

ABSTRACT

The Balkans and Processes

BALOGH, György: The Balkan processes of the Orthodox Church in the light of the Serbian-Montenegrin ecclesiastical debate 5

In the Balkan states, the Orthodox religion enjoys great prestige, and the political manifestations of the Orthodox Church (or churches) carry weight. The Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, lacking any political power but traditionally regarded as *primus inter pares*, and Russia, a great power appearing in the role of defender of the region, have been fighting for a leading role in universal Orthodoxy for centuries. Traditionally, both Russia and the Patriarch of Constantinople are held in great respect by societies in the Balkans; however, the formation of independent (autocephalous) national churches in the region has throughout history mostly been tied to a particular state providing the basis of their national identity (e.g., Montenegro, the Bulgarian Empire, Romania, the Kingdom of Serbia, etc.).

Merging the Orthodox churches of the Western Balkans into the Serbian Orthodox Church, the creation of Yugoslavia in the wake of the First World War not only overrode ethnic boundaries, but also ignored ecclesiastical borders institutionalized on the basis of the nation state. With the disintegration of Yugoslavia, the process has reversed and independent states are reviving their national Orthodox churches. The Serbian Orthodox Church experiences this as a trauma and condemns it as an attack on the Serbian nation.

Russia is intent on maintaining her positions in the region. In this endeavour, she has found allies in Serbia and the Serbian Orthodox Church. In the Western Balkans, ecclesiastical and political conflicts are inseparable. Interstate tensions are projected to the level of ecclesiastical and religious relations, and vice versa: the rift within orthodoxy also affects interstate relations.

Egeresi, Zoltán: Dynamics of relations between Turkey and the Western Balkans under the AKP 20

Turkey's foreign policy in the Western Balkans has undergone significant changes since the Justice and Development Party (AKP) came to power in 2002. The religious and cultural element – represented by a dynamically

evolving institutional system including Diyanet, the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), the Yunus Emre network of cultural institutes and, more recently, the Maarif Foundation – was thus reinforced in a system of relations which had, until then, been based primarily on security cooperation.

The study analyses the dynamics of Turkish foreign policy over the last two decades, which has consisted in the construction of a new institutional framework and the establishment of closer links with the (mainly Muslim) countries of the Western Balkans; it also examines how the relationship has changed since the 2016 coup attempt, and how decisive the fight with the Gülen movement has become in the region as well.

ERDŐS-ZEICHNER, Anna & PÓKA, Ferenc: The 2018 Prespa agreement resolving the name dispute between Macedonia and Greece and its national policy implications

38

The Macedonian–Greek name dispute was carried on with varying intensity after Macedonia’s declaration of independence and, as a permanent element, severely poisoned the relationship between the two countries, but also adversely affected the stability of the region. International mediation attempts proved fruitless, and in the end the task of resolving the matter was returned to those most affected: Macedonia and Greece, and thus, in 2018, the Treaty of Prespa was signed.

The article examines in detail the interests and goals of the two sovereign parties in concluding the accord, as well as the article and stipulations of the agreement providing a solution to the name dispute, the steps taken so far, the results achieved, and the international response received. Special attention is paid to those articles that are instructive from the point of view of Hungarian national and minority politics.

Protection of minorities in the light of agreements and conventions

SZILÁGYI, Imre: Hungarian minority protection and foreign policy between 1992 and 2018. From the Hungarian–Slovenian minority protection agreement to the Minority SafePack

57

Hungary’s first government after the change of regime set itself three major foreign policy objectives: the restoration of sovereignty through accession to the European and trans-Atlantic integration, a new foundation for neighbourly relations, and the protection of minority rights of Hungarians abroad. These elements remained important for subsequent governments, but the

emphasis may have shifted based on the chances of feasibility. The realization of the goals, of course, would depend not only on the intentions of the Hungarian governments, but also on the policies pursued by the neighbouring countries. It is not by chance at all, but thanks to the similarity of goals and values, that implementation was fastest and led to the most complete success in the Hungarian-Slovenian relationship.

ZATYKÓ, Margit: Political Statement in Favour of the Hungarian Homeland: The New Slovak School as an Advocate of the Slovak-Hungarian Agreement in the First Years of the Age of Dualism 71

In opposition to the Old School representing Slovak national politics and its forum, the *Pešťbudínske vedomosti* (Pest-Buda Reports), many Slovaks wanted a compromise with the Hungarians in the wake of the Austro-Hungarian Compromise. This was represented by the New Slovak School based in Pest, headed by Slovak architect János (Ján) Bobula, playwright Ján Palárik, Roman Catholic parish priest, Catholic priest Ján Mallý-Dusarov and a number of Slovak industrial entrepreneurs in Pest. The New Slovak School, together with its forum, *Slovenské noviny*, and its public cultural association, wanted a political unity of the peoples that made up Hungary based on national federalism, with a common parliament and a common government. Their motto was 'unity, equality and freedom'.

Ethnic Geography

SZABADI, Ernő-Loránd: The evolution of the place-names of Udvarhely seat in the perspective of various administrative reorganizations and cultural breakpoints, from its origin to the present day 81

The primary purpose of this study is to present the public administration of Udvarhely seat in a schematic manner, and to analyse its development from the origins to the present day. The secondary aim of the study is to track the place-names and their changes through history of the above-mentioned seat in the perspective of administrative reorganization and various cultural influences. A non-secretive aspect of the study is the observation of the administrative regulations that hampered the maintenance and preservation of the Szekler and the Hungarian identity after the First World War. At the same time, monitoring the realization of the planned process of assimilation of the Transylvanian-Romanian identity into the culture of the Wallachian empire.

Review**JUHÁSZ, Andrea: Pounded and crushed? 115**

Magyarok Romániában (1990–2015). Tanulmányok az erdélyi magyarságról Bárdi, Nándor & Éger, György (Eds.), Károli Gáspár Református Egyetem, L'Harmattan Kiadó, Budapest, 2017.

GRÜBER, Károly & KÉZAI, Petra Kinga: Central Europe and the Visegrád Group: Historical and Political Perspectives 124

Stepper, Péter: Közép-Európa és a Visegrádi Együttműködés, Történelmi és politikai nézőpontok, Antall József Tudásközpont, Budapest, 2019

GRÜBER, Károly & Zsigmond, Tibor: Central Europe in Austrian Eyes 131

Erhard Busek & Emil Brix: Közép-Európa újragondolása: Miért Közép-Európában dől el Európa jövője?, Felsőbbfokú Tanulmányok Intézete, Kőszeg, 2019

Editorial: HU 1055 Budapest, Falk Miksa u. 6.

Phone: +36-1-445-0473, *fax:* +36-1-445-0479

Internet: www.prominoritate.hu

E-mail: redactio@prominoritate.hu