

ABSTRACT

Csaba Lőrincz Prize

VÁRADI, Natália: The 1956 Hungarian Revolution and Transcarpathia 3

Transcarpathia [the name reflecting the view from Kyiv; the original Hungarian name of the region, Kárpátalja, translates as Subcarpathia] played a significant role in the Hungarian Revolution of 1956. It served as a staging ground for Soviet tanks, the political headquarters for maintaining contact between Budapest and Moscow was set up in Uzhhorod, and deportees from Hungary were received here in the local prison, etc. The study describes the role of Transcarpathia in 1956. It reviews the documents related to the revolution preserved in the State Archives of Transcarpathia and the Archives of the State Security Service of Ukraine of the Transcarpathia Regional Directorate. It presents the "political, leaflet-distributing" groups in Transcarpathia, as the events of the revolution sparked a secret hope among the oppressed Hungarian population of Transcarpathia that the collapse of tyranny in a society dominated by fear was imminent, and small groups emerged to express their agreement with the events in Hungary. The documents reveal that the main aim of the authorities in Transcarpathia was to intimidate society as a whole, to liquidate political groupings and to crush the seeds of national awakening. The events in Transcarpathia, which have yet to be fully explored, are of historical significance in at least two respects. Firstly, they are part of the history of 1956 and thus of Hungarian history, and at the same time they are part of the history and minority policy of Transcarpathia.

Along the Borders

ABLONCZY Balázs: The Ideology of the Association of Székely University and College Students 25

The study attempts to show how the leaders and members of the most influential refugee organization in Hungary between the two world wars, the Hungarian University Students' Association of Higher Education Institutions and Colleges (SZEFE), which was the most influential refugee organisation in Hungary between the two world wars, were active in the first half of the 1920s and what remained of these ideas in later years. The text examines this ideology in three sections, using examples from the international literature to show how regionalism and nationalism can be reconciled. In the next section, the writings and self-documents of the five founders of SZEFE are used to trace ideas that represented the cause of an annexed Transylvania in the contemporary public sphere with exceptional dynamism and commitment. In the third part, the paper analyses the programme articles of Új Élet ('New Life'), the official newspaper of SZEFE in Szeged, in order to show the interplay between Turanism, racism, and Transylvanian regionalism in the

thinking of Székely activists. While the first two elements faded away very quickly, Transylvanianism, the emancipation of Transylvanian Hungarians in post-Trianon Hungary, remained alive among the former members of the association even in the second half of the 20th century despite all ideological changes.

KELEMEN Zoltán: The Croatian Elite's Image of Budapest in Miroslav Krleža's Novel *Flags* (Zastave) 51

This paper looks at the Croatian aristocracy's image of Budapest, based on one of the most influential works of Croatian fiction set at the turn of the century. The novel in question is of particular significance because Budapest in the last decade of the Monarchy played an important role in the development of Miroslav Krleža's career, and although his extensive work on the period was written five decades later, it still vividly captured the complexities of the Croatian elite about Budapest. The study interprets the ambivalent relationship with the Hungarian capital as the consequence of a complex and multilayered colonial dependency that turned Budapest into a symbol both coveted and hated.

TÖRŐ, László Dávid: A duel of Germanists. The Debate between Elemér Moór, Elemér Schwartz, and Walter Steinhauser on the Settlement History of Burgenland 71

The study focuses on the debate between three prominent Germanists of the interwar period (Elemér Moór, Elemér Schwartz, Walter Steinhauser). Their intellectual clash on the topic of Burgenland settlement history is a good example of the complex problem of knowledge production. In this discourse on settlement history and linguistics, the relationship between politics and science, the borderline between professionalism and amateurism, and the question of emotion and rationality were frequently discussed. The paper draws on both published and unpublished sources (correspondence, reports, reviews, books, studies) to illustrate the positions of the three scholars and the evolution of their debate. The duel illustrates the interactions and boundaries between the different disciplines, and also allows for drawing historiographical conclusions, since both Austrian and Hungarian historians followed the opposing positions closely.

Language and nationality discrimination

GÖRÖG, Dóra: Reflections on the Practice in 2021 of the Romanian National Council for Combating Discrimination in the Right of Linguistic and Nationality Discrimination 91

This paper discusses the National Council for Combating Discrimination (*Consiliul Național pentru Combaterea Discriminării*, or CNCD) practice in 2021,

focusing on cases of linguistic and nationality-based discrimination. The article describes the Council's landmark decisions on linguistic and ethnic discrimination in relation to the Hungarian minority in Romania, examining also the areas of discrimination in which discrimination against the Hungarian minority is most prevalent. The study has a special focus in the sense that the discussion of the case law of the Council in relation to linguistic and nationality discrimination for the year 2021 includes a description of the complaints filed by members of the Romanian majority. In presenting these decisions, the paper focuses on thoroughly scrutinizing the parties' arguments and the Council's legal reasoning. The analysis concentrates on the subject matter and content of the complaints, as well as highlighting the range of complainants and the types of sanctions imposed by the Council. The Council's practice in 2021 shows that most decisions finding or rejecting discrimination on the grounds of language and nationality have been in the context of access to public services, access to employment, education, and human dignity.

Reviews

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