

ABSTRACT

SELF-DETERMINATION AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

SOMOGYI, Renáta: Poland and Local Poles in the Free City of Danzig between the two World Wars 3

The Free City of Danzig under the administration of the League of Nations was a special European region in the period between the two World Wars. Called Gdańsk today, Danzig and its surroundings had a special status. This paper attempts to address a particular aspect of the complex issue of the relationship between the local administration and the local Poles and Polish state authorities. Through the description and analysis of the situation of the “city” with special status, the reader is given an insight into the conduct of one of the first temporary crisis management operations of the international community and into the life of the minority population.

KOSIUK, Ekaterina: Can a De Facto State Survive without External Aid? The Case of Abkhazia 19

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the Georgian–Abkhazian war, Abkhazia proclaimed its independence however at that time none of the other states recognized its independence. Following the so-called Russo-Georgian war, Abkhazia was recognized by Russia and soon after by some other states. How did Abkhazians live during the period when the territory was not recognised internationally, and how did their life change after gaining some recognition? The aim of this article is to answer these questions, to trace the changes after the international recognition of Abkhazia and to consider future prospects for wider global recognition, as well as analyse Russian-Georgian relations that had a direct impact on Abkhazia. In four parts, it discusses the reasoning behind Abkhazian justifications for independence, the period of time when Abkhazia existed as an unrecognized and isolated state, and it also considers the changes that occurred after Abkhazia was recognized by several countries and the legal and geopolitical aspects behind recognition of internationally disputed territories. Lastly, the paper dwells on the significant role of international organizations in supporting peace in the region, as well as humanitarian aid to Abkhazia during its isolation.

TRANSCARPATHIA, UKRAINE**FEDINEC, Csilla: The Ukraine Act on Indigenous Peoples 45**

The priority and end goal of the Serbian Orthodox (Pravoslav) Church (SOC) is not to definitively fix the form and extent of the Serbian state. It is only a tool in the SOC's quest to ensure the survival and dominance of the Pravoslav faith in the region and its own institutional place and influence in the community of ecumenical Orthodox churches. The final conclusion of the study is that the question is not whether the SOC exerts influence on the foreign policy of the Serbian state, but the extent and direction of influence it will exert on it in the future. On the other hand, the question is to what extent Serbian foreign policy, under pressure from the European Union and the USA, can support the longer-term goals of the SOC in the Western Balkans and in the community of universal Orthodoxy. Thirdly, it may also be a question of how well the EU and the US are aware that, at present, the calm, restrained, open-minded stance of the Orthodox Church towards other faiths is provided by Patriarch Porfirije of Belgrade, and that reaching a compromise with him does not mean giving Moscow an opportunity in the region. In contrast, voicing prejudices about the role of the SOC risks the latter.

VÁRADI, Natália: The Struggles of the Subcarpathian/Transcarpathian Hungarians in the Soviet Era 65

The study presents the history of Subcarpathian Hungarians in the Soviet era in the light of existing literature and archival sources. It describes the main steps of Sovietization, the political, social and individual disenfranchisement, the transformation of property relations, economic reforms, the role of ideological work, and the violation of press freedom. It also deals with the transformation of the education system, collectivization, and border relations. The history of Subcarpathia in the Soviet period cannot be considered and described separately from the history of the Soviet Union and Soviet Ukraine, as the region was part of it. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR transformed Transcarpathia into a typical Soviet county as of 22 January 1946 when the Ukrainian SSR was established, and the county was incorporated into the Soviet administrative system as the Transcarpathian Oblast (Закарпатська область), to which it belonged until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

STUDY

CZÁBÓCZKY, Szabolcs: The Liberal, the Democrat and the Nationalist: Andor Jaross's Early Career and His Start as a Minority Politician (1896-1935) 89

The study discusses early career of Andor Jaross (1896-1946) as a politician and journalist, and the direction he took as a minority politician. He completed his secondary school education at the Piarist Grammar School in Tata, and later fought as a volunteer in World War I. During the 1920s, he was one of the most agile figures of Hungarian political self-organisation in Czechoslovakia, mainly involved in the creation of agricultural departments. In the early 1930s, he published several articles expressing his sympathy for the Mussolini and the Hitler regimes. After Gyula Gömbös became prime minister of Hungary, Andor Jaross's influence in the Hungarian National Party and János Esterházy's in the National Christian Socialist Party gradually increased. As the vice-president of the Hungarian National Party, Jaross became a member of the Provincial Assembly in Pozsony (Bratislava) in 1928 and a member of the Parliament in Prague in 1935.

Reviews

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