invitation of a Unitarian association in Budapest, Rabbi Leopold Kecskeméti, a Neolog rabbi from Oradea, held a lecture in one of the Unitarian churches of the capital city on December 5th, 1903. In his speech, the rabbi emphasized the unity of believers no matter what religion or denomination they were the adherents of. This paper points out that the invitation was due to the coincidence of a number of conditions, that the lecture was an outstanding occasion for networking between Unitarians and Jews, and that it was common for Unitarians to extend invitations to more open minded adherents of various denominations. The paper also discusses contemporary reflections the speech triggered. The case offers insights into Unitarian-Jewish relations at the early 20th century as well as into Jewish and Unitarian relationships per se.

**VERES, Emese-Gyöngyvér: The Transylvanian Prophet** 72

Not in vain called a prophet, Andor Járosi was a personality of unique talents in Transylvania between the two world wars. Relying on some of his letters, this paper is intended to enrich Járosi's image. Most of the writings he left behind date from an age he described as follows: "The only way to change the untenable situation in which our Church finds herself, to reject the unfair treatment of Hungarians, and to eliminate a system born of hatred, consists in seeking to really answer to what God requires and the community needs, rather than constitutional paragraphs classified as sacred. I am convinced

that God wants to hear of no majority and minority in the congregation. Such a system is godless. Brethren can live side by side for one another." Living for one another, counseling and spiritually supporting pupils and young pastors, were his guiding principles. Even when he himself was in need of help in dealing with the errors in the Lutheran Church in the interwar period. Mostly, it is this counseling and mentoring which becomes evident in the letters written to former pastor and friend Béla Kiss of Csernátfalva, or to László Benczúr, who later became a pastor in Budapest, and with whom the family remained in touch even after Andor Járosi's death.

### **Kata Wesselényi, The Protestant Lady Living the Faith**

- BUZOGÁNY, Dezső: The lady of the house, the heroine of a country in the background. Anikó Deé Nagy's book on Kata Wesselényi** 103
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### **Review**

#### **LAMBRU, Steliu: Shepherds to Romanians**

Rostás Zoltán – Salamon Márton László: „*Transhumață*” interbelică în Balcani. Studii și articole despre aromâni în publicațiile școlii gustiene în anii 1930, Editura Eikon, București, 2017 119

#### **TÓTH GÖDRI, Iringó: Bernády's legacy beyond legends**

Fodor János: *Bernády György. Politikai életrajz*, Lector Kiadó – Dr. Bernády György Közművelődési Alapítvány – Erdélyi Múzeum-Egyesület, Marosvásárhely–Kolozsvár, 2017 126

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