

ABSTRACTS

Miklós Boros

■ *On Different Paths toward a Common Goal: How Transylvania Broke the Bucharest Football Hegemony*

Keywords: *football, CFR Cluj, Sepsi OSK*

CFR Cluj and Sepsi OSK the two teams that have placed Transylvania back on the football map. One introduced a purely profit-oriented capitalism into Romanian football, while the other brought back national minorities to the top league through community-building efforts. Two completely different club models, with vastly different methods and impacts, but facing very similar reception from the centralized nation-state. However, in 21st-century Romanian football, it was indeed only these two clubs that introduced truly new elements, breaking the increasingly oppressive Bucharest hegemony established during communism, both in trophies, revenue, and successful international cup performances.

Pompiliu-Nicolae Constantin

■ *The Colors of the Flag, Ethnic Minority Athletes, and the Condemnation of a Sports Journalist in Communist Romania: the Case of Max Bănuș*

Keywords: *Max Bănuș case, communist Romania, conviction of a sports journalist*

Sport was a field in which the political and social issues of the communist regime were reflected. Thus, the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 also had an impact on the sports environment even in Romania. With a large Hungarian ethnic community, Romania sought to send a signal regarding the attempt of Hungarian citizens to overthrow the communist regime. Such a case, seemingly arising out of nothing, was about to escalate dramatically. In the summer of 1958, on the cover of the “Stadion” magazine, the Romanian athlete of Hungarian ethnicity, Zoltán Szabó, appeared in white attire with vertical red, white, and green colors

instead of blue, yellow, and red. It was a technical printing limitation of the magazine, but in the context of the time, it was perceived as an act of betrayal by Max Bănuș, the secretary-general of the magazine. From here, an almost unbelievable case erupted, at the end of which the journalist was sentenced to eight years in prison. The article reconstructs this case using the memoirs of the former journalist, as well as the files compiled by the communist authorities to condemn Max Bănuș.

Miklós Csapody

■ *Inquiring Wanderers*

Keywords: *Rezső Peéry, essayist, Pozsony/Bratislava, József Méliusz, Temesvár/Timișoara, Transylvanian Hungarian literature, avant-garde*

The study analyzes the connection between Rezső Peéry (1910-1977), the master of the Hungarian essay, and József Méliusz (1909-1995), the classic of the avantgarde in Transylvanian Hungarian literature, based on their travels in the 1930s in the Upper Hungary and Transylvania.

The new Hungarian minority generation, raised under the teachings of Ady Endre, Móricz Zsigmond, and Szabó Dezső, aimed for their communities' democratic national and social elevation. Their kindred endeavors materialized within the period's student movements, the democratic movement in Upper Hungary, later the communist movement “Sarló”, and in the activities of “Erdélyi Fiatalok”, and “Korunk”'s anti-fascist people's front activities. Their acquaintance, political and public life experiences, and extensive connections effectively aided the coordination of their activities. Their tragic life paths intersected multiple times later on as well. The study provides an overview of the even more hopeless situation of the Hungarian minority in Transylvania and Upper Hungary after the two Vienna Awards (1938, 1940), during the fascist Slovak puppet state and the Romanian royal dictatorship.

Samu Csinta

■ ***Survivors and Victims of Compelled Situations: Could the Elite Hungarian Athletes in Romania Retain Their Identity?***

Keywords: *national identity, Hungarian elite athletes, Romania*

The assessment of Romanian Hungarian athletes fluctuates between infallible statements and numerous misconceptions. For fans, the visible assessment more or less centers around who adheres or doesn't adhere to the correct spelling and pronunciation of his name, citing Bölöni as an example... However, the paths to reach his condition were incredibly convoluted; in most cases, a considerable amount of luck was also required to reach the goal. While the effort to incorporate the values of the Hungarian diaspora into the universal Hungarian value system cannot be praised enough, it's worth paying attention to the human and psychological aspects of this process. The goal is to ensure that the well-intentioned path doesn't inadvertently lead astray. It's crucial that a laziness in communication and thinking doesn't typify truly exceptional situations like those of László Bölöni. For everyone, pursuing their dreams, sought to make the most of the limited years available for their careers. Along the way, each person either preserved or lost themselves. This study is an attempt to depict the situation, reflecting a bit on the past and glancing into the future.

Tamás Dénes

■ ***The Cradle of Romanian Football Was Rocked in Transylvania***

Keywords: *Romanian football, Hungarian athletes, Kinizsi (Chinezul), Ripensia teams*

The cradle of Romanian football was rocked in Transylvania – there is no exaggeration in this statement. It's enough to point out that on the national team's first match, ten ethnic Hungarian footballers played. The eleventh member was the team cap-

tain... The teams from the regions of Transylvania, Partium, and Banat gained prominence in the revitalized Romanian championship after 1920: the best teams from Kolozsvár/Cluj and Temesvár/Timișoara contested the Romanian championship final in 1922, with Kinizsi (Chinezul) winning six consecutive championship titles from 1921. Timișoara's team, Ripensia, was actually the first proper professional team in Romania. From the introduction of the professional championship in 1932 until 1940, with a single exception, the top scorer was consistently of Hungarian ethnicity. Among them stood out Gyula Bodola, known as Dudus, who was the most exceptional goal scorer in the history of the Romanian national team for sixty-six years. He was also one of the thirteen footballers who played for both the Hungarian and Romanian national teams.

Attila J. Halász

■ ***Transylvanian Masters of Japanese Martial Arts between 1905 and 1942***

Keywords: *Japanese martial arts, Transylvania, Wladimir Kasulakow, Emil Neidenbach, Gyula/Julius Fleck*

The Western world paid attention to Japanese martial arts because of the outcome of the Russo-Japanese War. A popular version of jujutsu/judo appeared in Transylvania already in the first decade of the 1900s. The post-Second World War political system in both Hungary and Romania, "forgetting" this history, dates the introduction of judo to the 1950s. Based on the newly digitized Romanian and Hungarian newspaper reports from the period, this period can be proven to have started several decades earlier. Wladimir Kasulakow was the first black belt instructor in Kolozsvár/Cluj between 1905 and 1920. Emil Neidenbach established the first Western judo school, which operated from 1908 to 1926 in Arad. Gyula/Julius Fleck passed on the teachings of Sasaki Kichisaburō in Budapest and Keichichi

Ishiguro between 1928 and 1944 in Transylvania, Bucharest and Budapest. Based on the presentation of the biographies of the three most decisive instructors, Kasulakow, Neidenbach and Fleck, we would like to supplement the jūdō chapter of Romanian and Hungarian sports history with the listed data.

Kinga Horvát – László Péter

■ ***Reflections on the Transfers of CFR Cluj: Possible Social Impacts and Consequences***

Keywords: *football, CFR 1907, transfers, transfer market, social change, integration*

Our investigative case study presents the international transfers of the Kolozsvár/Cluj-based CFR 1907 football team in chronological order. Based on a statistical data analysis method, our writing operates on the premise that the dynamics of transfers extend beyond the realm of sports: the emergence and integration of foreign players into the team, as well as into the society of Kolozsvár/Cluj, illustrate and catalyze the social and economic changes taking place in the city, particularly the aspect of international integration. Initially, we outline the theoretical and methodological aspects, followed by formulating hypotheses regarding international integration and its effects, while closely tracking the evolution of transfers. We sought an answer to the subsequent question: how have player transfers evolved, and what implications do they yield at the local level? We consider CFR as one of the defining social and cultural symbols of the post-Funar era, and the transfers as markers of the locally corporative capitalist economy under the neoliberal turn. Our current article contains the initial results of an ongoing study titled “HR in Sports”, aiming to formulate testable hypotheses.

Vilmos Horváth

■ ***The Transylvanian Years of Lóránt Gyula, Born a Hundred Years Ago***

Keywords: *Lóránt Gyula, Golden Team, football, Transylvania*

Starting out in Kőszeg, Lóránt Gyula became the center-back for the Honvéd, the best club team of the 1950s, and a key player in the Golden Team, considered one of the best national teams of that era. He was a member of the Hungarian team that won a gold medal at the 1952 Olympic Games and secured a silver medal at the 1954 World Cup. An intriguing and exciting phase of his early career was the period spent in the Partium and the Banat regions. He achieved his first major successes here, winning the Hungarian championship with Club Athletic Oradea and the Romanian championship with UTA Arad.

Géza Jeszenszky

■ ***What Do I Owe to Sports?***

Keywords: *sports, personal development, willpower, knowledge competition*

A personal statement reflecting on what a Hungarian politician over the age of eighty owes to sports.

Zoltán Katona

■ ***Olympic Athletes and World Champions from a Small Town: A Brief Sports History of Székelyudvarhely/Odorheiu Secuiesc***

Keywords: *Székelyudvarhely/Odorheiu Secuiesc, sports tradition, Olympic athletes, world champions*

The town's characteristics as an educational hub in the Székely Land contributed to the establishment and flourishing of various branches of physical exercise and sports. The various sports societies, associations, and later clubs were always dependent on the prevailing political regime and the economic situation. Székelyudvarhely/Odorheiu Secuiesc has fostered nationally renowned teams and athletes in multiple sports, with the city being the birthplace of Olympians and world champions in various disciplines. The outstanding sports disciplines with a rich history include handball and football, alongside table

tennis and indoor football, which has been in the country's premier league for two decades. In addition to these, the city's natives have excelled in several winter sports, and bowling can also be considered traditional in Székelyudvarhely. Yet perhaps the precursor of every sport practiced in the city dates back to the gymnastic festivals of a hundred years ago and physical education at schools.

András Killyéni

■ ***The Forgotten Celebration of the Hungarian Olympic Movement: 20 February 1944***

Keywords: *Hungarian Olympic movement, 1944, Borsafüred*

The International Ski Jumping Competition of the Olympic Hill – this is how the Hungarian Ski Federation announced the ski jumping event at the Borsafüred Olympic ski jumping hill. The highlight of the Hungarian ski championships held between 18 and 20 February 1944, was the inauguration of Europe's largest and the world's fourth-largest ski jumping hill. The goal was not small: the Hungarian sports leadership took another step towards the completion of the Hungarian ski town, Borsafüred, which could soon host the Winter Olympics. For this purpose, many things were completed between 1941 and 1944: a downhill and slalom course (also named Olympia), the first modern hotel, the first high-mountain refuge, smaller shelters, and, perhaps equally important, infrastructure was developed: railway connections, cable cars, water and power supply, and a massive innovation, the construction of the cableway. Its greatest international celebration was the inauguration event on 20 February 1944, with the top German and Norwegian jumpers, the entire Hungarian ski and jump team, a Swedish cross-country skier, and a Polish ski jumping captain – all of this during the most challenging years of the war, when the front rapidly approached the Eastern Carpathians

and the vicinity of the Rodna Mountains.

Laura László

■ ***A Forgotten Olympic Champion: Chess Problem Composer Pál Faragó***

Keywords Pál: *Faragó, Romanian Olympic Champion, champion, chess problem composer grandmaster*

This study focuses on Romania's first Olympic champion, the Hungarian-born grandmaster Pál Faragó, who was a chess problem composer (1886-1970). Specifically, it delves into Faragó's achievements in Hungary, his activities related to Hungarian chess publications, and his editorial work. This is done because Faragó, despite his remarkable achievements, currently receives very little attention and, particularly in the Hungarian context, references to him are considered scarce. Of course, this can be attributed to several factors: firstly, despite its extensive Hungarian traditions, the sport of chess is less represented in our country today compared to physical, especially spectator sports. Secondly, chess problem composition as a genre is considered peripheral within the realm of chess. Thirdly, it cannot be overlooked that Faragó, although of Hungarian origin, won an Olympic gold medal in 1936 and a bronze in 1952 while representing Romania.

Bence Péter Marosán

■ ***Collective Decisions and Collective Identity: Attempt of a Phenomenological Approach Following the Thoughts of Husserl, Heidegger, Ricoeur and Tengelyi***

Keywords: *Edmund Husserl, Martin Heidegger, Paul Ricoeur, László Tengelyi, collective identity, narrative identity*
In the present study, I would like to analyse four different views on collective identity and decision-making from a phenomenological perspective: the conception of Edmund Husserl, Martin Heidegger, Paul Ricoeur, and László Tengelyi. I would like to show that we can already find an account of

narrative identity in the philosophy of Edmund Husserl, according to whom “the ego constitutes itself so to speak in the unity of a story” (Cartesian Meditations, §37). But in Husserl’s opinion, the ego also constitutes itself necessarily as an intersubjective being – and in the end, Husserl attributes a narrative identity to whole communities also. We can find a more specific idea of collective identity and decision-making in the philosophy of Heidegger, who attaches fundamental importance to moods in this regard, and to collective moods in particular. But the first phenomenological author, who analysed the problem of collective identity and decision-making in a really detailed manner, embedded into the historical, cultural, and practical context, was Paul Ricoeur. Lastly, I try to demonstrate that László Tengelyi, and his concept of “destinal (or fateful) events” (Schicksalsereignisse, sorseseemény) made a substantial contribution to the theory of narrative identity, even at the collective level. In my opinion, all these philosophical treatments of collective identity and decision-making could be fruitfully used in contemporary positive scientific research on the topic.

Nikoletta Sipos-Onyestyák

■ *Transylvanian Hungarian Athletes at the 1984 Olympics*

Keywords: Los Angeles Olympics, Transylvanian Olympic athletes, Romanian achievements

The efficiency of Hungarian sport is reflected in the excellent results of its athletes at the Olympic Games and other international competitions. Our athletes have stood on the highest step of the Olympic podium 184 times under the Hungarian tricolor, and they have also won 158 second and 183 third places.

Even before the outbreak of the First World War, it was evident that, apart from Budapest, substantial sporting activities were thriving in major cities across the country, including

Transylvania, Upper Hungary and the region of Délvidék, and many outstanding athletes emerged from these local workshops to the Olympic Games. After the First World War, however, many athletes faced a psychological dilemma due to the newly established borders, because if they did not want to leave their homes, they could only compete internationally in the colors of other nation states.

Many Hungarian athletes from Transylvania were admitted to the Romanian national teams already in the interwar period, although Romanian sports life only showed significant results at international level from the 1980s. Ironically, despite the Soviet Union-led Eastern Bloc’s Olympic boycott in 1984, many Hungarian athletes were allowed to participate in the Los Angeles Olympics, winning Olympic medals for Romania.

Sándor Szakály

■ *An Olympian from Szamosújvár/Gherla: Primipilus Kálmán Bartalis of Lengyelfalva/Polonița*

Keywords: primipilus Kálmán Bartalis of Lengyelfalva/Polonița, Szamosújvár/Gherla, polo

At the 1936 Summer Olympics (Berlin), the Olympic team representing the Kingdom of Hungary included numerous athletes who, according to the peace treaty signed on 4 June 1920 at the Grand Trianon Palace in Versailles, were born in territories ceded to the Kingdom of Romania. Among them was Kálmán Bartalis from Szamosújvár/Gherla, who was a member of the Hungarian team that achieved fourth place in the polo competition. The team composed of Kálmán Bartalis, Count István Bethlen, Tivadar Dienes-Oehm, Dezső Kovács, and Imre Szentpályi lost the bronze match against Mexico in front of 25,000 spectators. Due to the significantly high transportation costs of both the riders and the horses, primarily, this sport no longer appeared in the Olympic program.

Szilárd Toth

■ ***Olympic Games and Great Power Politics – What are Hungary’s Chances of Hosting the Olympics?***

Keywords: *Olympic Games, Hungary, great powers*

Politics and the Olympic Movement, despite every real or simulated effort, have never been able to completely separate. Especially in recent decades, it can be observed that politics attempts to appropriate sporting events, the so-called mega-events, especially the Olympic Games. The massively budgeted organization and

execution of the Olympic Games represent tremendous advertisement for a nation, the most expensive yet most effective advertisement possible. This article is based on a previous study that aimed to analyze the power displays of great powers at the Olympic Games. It attempts to analyze how the cities/states organizing the Olympics increased their budget year by year, and what chances Hungary had, has, and will have in organizing an Olympic Games amid these great power competitions.

SZÁMUNK SZERZŐI

A lapszámot szerkesztette: **Killyéni András** (vendégszerkesztő) és **Kovács Kiss György**

Boros Miklós (1973) – sportújságíró, Kolozsvár

Constantin, Pompiliu-Nicolae (1986) – történész, PhD, egyetemi adjunktus, Nemzeti Testnevelési és Sport Egyetem, Bukarest, Fulbright visiting scholar, Penn State University

Csapody Miklós (1955) – irodalomtörténész, PhD, Budapest

Csinta Samu (1960) – szabadúszó újságíró, költő, Szepeszentgyörgy

Dénes Tamás (1963) – futballtörténész, sportújságíró, az InfoRádió főmunkatársa, Budapest

Domokos Boglárka Orsolya (1999) – doktorandusz, BITE, Kolozsvár

Halász József Attila (1972) – gyógy pedagógus, karateedző, testnevelő tanár, Benedek Elek EGYMI Pesterzsébet, Magyar Paralimpiai Bizottság parakarate szakágvezető

Horvát Kinga (2001) – mesteképzés hallgató, BITE, Kolozsvár

Horváth Vilmos (1981) – a Kézpát-menedzsel Sport Hagymányörző Egyesület elnöke, a Sporttörténezszer Nemzetközi Társasága (ISOH) tagja, Szombathely

Jezzenszky Géza (1941) – történész, egyetemi tanár, az MDF alapító tagja, az Antall-kormány külügyminisztere, Budapest

Katona Zoltán (1976) – újságíró, történész, Székelyudvarhely

Killyéni András (1979) – mérnök, sporttörténész, PhD, a Magyar Olimpiai Akadémia tanácsának tagja, Kolozsvár

László Laura (1990) – esztéta, muzeológus, PhD, a Magyar Olimpiai és Sportmúzeum munkatársa, Budapest

Marinescu, Angela (eredeti nevén Basaraba-Angela Marcovici, 1941–2023) – költő

Marosán Bence Péter (1978) – filozófus, esztéta, habilitált főiskolai docens, a Budapesti Gazdasági Egyetem tanára, Budapest

Péter László (1967) – szociológus, PhD, egyetemi oktató, BITE, Kolozsvár

Sebestyén Kinga (1998) – irodalomtörténész, tanár, Talentum Református Iskola, Kolozsvár

Sipos-Onyestyák Nikoletta (1982) – sporttörténész, PhD, sportmenedzser, egyetemi adjunktus, Testnevelési Egyetem, Sportmenedzsment Tanszék, Budapest

Szakály Sándor (1955) – történész, az MTA doktora, egyetemi tanár, a VERTIAS Történetkutató Intézet és Levéltár főigazgatója, Budapest

Toth Szilárd (1977) – történész, habilitált egyetemi docens, BITE, Magyar Történeti Intézet, Kolozsvár

TÁMOGATÓK



MINISZTERUL
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„Mit adott Erdély az egyetemes magyar sport számára? Szabó Katit és a Károlyi házaspárt. Akik nem tudnák, Károlyi Mártét és Bélát. Volt időszak, amikor ez nem volt kérdés. És Bölönit, és Jenői Imrét. Egy teljes Steana női vívócsapatot, sorában Szabó (Orbán) Olgával, Stahl (Jencsik) Katalinnal, Jenői (Gyulai) Iónával és Ardeleanu (Tasi) Zsuzsával. Balázs Jolánt a világ-rekordjaival. Bodola Czulát, Kovács Istvánt és megannyi kiváló labdarúgót. [...] őket és rengeteg más sportolót, akik erdélyi kisközösségük, közösségünk hírnevét öregbítették. Olyan sportolók ők mindnyájan, akikről ma is beszélnek, akik ma is élnek a köztudatban. Legtöbbjüknek nem adatott meg, hogy eljuttassák számukra a magyar himnuszát. Abban a világban, ahol mindent érebben (ha lehet, olimpiai vagy világ bajnok), világra szóló sikerekben mérnek, sporttörténetük mégis elevenen élnek. Kicsit olyan ez, mint a népmese: generációról generációra mesélik a sportolók hőstetteit, de minden generációval csorbul, fogy az információ. Hátatlan felejtés!”

(Killyéni András)

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