

## ABSTRACT

### **Hungarian-Romanian relations**

**ALBERTINI, Béla: Hungarian-Romanian photographic relations between the two world wars** 3

The paper is an attempt to place the historiography of Hungarian photography in an international context (which the author has already done in the field of Hungarian-German, Hungarian-Austrian, and Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations). In the wake of World War One, Romania's first specialist magazine, *Fotografia*, was launched in 1922 in Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) as a Hungarian initiative. Published in German, Hungarian and Romanian, the magazine aimed at operating with a national scope and an eye on the international horizon even under difficult financial circumstances. The first organisation of photographers in Romania was established thanks to the organizing work of *Fotografia*. Running for almost half a decade, the magazine also reported on (financially motivated) personal conflicts among photographers. It was a Romanian peculiarity that in photography, the work of professional photographers, not amateurs, came to be decisive. The study highlights the gradual 'Romanisation' of the photographic scene. Hungarian-language specialist publications disappeared over time, and the leading positions in the national organization were taken by Romanian photographers.

**MAKKAI, Béla: National Fragment and National Politics. The bottom line of the secret national defense action in the Regat** 73

At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, Hungarian national policy broke with the aggressive Magyarization aspirations of the Bánffy era, and the emphasis was placed on enriching the internal strength of the nation. It was in this spirit that the Budapest government launched the so-called Romanian action for the long-term repatriation of emigrants to the Regat. Until the country's economic receptivity improved, the government did its utmost to preserve the national identity of compatriots exposed to spontaneous or purposeful assimilation in their chosen country. Schools and houses of worship were erected, associations and Hungarian-language newspapers were sup-

ported; diaspora children were given the opportunity to study in boarding schools, the more talented, to attend scholarship courses in the motherland, and orphans were cared for in shelters and by foster parents. While establishing the extent to which this active but self-defensive national policy initiative was successful, the paper also highlights the futile Hungarian-Romanian conflicts of the era, which, in a historical perspective, affected both nations negatively.

### Language rights - multilingualism

#### **WEGHOFER-VAD, Erna Aletta: Linguistic Ideologies of Multilingualism in Austrian and Partium Discourses 111**

The examination of linguistic ideologies of border regions tends to present a picture different from the national average in almost all cases. While in the case of Burgenland linguistic diversity is constantly present in everyday public discourse, in Romania, and more precisely in Partium, it is most often present only as a tool of politics, at the level of theoretical discourses. It is therefore important to look at whether these discourses prevail in practice; if so, in what way and how the opportunities provided by national legislation and international recommendations can be exploited, and how the legislative structure of a given country can help this process.

In our comparative study, we shed light on the peculiarities and similarities of the linguistic ideologies of the regions under scrutiny. We also try to establish how learning from each other, solutions could be applied in similar debates concerning regional language policies.

### On the lookout

#### **HAJNÁCKY, Tamás: Magyar Cigányzenészek Lapja [The Journal of Hungarian Gypsy Musicians], 1924-1931. Self-organization, advocacy and public life of gypsy musicians between the two world wars 123**

After the Great War, prominent gypsy band leaders founded the National Association of Hungarian Gypsy Musicians, meant to serve and represent the interests of gypsy musicians. The statutes of the organization included a provision which foresaw the launching of a journal, and the first issue of *Magyar Cigányzenészek Lapja* [The Journal of Hungarian Gypsy Musicians] did indeed see the light in 1924. Until its discontinuation in 1931, the journal was published to inform Roma musicians. The articles, announcements and

protocols published in the paper provided an insight into the activities and operation of the National Association of Hungarian Gypsy Musicians. The journal Magyar Cigányzenészek Lapja paid special attention to the plight of gypsy musicians in terms of finances, aids, job placements, the suppression of jazz and the establishment of the Bihari Music School.

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