

## ABSTRACT

### **The Romanian Reading of *The Transylvanian Trilogy***

**NASTASĂ-KOVÁCS, Lucian: Foreword to MIKLÓS BÁNFFY'S  
*The Transylvanian Trilogy*** 3

The publication of the Romanian translation of Miklós Bánffy's *The Transylvanian Trilogy* has been protracted for years. The translation by Marius Tabacu was completed several years ago, and Lucian Nastasă-Kovács wrote the notes, index, and foreword telling the story of the work to Romanian readers. In the last seventeen-eighteen years, this seemingly mysterious trilogy, *The Transylvanian Trilogy*, was translated into several languages – (English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, and Dutch), and the original Hungarian version was published several times, while several well-known Western literary journals praised it, emphasizing its apparent 'novelty' despite the fact that the first part of the novel was published in 1934, and the five volumes of part two in 1940. Obviously, the question arises: what happened to the writer's life in this period, and what was the fate of the novel, since forgetting most often suggests the tragedy of the period that had been unknown in the early 20th century. Recently, the excellent literary historian Gyula Dávid responded to this question when discussing Miklós Bánffy's reception in Romanian culture between 1926 and 1989, concluding that all totalitarianisms wreak massive havoc (especially by means of censorship), including the nationalism that promotes an aggressive ideology instead of preserving national values – Miklós Bánffy was a victim of both.

### **Hungarian Minority Rights Claims**

**WATERBURY, Myra A.: Friends in High Circles?**

**Externalization of Hungarian Minority Rights Claims**

17

This study presents the interaction between states and national minorities in the changing regional and international environment through the affairs of Hungarian minorities in Central and Eastern Europe. If a mother country has the political will and the resources to act as advocate and defender of its national minority, then the minority community has a potentially strong external ally. After a 'decade of silence', Hungary has become an active and supporting mother country.

European national minorities are increasingly embedded in supranational regional institutions that provide broader scope for the formulation of their grievances and the legitimacy of the rights they claim. Some of the most suc-

cessful moments of pressure on nation-building governments, increasing the visibility of minority grievances, finding new allies, and establishing a normative framework for minority rights occurred when Hungary took advantage of its position within the EU and other European institutions to intervene on behalf of Hungarian minority actors and consult with them.

At the same time, an over-active mother country can actually complicate the situation of the national minority by triggering majority reactions against the minority, undermining the activities of minority political actors or competing with minority actors and institutions for the attention and loyalty of the minority communities. However, despite these potential prices, national minorities still need to adopt externalization strategies as long as their rights claims remain unfulfilled.

### **KISS, Tamás: The Transylvanian Hungarian Case**

51

Originally written in English, this case study focusing on Transylvanian Hungarians proposes an analytical model for mapping kinstate policy effects on minority groups. It focuses on the changes that occurred after May 2010, when the second government led by Viktor Orbán was elected. I argue that post-2010 Hungarian kinstate policies foster a rather uniform concept of the nation, and have actually tried to integrate minority Hungarians into the institutional structures of the kinstate. I distinguish between micro-, meso- and macro-level effects of kinstate policy. Micro-level investigation targets individual identity processes. At this level, I ask whether extraterritorial citizenship and voting right had a direct effect on existing patterns of identification among the minority group. Meso-level investigation targets minority institutions that play a key role in the reproduction of groupness and boundary maintenance. My question is how subsidy policies affect minority institutions and what the outcome of the institutional processes was. Macro-level investigation targets political processes. Here the question is how kinstate policy has affected the process of bargaining between minority and majority actors. The argument of the paper is that Hungarian kinstate policies have not changed existing patterns of identification but they have altered significantly institutional processes and contributed to the erosion of minority accommodation in Romania.

### **Artefact**

#### **TÓTH, Norbert: The Report of the European Parliament**

#### **on Minimum Standards for Minorities in the EU – an Analysis**

85

The European Parliament adopted resolution of 13 November 2018 on minimum standards for minorities in the EU (2018/2036(INI)) on the basis of

rapporteur József Nagy's (European People's Party) report of the same title. Norbert Tóth's article analyses the opportunities this provides.

## Review

### LAKATOS, Artúr: **A Rich Life of Ninety Years**

Bartha Katalin Ágnes (szerk): *Corollarium. Köszöntőkötet a 90 éves Dávid Gyula tiszteletére*, Erdélyi Magyar Közművelődési Egyesület, Kolozsvár, 2018

115

### BANDI, István: **Church Lustration**

Csendes László: *Egy kevéssé misztikus egyház, Széljegyzetek egy számadáshoz a Román Népköztársaságban lévő Eoangélikus Zsinatpresbiteri Egyházzól (1948–1956)*, Romániai Evangélikus-Lutheránus Egyház, 2018

119

### SZABÓ, Csongor: **The dream of a „unitary society”**

Bartha Miklós: *Összegyűjtött munkái I–VI.*, Lakiteleki Tölgy Alapítvány, Lakitelek, 2016

123

### RAPALI, Vivien: **Points of View: A Dual-identity Memoirist on Multi-ethnic Muraköz [Međimurje]**

Dr. Sebestyén Mátyás: *Ahogy én láttam...* Szerk. Rokolya Gábor, záró tanulmány: Makkai Béla, Közjegyzői Akadémiai Iroda, Budapest, 2016

131

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