

ABSTRACT

Minority existence erstwhile

JÁNOSI, Csongor: “Statelessness”: defence techniques between the two world wars in Greater Romania. Gr. Mikes Ármin (1868–1944) 3

The defeat in World War I and the resulting change of power brought dramatic changes to the lives of people in the region. For Count Ármin Mikes, a Transylvanian Hungarian aristocrat, the immediate consequences of becoming a member of an ethnic minority included citizenship in a hostile state, absenteeism, and the loss of industrial companies and landed estates. This, in turn, made it inevitable for him to adopt a modern way of thinking and to develop a new life model in which the forms and spirit of old Hungarian life would be compatible with the characteristics of the new Romanian statehood and legal order. While presenting contemporary defence methods, the paper also provides information on minority-majority relations.

BARTHA, Ákos: From press polemics to pamphlet. On the relationship history of Endre Bajcsy-Zsilinszky and Gyula Szekfű 33

The relationship of Endre Bajcsy-Zsilinszky (1886–1944) and Gyula Szekfű (1883–1955) is usually interpreted in terms of the former’s criticism of the latter’s *Geistesgeschichte* methodology based on the two anti-Nazi public figures’ exchange of letters in 1942. Although it is well known how different Bajcsy-Zsilinszky and Szekfű were as to their attitude and approach to history, the above mentioned polemic is usually interpreted as “anti-fascist cooperation” and the spread of “the Popular Front mindset” among bourgeois public figures. In this paper I set out to examine the history of the connection between Bajcsy-Zsilinszky and Szekfű in a broader timeframe, breaking it down into epochs and viewed in context. Furthermore, I assess earlier interpretations in the light of the sources. Besides the relevant authoritative literature, extensive media analysis and a large number of archival documents served as the basis for my work.

Minority existence now

SZILÁGYI, Imre: Slovenia and Slovenes living outside its borders.

Who are the Slovenians living outside the borders

and how many are there?

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The process of Slovenian democratization that began in the second half of the 1980s coincided with the emphasis on national interests and the strengthening of national sentiment. Thus, independent Slovenia sought to protect the interests of Slovenes living abroad as well. After gaining membership in the EU, references to national interest weakened. In addition, the interests of Slovenes living in neighbouring countries are becoming less and less damaged. In part, this explains why the emphasis on the protection of the interests of cross-border Slovenians has been reduced somewhat (although of course it has not disappeared entirely), and why it is increasingly being replaced by an emphasis on the advantages and exploitation of cooperation at different levels (economic, scientific, cultural).

WEGHOFER-VAD, Erna Aletta: In Minority in Satu Mare. Status report on a linguistic landscape from a border town

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The study of linguistic landscapes, which grew out of visual language use research to develop into an independent research area, has become more and more popular in the past decade. In addition to theoretical laws and theories, it is however the living language and related visual elements which give a true picture of the attitude of a given community, society, people, or nation to the language use of a settlement, region, or country. The examination of the linguistic landscape of a particular settlement encourages and strengthens the linguistic awareness of the population and the need to use their mother tongue. It also encourages the visual use of the mother tongue which, in turn, also reinforces the need for the oral use of that language.

The author undertook to analyze the linguistic landscape of Satu Mare, which, among other things, illuminates ambivalence and further possibilities. The study, which outlines the use of the language along the main institutional categories, reveals weaknesses in a number of areas which are actually rights conferred by law. We tried to analyze the major institutional categories; the investigation may, however, extend to other areas as well.

Ethnic political participation

M. BALÁZS, Ágnes: Effective public participation of Hungarian nationalities – representation in elected bodies 79

A number of international documents, mainly recommendatory in character, concern the political participation and representation of minorities. Among them, we highlighted those on the importance of effective public participation, such as the Lund Recommendations of the OSCE and the Thematic Commentaries of the Advisory Committee of the Council of Europe on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities. In this paper, one aspect of the requirements of these documents, namely, the issue of participation of Hungarian minorities in elected bodies, has been examined. Overall, although significant progress has been made with respect to the parliamentary representation of national minorities and nationalities since the adoption of the new Nationality Act and the new electoral law in 2011, there is still room for further improvement of the legislation.

VARGA, Csilla: Promoting the interests of ethnic parties in the light of the activities of the Party of the Hungarian Community of Slovakia and of Most-Híd 99

The interest representation of ethnic parties based on minority interest representation is in many cases realized at the expense of certain difficulties and such parties are not always able to communicate their goals and views effectively. In a democratic framework, improving the situation of the ethnic group they represent can only be achieved by compromises and at a slow pace. This tendency can be observed in the case of the Party of the Hungarian Community of Slovakia as an ethnic party and Most-Híd as an inter-ethnic party. What is conspicuous however is their ambition to achieve their objectives regarding the Hungarian community in Slovakia, an ambition examined here on the basis of four areas which are currently of key importance.

Review

BORBÉLY, Tamás: Hungarian press abroad before Trianon

Makkai Béla: *A határon túli magyar sajtó – Trianon előtt. Bukaresti és eszéki magyar lapok az identitásörzés és kisebbségi érdekvédelem szolgálatában (1860–1918)*, Médiatudományi Intézet, Budapest, 2016

VARGA, Lujza: Through the eyes of contemporaries

Zeidler Miklós (szerk.): *A magyar békeküldöttség naplója, Neuilly – Versailles – Budapest (1920)*, MTA Bölcsészettudományi Kutatóközpont, Budapest, 2017 126

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