

***Miklós Bakk: Governmental crisis in Romania***

In Romania, after the regime change in 1989, a relatively high number of cabinets followed each other under the established governmental system during the last thirteen years. This indicates a certain instability – in a European context as well. The study examines the reasons behind this instability, the primary reason being the fact that the Romanian constitution regulates improperly the functioning of the dual executive power, while political cohabitation established following the amendment of the constitution in 2003 further increased this instability. Among the factors leading to instability one can identify the changes in how parties are built, which are enhancing the systemic impact of the various forms of political particularism (corruption, clientelism, political pork and patronage).

*Keywords:* constitutional amendment, political cohabitation, corruption, clientelism, political patronage.

***Barna Bodó: Law and politics in Romania. The ordeal of the catholic high school in Târgu Mureş/Marosvásárhely***

In Romania education in Hungarian and Hungarian schools are political issues. It has been and remained one. It is a hundred years old story. It had been between the two world wars, during the communist era, and it had been especially in the dictatorship of national communism. It was an issue in March 1990, when extremist Romanian forces sparked the series of bloody events in Târgu Mureş/Marosvásárhely. The same situation is repeated. In 2004, following a civic initiative, catholic classes are created in the Bolyai Farkas High School. In 2014, the Roman Catholic Archdiocese requests the creation of the roman catholic high school in Târgu Mureş/Marosvásárhely. After a short period of apparent support from the part of the local institutions, the situation deteriorates, solution is searched on international level, when finally, from 2019, the school acquires legal personality. The study describes the process and gives an analysis of the responsibility of the representatives of the interested institutions.

*Keywords:* Catholic high school, county school-inspector office, mayor's office, local government, anti-Hungarian sentiment, ethnic tensions, minority rights, public, parental protestation.

**Toma Burean: Policy and Voting Preferences of Romanian Migrants 2000-2016**

In most studies of voting behavior, political preferences are explained at the level of the “country, election, electoral cohort or individual voter” (Franklin 2004). Notably absent from these studies is the impact of voters living abroad. Their importance is not to be neglected, especially in democratizing states.

This research targets the predictions that lie behind the turnout and preferences of Romanian emigrants. Romanian Diaspora consistently votes for parties and candidates that promise reforms. This vote is associated with liberal economic policy preferences and support for minority groups. I test these hypotheses on the elections results data from 2000 to 2016 coupled with data collected from *Votulmeu.com*, an online Voting Advice Application from the 2012 parliamentary and 2014 presidential elections in Romania.

*Keywords:* emigrants, voting, policy preferences, Romania, Voting Advice Applications

**Norbert Falusi: „Vince Sándor: Erdély forradalma / Transylvania’s revolution”  
– 1918**

Sándor Vincze’s personal memoir, *Transylvania’s revolution* provides insights into the political life of Transylvania during the First World War and the events of 1918–1919 from social-democratic point of view. Sándor Vincze was one of the founders of the Transylvanian Hungarian National Council.

The memoir was written between January 1920 and November 1922 after Vincze immigrated from Transylvania to Vienna. The full text of the memoir is available at The Archives of Political History and Trade Unions under the 965 fond in Budapest.

Political actors, even if on different sides of the political fence, are able to make alliance. Sometimes their relationship is indirect, but have common goals they pursue together. Since the turn of the century, the arguments related to nation, state and the Transylvanian region focused on property rights, voting right reforms and on the unanswered question of nation-building. Even if the various – and at times competing – Hungarian political groups offered different answers, for example in the question of suffrage, all were organized around the identity politics of the thousand years old state and the Hungarian nation-state’s history. The introduction examines how a regional anti-Tisza alliance was organised after 1910 by different political actors mainly connected to the independentist opposi-

tion, furthermore to the social democrats. They started a political movement, wanted to act locally and regionally, they repackaged the Transylvania-question into a self-defense strategy, and attacked the ruling party's administration and its representatives from the outside and from the bottom. The Transylvanian Committee of the Hungarian National Council was formed in October 1918 by the Independent, Radical, and Social Democratic parties trying to make a last attempt to save Transylvania.

*Keywords:* Transylvanian Hungarian opposition, Hungarian Social Democratic Party, regionalists, nation-builders, property rights, voting right reforms, ethnicity questions, Károlyi government, István Apáthy, revolution of Transylvania

### ***Hunor Kádár: The metamorphosis of the Romanian Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code***

The study examines the most important provisions of the draft law amending the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code of Romania elaborated in the framework of the reform of the Romanian judicial system. While presenting the draft law, the author attempts to highlight those provisions, which are objectionable from a theoretical perspective, or which, when applied in practice, can prove to be problematic. At the same time, the author attempts to sum up those amending provisions of the draft, which are necessary to eliminate the anomalies of the Criminal Procedure Code. Among other aspects, the study examines the proposals regarding the presumption of innocence, the right of the respondent to attend the hearing, the right to refuse to give evidence, the witness right to an attorney's representation, pre-trial detention, property search, and in rem investigation.

*Keywords:* amendments to the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, presumption of innocence, witness right to counsel, right against self-incrimination, property search

### ***Ambrus Miskolczy: From the peasant revolt to the unio trium nationum***

The peasant revolt of 1437–38 is acknowledged by the historical literature as a series of events which in fact exclude each other: Hussite and non-Hussite movement, almost entirely Hungarian and almost entirely Romanian uprising, the precursor of the internationalist class struggle, and, in the Hungarian literary Transylvanism, the precursor of ethnic tolerance. The reason fuelling these contradictions is not merely the instrumentaliza-

tion of history, but also the fact that we possess wide, yet limited knowledge on the issue. As it turns out, the rebels constrained the noblemen to accept agreements, which reveal in their content aspects of the ideal world as they conceived it. The intricacy of the events also displays the opportunity of the peasants to become a “nation”. However, this was impeded by the arms race, with which one could keep the pace by the increased seizing of the surplus production of the peasantry.

*Keywords:* instrumentalization of history, opportunity to form the nation of peasants, ethnic tolerance, Hussitism

### ***Ambrus Miskolczy: Mircea the Elder, the great ruler and his sons***

During the 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> century, Wallachia did not represent a significant power in itself, but it could turn into a valuable ally or dangerous enemy in the confrontation between the Christian states and the Ottoman Empire. That was well illustrated by the reign of Mircea the Elder, who displayed military leader skills surpassing his contemporaries, when at Rovine he tried to halt the Ottomans, but finally he had to retreat. The protochronist historians account this event as if the Voivode of Wallachia left the battlefield in victory, in turn, the revisionist historians ruin the Romanian national identity, when they deny the victory. We do not know even today where exactly Rovine was, the date of the battle is also uncertain, but the reign of Mircea the Elder is a good example of the politics of balance led by small states caught between great powers, pointing both to the possibilities and the limits relying in such politics.

*Keywords:* historian revisionism and protochronism, politics of balance

### ***Szilvia Varga: Our youth. Analyses on the situation of the Hungarian young people living inside and outside the borders of Hungary***

The book review presents and analyses the volume edited by Székely Levente, *Magyar fiatalok a Kárpát-medencében – Magyar Ifjúság Kutatás 2016*. (Hungarian youth in the Carpathian Basin – Hungarian Youth Research 2016) and the research underlying the issue.

*Keywords:* Székely Levente; youth research; Carpathian Basin