

## ABSTRACT

### **VÍZI Balázs: In Memoriam Gáspár Bíró**

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On behalf of our editorial board Balázs Vizi remembers the outstanding international scholar and expert of human and minority rights. Gáspár Bíró (1958-2013) was a member of the Committee of Experts for the Protection of National Minorities at the Council of Europe (1992-1994). From 1992 until 1998 he served as Special Rapporteur of the UN Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Sudan. He served two mandates (1998-2004 and 2008-2012) as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

### **Minorities Further Afield**

#### **GRÜNHUT, Zoltán: Arab, Bedouin, Druze, and Circassians settlements in Israel**

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Avigdor Lieberman, the incumbent foreign minister of the Jewish state, once said that the “Israeli-Palestinian conflict is the best-known least-known conflict of the world”, implying that understanding the full context would require the knowledge of details that would be impossible to bear in mind. This study seeks to enrich this knowledge by outlining the social, political and economic status and the self-governing autonomy of Israeli minorities, the Arabs, the Druze, and Circassians.

#### **KACZIBA, Péter: Minorities in South Cyprus**

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The paper examines the situation of minorities in the internationally recognized Republic of Cyprus from both a historical and contemporary perspective. In chronological order, it studies the most numerous minority group, Turkish Cypriots, that came into being when the Cyprian state was concocted, and, after these grew to be the *de facto* majority, it focuses on recognized religious groups, and, then, on minorities without settled status. In the case of recognized religious groups, it treats of Armenians, Maronites, and Latins, who have a minority status as per the constitution, and of their problems. The paper goes on to discuss the unsettled situation of Turks and Gypsies living the south, and, finally, migrants and their varying numbers, as well as the fact that, in spite of EU legislation, discrimination against them can be experienced.

**NAGY-RÉBÉK, Ferenc and SZENTGYÖRGYI, Krisztina:**

**Finno-Ugric Minority Fate in Russia:**

**the Situation of the Komi-Permyak.**

**The Anatomy of Destruction of Minority Community**

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The biggest Finno-Ugric Komi-Permyak community lives in the Komi-Permyak Okrug of the Perm Krai, Russia. Their situation is rather special because they belong to those few groups among the Finno-Ugric peoples of Russia that make up a majority in their own administrative region. They are thus not exposed to ethnic discrimination in their native land. However, their use of their mother-tongue at any level education and administration is not provided for even in the areas where they live en masse.

Their economic situation is worse than those of other areas, and thus migration is endemic. Their numbers decrease gradually, the causes being, apart from moving to other areas, is the lack of independent identity and intelligentsia, as well a high mortality rate.

## **Theoretical and conceptual frames**

**HORVÁTH, Ágnes: The Protection of Minority Rights in Macedonia.**

**The Role of Decentralization**

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The study examines the role of decentralization in minority rights protection. Decentralization in Macedonia cannot be reduced to mere minority rights protection because requirements coming from various directions press on the country: it has to simultaneously meet the challenges of nation-building and the requirements of Euro-Atlantic integration, as well as the very specific demands arising from multi-ethnic conditions, the unique situation of the Albanian community in particular.

The author has come to the conclusion that the results of the implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement and the future changes in the relationships and proportions between minority and majority communities might soon call for a rethinking of the system of power distribution in Macedonia. External forces still have a determining motivating power, but it should not be forgotten that it is only the willingness of parties to agree that is capable of carrying out the required reforms, and take steps toward minority protection and decentralization.

**TEGDÉS, Ágnes: The Nationality Principle in 19<sup>th</sup>-century**

**Italian Public Thought**

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It is one of most difficult tasks to define the nationality principle. Its origins had been studied for many decades, and many attempts had been made to make practical sense of this abstract concept. The greatest breakthrough came

with the work of Stanislao Pasquale Mancini, a major figure of the Italian school of jurisprudence. The paper seeks to show the meaning of nationality, the source and content of the nation as such, its development through the long decades and centuries and its future course through the work of Mancini, *Della nazionalità come fondamento del diritto delle genti* in particular.

**HOLCZHAUSER, Vilmos: Lumen lumini lupus** 91

In the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, *nationalism* and *racial theory* were the features not of the Right and reaction, but the Left and progressivism. The current Left does as though it never had anything to do with them. But at the time these were expected to revitalize classical liberalism and turn it into a revolutionary force. This would have been a “liberal (left-wing) fascism”, a *meek* fascism – what the French encyclopaedists called Enlightened Absolutism and Tocqueville benevolent dictatorship. The paper examines the relationship between progressivism, liberalism, national and international socialisms, and, where necessary, comments the changes in their meanings.

## On the Research Trail

### Is our current duty to be midway?

Tamás Gusztáv FILEP interviews Nándor BÁRDI

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## From behind the Iron Curtain

**GAZSÓ, Dániel: Hungary in Latin American Eyes** 145

Latin America! The New World, where not only did spices enriching European gastronomy come into being but so were major writers and poets born who enriched world literature. The paper is about three Nobel Prize-winning authors who had been to Hungary and wrote on their experiences here. It conjures up the Columbian master of magic realism, Gabriel García Márquez, the scholar and poet of the Indians of Guatemala, Miguel Ángel Asturias, as well as the Chilean lover of World Peace, Pablo Neruda, and the picture they drew of the Hungary of state socialism in the 1950s and 1960s.

**MISKOLCZY, Ambrus: From Prison Massacre of Jilava to the Legionary Mutiny** 159

After the failure of the neutrality policy of King Charles, General Antonescu had the crown prince assume the throne on 6 September 1940, and transferred a part of power into the hands of the Iron Guard in order to provide a mass base and legitimacy for his dictatorship. This dual power had the germs

of disunion and even civil war in it. Antonescu wanted order, the Iron Guard demanded further positions in the name of continuing revolution, while its membership was held together only by the will to take revenge for the murder of their charismatic leader, Codreanu, and his associates. A veritable Saint Bartholomew's Night took place at the Jilava prison after midnight on 27 November 1940, when a total of 64 political prisoners or so deemed were massacred, and the national historian, Nicolae Iorga, was also murdered. It was thus the Iron Guard that legitimized the harsh measures taken against itself. Antonescu had obtained Hitler's support for this, and thus eliminated his former allies in January 1941. The novelty of the paper discussing the well-known events is that it contrasts the statements the actors made at the time and later on, as this the way to grasp what is grotesque in our history at the surface, but deeply tragic.

## Review

### **EGRY Gábor: Sections from Procrustes bed**

Bárdi Nándor: *Otthon és haza. Tanulmányok a romániai magyar kisebbség történetéből*, Pro-Print Kiadó, Csíkszereda, 2013, 608 p. 191

### **ABLONCZY Balázs: Sit on the Train**

Benda Jenő: *A béke kálváriája – Egy újságíró naplója a párizsi békekonferenciáról*, szerkesztette és az utószót írta Filep Tamás Gusztáv, Méry Ratio Kiadó, Kisebbségért – Pro Minoritate Alapítvány, Budapest, 2013, 224 p. 200

### **NAGY Noémi: Variations on a Theme. The EU kaleidoscope of minority**

Vizi Balázs: *Európai kaleidoszkóp. Az Európai Unió és a kisebbségek*, L'Harmattan, Budapest, 2013, 188 p. 202

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