

## RESUME

### ***Barna BODÓ***

#### **Success After Success...Parliamentary Elections in Romania, 2016**

The 2016 parliamentary elections saw the collaboration of the Hungarian parties: the Democratic Alliance of Hungarians in Romania (RMDSZ), the bigger party, which had been present in the Parliament before, and the Hungarian Civic Party (MPP) ran on a joint list. Hungarians make up 82.90% of the population in Harghita county and 71.59% in Covasna county. These proportions were also reflected in the ballots. Thanks to the willingness to vote of the counties with a Hungarian majority in Szeklerland, RMDSZ will be present with a faction stronger than during the previous term in the two chambers of legislation: the House of Representatives and the Senate.

### ***Béla POMOGÁTS***

#### **Folk Poet – National Poet. Notes About János Arany and His Followers**

Born 200 years ago, János Arany was both a folk poet and a national poet: he represented his original social milieu while also voicing the experiences and efforts of the entire Hungarian nation. As perhaps the most influential Hungarian representative of literary popularity, his influence left an inefaceable mark not only on 19<sup>th</sup>-century cultural and nation strategy, but on the 20<sup>th</sup>-century representatives of the popular literary trend as well.

### ***Tamás HAJNÁCZKY***

#### **„In the spirit of the party decree...”- Implementation of the Kádár era Gypsy policy in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County**

The situation of the Gypsy population in County BAZ had already been handled before the publishing of the party decree in 1961. The party decree in 1961 officially specified the tasks and proclaimed the ideological standpoint in connection with the Gypsies. The state party and the investigated county shortly faced with great difficulties, especially on the field of the so-called „elimination of the Gypsy camps without adequate social conditions”. In the 1960s and 1970s, the officials strictly insisted on the party decree of 1961, on county and national level as well. The new party decree in 1979 did not denied the previous one, the changes only answered the newly emerged difficulties. To the end of the 1970s – parallel to the national tendencies – a moderate improvement occurred in the situation of the Gypsies in the investigated county. On the other hand, the positive developments affected just a small part of the Gypsy population.

**Ágnes TÓTH**

**Ethnic Minority Politics Revisited (Germans: 1965-1970) – Extract  
From the Author’s Monograph Under Preparation**

The 1968 Politburo decision of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party (MSZMP) discarded the principle of the so-called automatism enforced earlier: it no longer required minority communities to assimilate into the Hungarian society. The document acknowledged that the social integration of the ethnicities was impossible without the preservation of their ethnic identity.

**Ambrus MISKOLCZY**

**The Birth of Great-Romania**

Great-Romania was born by the destruction of the Habsburg Monarchy. In november 1918 the invasion of the Romanian Army, the will of the Hungarian government to respect the idea of the self determination of the people and the capacities of the Romanian national leaders in Hungary created the condition for organizing a national assembly ment to vote the union of Transylvania with the Old Kingdom. The Romanian elites from historic Hungary feared and fought the corruption of the new national state. Iuliu Maniu, the transylvanian national leader remained the emblematic figure of this fight, and that of the respect of the constitutional rights. Nevertheless, the corruption remained the main illness of the system, and it offered a *modus vivendi* for the new national minorities.

## A SZEMLE ROVAT FORRÁSAI

- Český Časopis Historický (Csehország)  
Current History (Amerikai Egyesült Államok)  
Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift für Literaturwissenschaft und  
Geistesgeschichte (Németország)  
Europa Ethnica (Ausztria)  
Foreign Affairs (Amerikai Egyesült Államok)  
Korunk (Románia)  
Spiegelungen (Németország)  
Székelyföld (Románia)  
Zeitgeschichte-online (Németország)

## E SZÁMUNK SZERZŐI

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## **Pro Minoritate**

### **2016. tél**

#### **Román és magyar nemzetépítő törekvések az első világháború időszakában**

SZARKA László: A nemzetiségi kérdés alakváltozatai a Nagy Háború éveiben. Adalékok a magyar kormányok erdélyi politikájának történetéhez

L. BALOGH Béni: 1916 – a fordulat éve. Románia hadba lépése és az erdélyi románság

SIGMIREAN, Cornel: Átalakuló identitások: a Monarchia iránti hűségtől a nemzeti identitásig

KATONA Csaba: „...háború van-e már Romániával?” Románia háborúba lépésének emlékezete magyar magániratokban

#### **Alternatívák az első világháborús nemzeti törekvések megvalósulására**

SZÓTS Zoltán Oszkár: Az Osztrák-Magyar Monarchia felbomlása a modern historiográfiában

KECSKÉS D. Gusztáv: A kelet-közép-európai nemzetiségek és a francia külpolitika az első világháború idején

GYARMATI Enikő: Autonóm nemzetiségek vagy államalkotó nemzetiségek Monarchiája?

Az osztrák–magyar dualizmus alternatívái a Nagy Háború korában

#### **Kutatóúton**

„Természetesen Magyarország is a nemzetiesítő államok közé tartozott a 20. században.” – Eiler Ferenczel Filep Tamás Gusztáv beszélget