

## ABSTRACT

### Climate Change and Indigenous Minorities

**KRUPOCIN, Dominika – KRUPOCIN, Jesse:**

#### **The Impact of Climate Change on Cultural Security**

**3**

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges and most pressing issues faced by humanity in the modern era. Extreme weather events, changes to world ecosystems, species extinction, disruption of animal and human migration, resource shortages, socio-economic concerns, outbreaks and pandemics, as well as domestic and international conflicts represent only a few select potential climate change consequences. Regrettably, when considering the issues pertinent to climate change, one of the oft-overlooked areas is cultural security. Rising sea levels will lead to some of the world's islands and coastal cities essentially being erased from Earth, resulting in the destruction, and possibly even the disappearance, of their cultural heritage. Inhabitants of endangered and unliveable areas are likely to drive mass exodus on a global scale, and forcibly displaced persons who find themselves in a new socio-cultural reality face countless challenges that will hinder their sense of cultural security. The most immediate concerns are related to the potential eruption of local and regional conflicts, emergence of negative social behaviours, disappearance of national language and cultural identity, and statelessness due to a loss of habitable lands, all of which pose severe threats to cultural security.

#### **HORVÁTH, Valéria: The First Attempts to Relocate Indigenous Peoples Threatened by Climate Change**

**29**

The World Bank and many other international organizations have now recognized that migration is one way to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. In order to avoid having to evacuate the affected population during a natural disaster, some states are already trying to relocate in a planned way the entire population of endangered settlements in advance. Given the significant financial implications of relocation, local authorities have also been assisted by a number of local, state, and international NGOs. In the relocations in Fiji and Alaska, the aim was not only to relocate individuals but also to preserve the integrity of the settlements and communities. Accordingly, the aim of this study is to examine how the rights of indigenous peoples have been secured in situations where not only coastal areas but also indigenous cultures may disappear due to sea level rises.

**TOMASELLI, Alexandra: Indigenous Peoples in Europe and Their International Protection vis-à-vis the Threat of Climate Change 44**

Indigenous peoples are among the most vulnerable sectors of society in the face of climate change because they generally have a profound and spiritual relationship with the(ir) land. Paradoxically, they are among those who have maintained and promoted a holistic management of the(ir) land and the environment and have caused less climate change effects. The Inuit petition against the us at the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights has prompted the debate and an increased international attention on climate change effects and human (and indigenous) rights. However, the nexus between human rights and climate change raises several conceptual issues. Against this background, this article pursues a threefold goal. First, it aims to introduce the international debate, scholarly approaches, and conceptual and analytical questions that have arisen and still arise about the human rights-climate change nexus. Second, it tries to ascertain how the exploitation of non-renewable natural resources, such as fossil fuels (e.g., oil and gas), are contributing to climate change and how (some of) its adverse effects may – directly or indirectly – represent a threat for indigenous peoples and their rights in the Russian Federation and in Northern Europe (Denmark-Greenland, Finland, Norway, and Sweden). Third, it seeks to identify which indigenous international law instruments may offer (some) protection to these indigenous peoples against (few) climate change-related harms.

**Transylvania Image**

**NATKÓ, Anna: "Transylvania! The Word Screams and Forces You to Cry": The Transylvanian Discourse of the *Magyar Élet Nemzetpolitikai Szemle* (Hungarian Life National Policy Review) 1936–1944 73**

The *Magyar Élet Magyar Élet Nemzetpolitikai Szemle* was a monthly published in Budapest between 1936 and 1944. Initially, it was influenced by racist ideology, then increasingly by the agrarian (populist) movement, and its authors included the best-known agrarian writers. The Transylvanian discourse of the magazine was the intellectual mark of a generational change. In the first two volumes, Transylvania was a symbol of the loss due to Trianon. The authors called for an immediate return to the seemingly idyllic past, Greater Hungary. Nor would they reject re-establishment of borders by military means. In subsequent volumes, the younger generation no longer focused on the past but on the future. They dealt with the analysis of the current social, economic, and cultural situation of the Hungarians in Transylvania, not with the demand for revision. The authors also cautioned readers when the Transylvanian territories were returned in 1940. In their view, Hungary's main problems did not stem from Trianon but from the existing social and economic structures, the lack of real reforms.

## Society Life

### **NATKÓ, Nikolett: Society Life in Ugocsa County between 1939 and 1944 in the Papers of a Lord Lieutenant's Deputy** 93

The central area of Subcarpathia (called Transcarpathia in Ukraine), the counties Ung, Bereg, Ugocsa, and Máramaros, was a part of historical Hungary until 1920. After the First World War, the region became part of the newly formed Czechoslovakia, and in 1938–1940 it returned under Hungarian rule again as a result of the Vienna Accords. The cultural development of Subcarpathia is a segment of its history that has received very little attention so far, despite the fact that, even during the troubled years of the Second World War, a lively and varied society life took place there. In the study I seek to present the social organizations of Ugocsa county. A plethora of associations, societies, organizations, and clubs in the area that came back under Hungarian rule made everyday life varied with colourful programs. In the early 1940s, many of those that had operated in the Czechoslovak days were wound up or reorganized, but a number of new ones were also established. All to foment social and intellectual life.

## Study

### **LENGYEL, Emese: The Gypsy King. The Memory of Gypsy Band Leader János Bihari (1764–1827) on the Operetta Stage** 107

The life and work of János Bihari (1764–1827), a gypsy violinist and songwriter, often referred to as the “Hungarian Rossini”, is well-known from the recollections of his contemporaries and many scholarly works. As one of the excellent representatives of the *verbunkos* (recruiting dance), he played with his band for aristocrats and in cafes; his style and personality set him apart from regular gypsy musicians. For the 100th anniversary of his death (1927), a series of national celebrations began, one of the most symbolic events of which was the premiere, on 30 December 1927, of an operetta composed for this occasion about Bihari. The management of the Budapest City Theatre commissioned composer Béla Nagypál and librettists Dezső Urai and Ernő Kulinyi to write a new piece to be entitled *The Gypsy King*. The study focuses on the centenary of Bihari's death and especially the origin of the operetta and its representation of Bihari.

## Review

### **GAZSÓ Dániel: There should be such a bonfire** 121

Ludányi András: *Amerikai életutam. A második világháborútól a huszonegyedik századig* [ford. Forgács Ildikó], Kisebbségékért – Pro Minoritate Alapítvány – Méry Ratio Kiadó, Budapest – Somorja, 2020

**MANZINGER Krisztián: "And if Transylvania is taken?"****130**

L. Balogh Béni (bev., szerk.): *Erdélyből jelentik – A Károlyi-kormány nemzetiségi minisztériumának válogatott iratai 1918. november 3. – 1919. január 29.*, Iskola Alapítvány Kiadó – Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár, Kolozsvár–Budapest, 2020

**Kiss Anna-Ilona: Past present. A book and an exhibition****134**

*Elmúlt Jelen. A romániai magyarok története a kommunizmustól a rendszerváltásig*, szerkesztette: Molnár Beáta, Iskola Alapítvány Kiadó, Kolozsvár, 2021

*Editorial:* HU 1055 Budapest, Falk Miksa u. 6.  
*Phone:* +36-1-445-0473, *fax:* +36-1-445-0479  
*Internet:* [www.prominoritate.hu](http://www.prominoritate.hu)  
*E-mail:* [redactio@prominoritate.hu](mailto:redactio@prominoritate.hu)