

ABSTRACTS

László Csorba

■ ***The Kossuth Emigration (1849-1867)***

Keywords: *Lajos Kossuth, Hungarian Revolution and War of Independence, emigration*

The Hungarian political emigration, active between 1849 and 1867, which is often called the “Kossuth emigration”, became a shaping part of Hungarian and world history in the second half of the 19th century in at least five respects. On the one hand, it nurtured a direct relationship with the Hungarian resistance movement, on the other hand, through the press and personal contacts, it influenced the policies of several Western states regarding the Habsburg Empire. At the same time, it also communicated the opinion of foreign countries about Hungary and built the image of a freedom-loving Hungary in European public opinion, while sometimes also pressing the Habsburg power to take steps that perhaps would not have been taken without such pressure; nor can one ignore the fact that the members of the emigration used their knowledge and talents in different countries of the world for the benefit of the people living there.

Tibor Frank

■ ***“In Close Relationship”: Leó Szilárd and Albert Einstein***

Keywords: *Leó Szilárd, emigration, Albert Einstein, political mediation*

The author outlines the life of nuclear physicist and later biologist Leó Szilárd, from his youthful years in Budapest to his stay in Germany, England, and then the United States. He presents his close relationship with Albert Einstein and their long-lasting cooperation. For the past thirty-five years, Einstein has supported the efforts of his former student and then colleague. Their unbroken cooperation regarding the fateful matters of the 20th century demonstrates their social sensitivity

and their conviction that the goal of science must always be to serve humanity.

Gábor Gyáni

■ ***The Great Exodus***

Keywords: *migration, mid-19th and mid-20th century, America, Hungary*

As a clear sign of globalization nearly fifty million Europeans moved to the United States between the mid-19th and mid-20th century. Hungarian citizens also took a part in the process during the decades of the late 19th and early 20th century. Their number, according to the data of turnover, could be around one million and three hundred thousand. Since every third outmigrant had finally returned, and a great number of them did the distance several times between America and Hungary, the actual human loss of the country could be at best nine hundred thousand. The extent of overseas migration, however, was much less than the interregional one happening within the boundaries of the country and/or Europe. The migrants were recruited mainly from the poor agrarian population, and the non-Hungarian nationalities. The geographical distribution of the movement was also highly selective: the emigration centers coincided with a few marginal areas (counties and groups of villages).

János Kalmár

■ ***The Effect of Ottoman Rule on Hungary’s Demographics from the 16th to the 18th Century***

Keywords: *Hungary, 16th-18th centuries, demographics, changes*

The study analyses the changes in Hungary’s demographics from the 16th to the 18th century. After outlining the medieval antecedents, it presents the changes during the Ottoman era, and then deals in detail with the events after the period of Turkish occupation (resettlement, internal migration, and the increase in the proportions of the nationalities).

András Lénárt

■ ***When Everything Came Together: The Reception of the 1956 Hungarian Emigrants***

Keywords: *1956, Hungary, emigration*
 After the 1956 revolution, nearly two hundred thousand people left Hungary. Most of them settled permanently in other countries and relatively few returned. Reaching and crossing the western border was a difficult task, but it still seemed a realistic undertaking compared to previous years. Indeed, the technical border lockdown at the Austrian border was lifted in the spring of this year in the context of the general easing of political tensions at the international level. The study uses statistics compiled in 1960 to show exactly where the emigrants settled. Based on contemporary UN and NATO reports, it seems that the situation of the groups that have been considered political refugees by the developed Western states has evolved positively. The Hungarians were initially very positively received by Western public opinion. Additionally, the demographic characteristics of emigrants have also facilitated rapid employment and the start of integration. 1956 was thus an exceptional moment in the history of international migration, when (almost) everything came together.

Gábor Nyári

■ ***The First Years of the 1945 Emigration***

Keywords: *World War II, Hungarians, emigration, the Forty-Fivers*

The end of the Second World War found almost one million Hungarian citizens – both civilians and soldiers – beyond the country's western borders, mainly on the territory of the crumbling Third Reich. The majority returned home in a short time, but about two hundred fifty thousand people – mainly military officers and civilian intellectuals, who feared the usually unjustified retaliation in Hungary – chose to emigrate, thus creating the group of the so-called Forty-Fivers. In the early days,

the prisoners of war and the refugees struggled primarily for survival in the camps. Then, in 1948-1949, at the time of the establishment of the two German states, the lowering of the Iron Curtain, the communist takeover in Hungary, and the stabilization of the international situation, seeing that they could not return to their homeland soon, they chose emigration and integration. At the same time, the Forty-Fivers have preserved their identity, their language, their traditions, and they have built a worldwide system of relationships. The present study presents the group composition of the Forty-Fivers as well as their fate after World War II.

Pál Pritz

■ ***The Emigration of Count Mihály Károlyi and Oszkár Jászi***

Keywords: *Mihály Károlyi, Oszkár Jászi, emigration, Little Entente, historical reception*

The author presents the complexity of the October emigration in an analytical way, along with the inevitable breakup between Károlyi and Jászi. The study presents their unlucky relationship with the Little Entente and the way in which they have harmed the interests of the country with their politics. It discusses the reasons for the partial reception of Károlyi in the socialist era and the ongoing hostility against Jászi. Finally, it also presents the reasons for the lack of Jászi's reception after the 1989-90 regime change, as well as the role of the nation's structure and its division, the long-time rule of the Alliance of Free Democrats (SZDSZ), the mechanism of scapegoating, and Jászi's oeuvre.

Ferenc Tóth

■ ***“Man Roams the Earth in the Midst of So Much Uncertainty...”: The Rákóczi Emigration and Its Historical Significance***

Keywords: *Ferenc Rákóczi II, war of independence, 18th century, emigration*
 Ferenc Rákóczi II is a favorite figure in

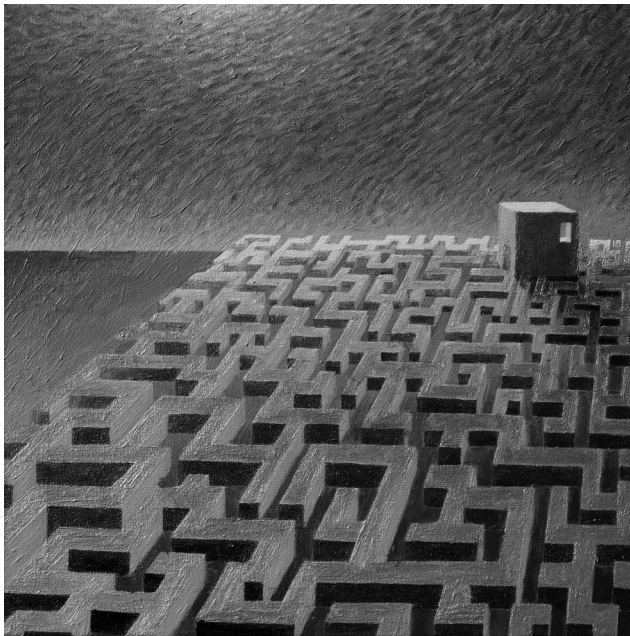
European history, which is partly due to the fact that after the failure of the war of independence (1703-1711) he was forced into a long exile. The story of the emigrant prince and his comrades was one of the most popular and controversial topics in our national history, whose perception changed from era to era. The study tries to point out the significance of the Rákóczi emigration through the historical sketch of the Peace of Satu Mare, based on recent research. The prince, who was forced to emigrate to Turkey after the years spent in France, and the Hungarian fugitives who have followed him not only received refuge in their new home in Tekirdağ, but also established a new Hungarian emigrant political and spiritual center. Here, along with the unrealized foreign policy plans, such masterpieces were created as Rákóczi's *Confessions* (*Confessio peccatoris*) or the *Letters from Turkey* of Kelemen Mikes. The Hungarians from Tekirdağ and their compatriots forced into French exile have played an important role in the eastern arena of French secret diplomacy and also in the spread of Hungarian hussarship in Western Europe.

Klára Vörös

■ ***An Analysis of the Identity Crisis of Transylvanian Hungarian Emigrant Intellectuals***

Keywords: *Transylvania, Hungarian intellectual, Hungary, migration, identity crisis*

The leitmotif of this study consists in tracking and understanding the path of the Transylvanian Hungarian intelligentsia who moved to Hungary during the exodus beginning in the 1980s. The author's research, carried out through the coping questionnaire and the in-depth interview guided by specific criteria, involved 50 subjects. It highlights the specific situation of a minority, determined by the history of that age, in which forced emigration proved to be an important factor, the reasons for their decision to emigrate, and the factors of the subsequent identity crisis and its attempted solutions. The author presents an authentic picture of their condition and analyzes it in an unbiased way, based on the aspects of the identity crisis reflected in individual destinies.



A lapszámot szerkesztette:
Kovács Kiss Gyöngy

- Csapody Miklós** (1955) – irodalomtörténész, PhD, Budapest
Csorba László (1952) – történész, az MTA doktora, egyetemi tanár, ELTE, Budapest
Fazakas Barna (1976) – képzőművész, Csíkszentkirály
Fodor János (1989) – történész, PhD, egyetemi tanársegéd, BBTE, Kolozsvár
Frank Tibor (1948) – történész, az ELTE professor emeritusa, az MTA rendes tagja, Budapest
Gömöri György (1934) – költő, irodalomtörténész, London
Gyáni Gábor (1950) – történész, az MTA rendes tagja, professor emeritus, ELTE, Budapest
Kalmár János (1956) – történész, CSC, egyetemi tanár, Eszterházy Károly Egyetem, Eger
Keszeg Anna (1981) – kultúrakutató, PhD, egyetemi oktató, BBTE, szerkesztő, Korunk, Kolozsvár,
Lénárt András (1975) – történész, PhD, Holokauszt Emlékközpont, Budapest, szerkesztő, holokausztfoto.hu
Markó Béla (1951) – író, költő, politikus, az RMDSZ volt elnöke, Marosvásárhely
Mitu, Sorin (1955) – történész, egyetemi tanár, BBTE, Kolozsvár
Murádin János Kristóf (1980) – történész, habil. egyetemi docens, tanszékvezető, Sapientia EMTE Kolozsvári Kar, Nemzetközi Kapcsolatok és Európai Tanulmányok Tanszék
Nyári Gábor (1986) – történész, PhD, ügyvezető igazgató, RETÖRKI, Városlőd
Orbán Zsolt (1976) – történelemtanár, Csíkszereda, doktorandus, BBTE, Kolozsvár
Pritz Pál (1944) – történész, az MTA doktora, az ELTE Bölcsészettudományi Kar Új- és Jelenkori Magyar Történeti Tanszékének magántanára, Budapest
Tóth Ferenc (1967) – történész, az MTA doktora, tudományos tanácsadó, Bölcsészettudományi Kutatóközpont Történettudományi Intézete, Budapest
Vörös Klára (1947) – felnőtt klinikai és mentálhigiénés szakpszichológus, pszichoterapeuta, Budapest
Tóth Yvett (1999) – egyetemi hallgató, BBTE, Kolozsvár

TÁMOGATÓK



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„A diktatúra éveiben az erdélyi magyar kisebbség köreiből jelképesen fogalmazva mindenkire kiosztott a »védelmi hadi kötelezettség« és a személyiség önmaga, a személyes és a szakmai értékei képeztek a fegyverzetet abban a harcban. Ez olyan összetartást eredményezett, mely a magyarságtudat felértékelését hívta életre, ugyanakkor mindenki fokozottan élte meg a saját személyének a fontosságát. Azáltal volt szerves része a közösségnek, hogy személyes felelősséggel tartozott érte. A helytállás ebben a kontextusban növelte a személy önbecsülését. Amiért nyilvánvaló súlyos árat fizetett, támadások kiállása, kinszenvedések elviselése volt a fizetség. [...] Éppen ezért az áttelepült személy válságállapotát mélyítette, amikor az anyaországi magyarok részéről elutasító megnyilvánulásokkal kényszerült szembesülni, különösen »malignusnak« találtam a nemzeti tudatát, nemzeti identitását megkérdőjelező megjegyzéseket. Ennek egyértelműen az a magyarázata, hogy pontosan az erdélyi magyar kisebbségi léthelyzetében felértékelődött magyarságtudatát sérti, amellyel kénytelen volt elválaszthatatlanul azonosulni. Ezzel a sértéssel legfőbb pontján sebzik meg, mert számára ennek az identitástartalomnak vállalása volt az, amiért a származó országban a legtöbb sérelmet szenvedte el.”

(Vörös Klára)

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