

RESUME

Mária GYETVAI

British Politics and the Transformation of Central Europe after World War I – R. W. Seton-Watson

It has been an important feature of British politics to use men of science as means to achieve strategic goals. The historian and political activist, R.W. Seton-Watson seems to have been such a man. While others – like Gertrude Bell and T. H. Lawrence - were redrawing the political map of the Middle-East after World War I., he endeavoured to do the same in Central Europe. Preparations for this had started long before the war actually broke out. It is to be suspected that his interest in the dual Monarchy, especially in Hungary was not as spontaneous as he claimed, at least the positions he later held at the Foreign Office and the Secret Service suggest that it was incited by the strenuous effort of Britain to facilitate the dissolution of Austria-Hungary the only ally of Germany. This goal could have been best pursued by attacking its Hungarian part harassed by minority problems. His observations and the picture he drew of the political situation in Hungary is by and large correct. He devotes, though, much more attention to the effects than to the causes of problems and in doing so he considers solely the grievances of the minorities – first of all those of the Slovaks – and thus offers a one-sided view of contemporary Hungary and Hungarian politics. It is based overwhelmingly on information obtained from politicians with minority background, mainly Slovak but also Serb and Rumanian. His assertions go far beyond the objectivity expected from a historian. While struggling for the boundaries of the new states which came into being on the ruins of Austria-Hungary, he neglected the rights of millions and millions of ethnic Hungarians who came under Serb, Slovak and most of all Rumanian rule.

Gábor Michalkó – Tamara Rátz – Réka Keszeg

The role of cross-border educational trips in nation building – A Hungarian case study

Educational travel, through offering a personal experience of places and encounters, provides opportunities for participants to explore specific issues in unconventional ways. In Hungary, primary and secondary schools organise annual study trips for students as part of their curricula. The main aim of these trips is to familiarise students with the most important sights of the country, and to exemplify national narratives discussed in literature, mother tongue, history and geography lessons. Furthermore, these school trips often play a key role in students' socio-psychological development, both as future tourism consumers and as future citizens. Due to the socio-political consequences of the Trianon Peace Treaty in 1920, the issue of national identity in Hungary has a significant cross-border dimension, and is strongly connected to the subject of minority culture. Recognising the opportunity to influence students' worldview and way of thinking during their sensitive teenage years, the Hungarian government has created a national

programme to financially support school trips organised to visit minority Hungarian communities living in the neighbouring countries. This paper is based on the content analysis of 256 detailed reports submitted by participants of school trips organised in 2013/14 with the aim to visit Hungarian minority communities in the Carpathian basin. The analysis focuses on the detailed descriptions of the participants' personal memories of their experiences, the social construction of the visited destinations reflected in their narratives, and the influences of their memorable experiences on their sense of national identity.

Béla POMOGÁTS

The Chronicler of Szabadka – A Tribute to Dezső Kosztolányi

Hungarian writer and poet, Dezső Kosztolányi (1885–1936) was born in Szabadka, (a town located in the territory of the Kingdom of Hungary till 1920, then in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; today: Subotica, Serbia), where he spent his youth as well. He commemorates his hometown in several poems and short stories. However, two of his novels stand out from his oeuvre in that respect, *Pacsirta* (Skylark) and *Aranysárkány* (The Golden Kite) because in them, he sums up all the nostalgia, recognition and lessons learned that lent a personal moral significance to the profound emotional bond between the author and his hometown.

János VÉKÁS

Imre Bori – A Sociohistorical Portrait

Literary historian, university professor and editor, Imre Bori was the public figure who had the biggest influence on the evolution of the ethnic Hungarian intellectual elite and life in Yugoslavia after World War II. The study follows his life path and offers a simultaneous analysis of the development of his character and his academic views as well as of the sociohistorical circumstances. The author examines to what extent this conflictual personality contributed to the advocacy of the interests of the Yugoslavian Hungarian community in the context of the conflict-ridden Hungarian–Yugoslav relations, while continuously revisiting his own views as well.

Viola BIRÓ

Bartók on Romanian Folk Music – for a General Audience

Béla Bartók's ethnomusicological study of the folk music of different minorities living in Old Hungary occupies a significant part of his folk music research. Initiated under the auspices of comparative music folklore with the original purpose to identify the oldest

and most authentic melodic types of Hungarian folk music, his investigations of the folklore of “neighbouring peoples” soon turned into a life-long scholarly interest. It had considerable compositional consequences, too. Besides his significant scholarly publications, he was eager to grasp every opportunity to speak about folk music to a larger and more general audience. Hence, a considerable number of essays by Bartók survive discussing different aspects of folk music, writings and lectures held or published in Hungary and abroad. The present article considers Bartók’s more general essays on Romanian folk music, focusing on some of the varying topics deliberated at different occasions. Central to the argument are the 1914 lecture and article on the folk music dialect of Romanians in Hunyad county and the extensive 1933 essay on Romanian folk music first published in *Schweizerische Sangerzeitung* and subsequently presented as a lecture at the Frankfurt Radio. Differences between lecture and printed form of the same text, or important changes of approach regarding the topics selected for discussion will be pointed out. As a comparative approach to these writings shows, Bartók’s message was cleverly adjusted to his audience and the historic situation. Apart from Bartók’s more familiar writings, some less well-known or previously unknown articles and lectures are also considered, all of them to be published in the forthcoming fourth volume of *Bartók Béla Írásai* [Béla Bartók’s Writings], edited by Vera Lampert with the author of the present article

Dániel VÉKONY

Our Heroes – Collective Memory as a Tool to Reinforce Social Cohesion Between the Muslim Minority and Mainstream Society in Great Britain

This article examines the relationship between the majority society and the Muslim minority groups through the subject of collective memory. The paper is going to demonstrate how Muslim minorities could be symbolically involved in British Society through the changing of the collective memory of both groups. For this, I am going to analyse the British Remembrance Day as a case study. By involving former colonial subjects in this “ritual” that serves as a cornerstone for British national identity, British Muslims have been symbolically admitted into this vital part of British national memory. Consequently, this could lead to an increase of social cohesion between Muslim minorities and the majority society in Britain.