

ABSTRACT

Hungarian Emigration in the Twenties

KULCSÁR, Beáta: Adaptation Experiments in Canada: The Struggles of a Hungarian Emigrant in the Second Half of the 1920s 3

The subject of the study is the Canadian adaptation experiments, experiences, and the circumstances of the return of a Hungarian emigrant, Margit Endrényi (1925–1931); in other words, the paper focuses on the personal dimensions of adaptation and repatriation. However, as Endrényi tried to succeed in an association (“Endrényi group”), her story points beyond individual history. The analysis also provides an insight into the related institutional, normative order, such as the Hungarian consul’s activities, which both helped and regulated the adaptation and repatriation of Hungarian immigrants. The essay is of micro-historical nature; although it takes a view from below, it approaches the individual and the individual case with a view to more general phenomena and problems (adaptation efforts and failures of Hungarian emigrants in the second half of the 1920s and the causes and circumstances thereof.).

Urban History from the Press

VÁRADI, Natália: Beregszász, the Vérke-bank Town in the Khrushchev Era in the Local Paper 19

During its more than 900-year existence, Beregszász experienced many difficulties and adversities. The stormy periods of the 20th century – the area ceded from Hungary by the Trianon Treaty belonged Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Ukraine – left their mark on the city, presenting many difficulties and challenges, the traces of which are still visible today.

The study mainly presents the everyday life, holidays, cultural life and history of Beregszász in the Khrushchev era (1953–1964) as portrayed in articles published in the Red Flag, the Beregszász newspaper of the period. It also describes political, social and economic reforms, the role of ideological work, the results of the 1959 census, the consequences of the 1961 monetary reform, housing, trade, health, education, cross-border relations, and the response of the local population to the revolution in Hungary in 1956.

Ethnic Geography

SZABADI, Ernő-Loránd: The Evolution of the Local Place Names in Marosszék in the Light of Various Administrative Reorganizations and Cultural Fault Lines, from the Beginning to the Present Day 43

The primary purpose of this study is to outline the public administration of Marosszék [the *széks*, 'seats', 'sedes' in Latin, were administrative regions for autonomous groups from mediaeval times in Hungary], and to analyze its development from the origins to the present day. The secondary aim of the study is to track the place names and their changes over time in the light of administrative reorganizations and various cultural influences. It is not a secret aim of the study observe the administrative regulations that hampered the maintenance and preservation of Székely 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. Although the historical nature of the study is indisputable, it focuses on the process of progression of the public administration of Marosszék. As a limit of the study, the lack of scientific quantifiability should be emphasized.

Outlook

KISS-KOZMA, Georgina: A New Perspective on the Study of the Institutionalization of Hungarian Youth Organizations in Romania 77

Regarding the research dealing with Hungarian youth in Romania, it can be stated that the research dealing with youth organizations and associations is under represented. The study examines the question of the theoretical framework within which the institutionalization of Hungarian youth organizations in Romania can be described and interpreted.

An interdisciplinary approach is needed in the analysis of Hungarian youth organizations in Romania, but the question arises as to whether there is a theoretical framework in which the two important factors characterizing Hungarian youth in Romania - youth and national minority - can be studied with equal weight, or whether a choice has to be made between them, and determine the main criteria of the analysis on this basis? However, the study does not intend to join the discourse on conceptual definitions, which in many cases also includes normative elements, but focuses on an area that has been less studied so far.

Review

- VARGA Attila: A Legal Overview of the Existential Situation of teh Hungarian Minority Community** **105**
Fábián Gyula (szerk.) – Bethlendi András – Bogdán Andrea – Ilyés Zsolt – Kovács Bálint – Pál Előd – Veress Emőd: *Standarde controversate ale coexistenței juridice dintre majoritate și minoritatea maghiară în România*, Editura Hamangiu, București, 2020
- FEDINEC Csilla: Were the Impossible Possibilitated** **114**
Dobos Balázs: *A személyi elvű kisebbségi autonómiák Kelet-Közép-Európában*, Társadalomtudományi Kutatóközpont – Kalligram, Budapest, 2020
- NÉMETH, Zsolt: A New Narrative on Europe: Hugarian „Country Reports” on the Other EU Member States** **118**
Lovászy László Gábor – Trócsányi László (szerk.): *Európai körkép*, Ludovika Egyetemi Kiadó Nonprofit Kft., Budapest, 2020
- GRÜBER Károly – KÉZAI, Petra Kinga: Central Europe in Hungarian Eyes** **125**
Lovászy László Gábor – Trócsányi László (szerk.): *Európai körkép*, Ludovika Egyetemi Kiadó Nonprofit Kft., Budapest, 2020
- NAGYMIHÁLY Zoltán: An Imaginary Train Trip in Sub-Carpathia** **132**
Tóth István: *A folytonosság újjáteremtése. Kárpátaljai beszélgetőkönyv* (Kérdez: Zelei Miklós), Magyar Napló, Budapest, 2020

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