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## RESUME

*Eszteella Csiszár*

### **The Representation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Hungarian Literature between the Austro-Hungarian Occupation and Annexation (1878–1908)**

The occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Austro-Hungarian Empire can be interpreted variously. It can be perceived positively as a cultural mission of the Empire or as an attempt to obtain cultural, economic and strategic gains, or negatively as a challenge of having to deal with a huge Slavic population in the Empire with an additional one and a half million Slavs living in the occupied territories, and so on. Austria-Hungary's attitude towards Bosnia, conceptualised as a civilising mission, was similar in approach to the colonial politics of the European empires. Bosnia was a close but unexplored territory for the neighbouring Austria-Hungary, whose predominantly Muslim population was viewed through the lens of romantic orientalism. This paper intends to analyse the Hungarian primary sources from the period and explore how Bosnia was presented in historical narratives, travel literature and Hungarian intellectuals' discourse. It aims to examine Hungarian attitudes and the collective imagery regarding Bosnia and Herzegovina that prevailed in Hungarian books, journals, newspapers and pamphlets published between the occupation and annexation period. Keywords: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Austro-Hungarian Empire, Hungarian travelogues, political pamphlets, Benjamin Kallay, Bosnian Muslims

*Réka Marchut*

### **Cooperation Attempts at the Elections between the Hungarian and German Minorities in Romania in the 1920s**

One of the ways of political representation for ethnic minorities is the creation of a minority bloc. This was also an alternative for ethnic Hungarians and Germans in the interwar period in Romania. The initiative originated from the Hungarian minority, but later on, in the second half of 1920s, there was also some pressure from Hungarian government, and the German minority became interested, too. Throughout this period there was only one occasion – the 1927 elections – when these minorities cooperated successfully. Collaboration efforts began in 1921/1922.

The author explores the following question: in what ways was the minority's policy-making adjusted to the government's policy in the mother country? She also studies the influence of Germany on Hungarian–Romanian bilateral relationships.

**Mária Gyetvai****Austro-Hungarian Administration in Bosnia–Herzegovina: István Burián, the Third Hungarian Governor**

The Balkan Peninsula had always had special significance for the Habsburg Empire. For centuries it was the European stronghold of the Ottoman Empire, and the Habsburgs struggled to re-conquer it. Due to a lucky coincidence, it was the Habsburg (later, Austro-Hungarian) Empire – rather than Russia or Serbia – that was “allowed” by the great powers to occupy and pacify Bosnia–Herzegovina. During the 40 years of the Austro-Hungarian rule, Bosnia–Herzegovina went through profound modernisation. Benjamin Kállay, joint minister of finance of the Dual Monarchy and governor of Bosnia–Herzegovina, was instrumental in that glorious development. However, during the 20 years of his tenure, he had to struggle with the sullen ill-will of the Ottoman Empire and Russia, as well as with the active hostility of Serbia. Under the given circumstances, his endeavour to construct a Bosniac national identity failed. His successor, István Burián turned away from Kállay’s course, which was especially evident in the way he managed Bosnia–Herzegovina’s economy. During his incumbency, economic development came to a standstill, and businesses went bankrupt or were taken over by the provincial government. In political matters Burián relied on the Serbs as the most numerous and powerful ethnic group. Faced with more and more difficulties in governing and pressurised by certain adverse developments on the wider political scene, he proposed the annexation of Bosnia–Herzegovina. With this step – at least indirectly – he gave an impetus to the outbreak of World War I.

**Anna Stankovicsné Szendi****A Study on the Regional Identity of Hungarian Native Speakers in Prekmurje (Muravidék)**

The multi-ethnicity historical region of Prekmurje (Muravidék) has a rich historical, political and cultural heritage, which exerts an impact on the group identity of the local indigenous Hungarian population. However, this unique group identity also leaves its mark upon the region which the Hungarian diaspora is primarily connected to. The aim of this study is to provide an outline of the Hungarian native speakers’ regional identity in Prekmurje based on social and group identity, focusing on their sense of identity connected both to the bilingual historical region and the mother country.

**Éva Gulyás****Ethnocide: Comments and Clarifications on an Oft-Used Concept**

Ethnocide appears as the subordination of a national or ethnic group to another with the – usually unspoken – intention to eliminate (forcibly assimilate, blend in, and consequently, homogenise) the former. To put it briefly: ethnocide is cultural genocide.

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**Ágnes Tóth**

### **Diplomatic Efforts for the Release of Deported Ethnic German Prisoners of War (1951–1955)**

The Soviet Union came under enormous international pressure already from 1946 to release its prisoners of war. As a combined result of the dedicated UN committee's report, the power shifts following Stalin's death, and the Cold War detente, the release of – by then mostly German – POWs became regular by the end of 1950. The majority of ethnic Germans with Hungarian nationality were transported to West Germany whereas the rest of them were taken to Hungary. Some of the latter were handed over by the Hungarian authorities to the staff of the German Foreign Ministry (at their own request).

**Tamás Hajnóczky**

### **National Association of Hungarian Gypsy Musicians 1918–1933 in Light of the Press**

The governments of the Horthy era did not form a central 'Gypsy-policy' and consequently, the so-called 'Gypsy-issue' fell fully into the hands of the assigned ministries and local authorities. The public authorities acted in their sole discretion, largely, they acted on their basic tasks and cognisance, or simply ignored the issue, as a result of which the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Welfare and Labour became decisive. Mainly law-enforcement dealt with travelling Gypsies - a small portion of the estimated one hundred thousand Gypsies living in Hungary – the majority who lived in colonies was dealt with concerning public health. Regarding Gypsies, the given era is frequently judged by the related provisions, and these often criticized measures regulating the above two areas became common knowledge. The foundation of the **National Association of Hungarian Gypsy Musicians** which intended to represent the interests of the nearly ten thousand Gypsy musicians somewhat changed the picture that had by then developed since the organization enjoyed the full support of the heads of the Ministry of Interior and the capital city, regulations were enacted to protect their interests and initiatives. Behind the patronage, one might recognize that after the Treaty of Trianon gypsy music became part of the irredentist ideology and revisionist movement, and therefore the interests and claims of the Gypsy musicians were fully fitted the Age.

***Péter Takács***

### **The Hundred-Year-Old Declaration of Alba Iulia (Gyulafehérvár)**

On 1 December 1918 – partly with the support of the Károlyi regime, and especially with the active promotion of Mihály Károlyi and Oszkár Jászi –, the 100,000 Romanians who had gathered together in Alba Iulia (Gyulafehérvár) decided to occupy Transylvania and annex it to the Romanian Kingdom without consulting the Hungarian and German population. This story is especially staggering because Károlyi, who clung obsessively to his pacifism and phantasms, did not even attempt, by thought or action, to rescue at least the purely or overwhelmingly (80-90%) Hungarian-inhabited territories of King Stephen's disintegrating country from the swamiest historical quagmire of the 20th century. What Ferenc Deák saved in 1867 from King Stephen's statehood, which had been based on law and order ever since the Golden Bull of 1222, Count Mihály Károlyi thrust to Hitlerian Fascism and Stalinian Bolshevism unleashed on 20th-century Europe. It is no wonder Sigmund Freud labelled Károlyi the stupidest count of royal Hungary.

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## A SZEMLE ROVAT FORRÁSAI

Český časopis historický  
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Ethnic and Racial Studies  
(Egyesült Királyság)

Ethnopolitics  
(Egyesült Királyság)

Europa Ethnica  
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Historický časopis  
(Szlovákia)

Slavonic and East European Review  
(Egyesült Királyság)

Südosteuropa Mitteilungen  
(Németország)



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## E SZÁMUNK SZERZŐI

CSISZÁR ESZTELLA

PhD jelölt, Budapesti Corvinus Egyetem Nemzetközi  
Kapcsolatok Doktori Iskola, Budapest

GULYÁS ÉVA

PhD jelölt, Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem  
Közigazgatás-tudományi Doktori Iskola, Budapest

GYETVAI MÁRIA

Külpolitikai szakértő, Budapest

HAJNÁCZKY TAMÁS

Kisebbségpolitikai szakértő, Károli Gáspár Református Egyetem,  
Budapest

MARCHUT RÉKA

Történész, MTA Társadalomtudományi Kutatóközpont  
Kisebbségkutató Intézet, Budapest

STANKOVICSNÉ SZENDI ANNA

PhD jelölt, Pécsi Tudományegyetem, BTK, Demográfia és  
Szociológia Doktori Iskola, Pécs

TAKÁCS PÉTER

Történész, Nyíregyháza

TÓTH ÁGNES

Történész, MTA Társadalomtudományi Kutatóközpont,  
Kisebbségkutató Intézet, Budapest  
PTE, BTK Német Történelem- és Kultúra  
Délkelet-Közép-Európában Alapítványi Tanszék

