

ABSTRACT

The Csaba Lőrincz Prize

KORHECZ, Tamás: Building Autonomy in the Real: What is in Front of and Behind the Scenes 3

Out of the politically organized parts of the Hungarian nation in the Carpathian Basin, it was only the Vojvodina Hungarians that were able to fight out and build into the legal system a form of autonomy, personal and cultural autonomy. The author has discovered three qualitative changes as a result of this autonomy. First, a legitimate Hungarian representative body, which is politically plural, has been established through democratic elections. Second, the Hungarian National Council, through Serbian budget funds, has built up its own executive apparatus, the Administrative Office, where the preparation of national policies and the execution of decisions have been given professional grounding, with all its positive effects. Finally, uniquely in all the Carpathian Basin, strategic planning and development has gained ground in national policy.

Language Legislation and Linguistic Rights

BARTHA, Csilla – LAIHONEN, Petteri – SZABÓ, Tamás Péter: Minority and Majority Linguistic Landscape: A New Field of Research 13

This paper calls attention to a new area of interdisciplinary scholarship, the study of the linguistic landscape, and introduces some of its major sub-themes. With the example of data collected in Hungary and the neighbouring countries, the authors argue that the methodical examination of inscriptions and cultural symbols in public areas and institutional environments are efficient tools of exploring intercultural conflict and language planning in East-Central Europe.

VARGA, Attila: The Constitutional Regulation of Linguistic Rights in Romania 29

The study is an introduction to the constitutional system and regulation of linguistic rights in Romania. Language and language use are a means and even objectives of politics especially in Central-East Europe. The nation state can implement a kind of ethically-based exclusionary or oppressive policy particularly by way of language dominance. It is a legitimate claim by natio-

nal minority communities to have constitutional and legal provisions enabling and guaranteeing an increasingly wide range of mother-tongue use.

The study outlines, on the one hand, the concrete provisions on using mother-tongue in the effective constitution and those of its provisions that might even indirectly influence the former, and, on the other, the proposed amendments in the process of modifying the constitution currently underway and their likely reception.

VASS, Ágnes: Why not if Permitted? The Use of Minority Language in Slovakia

42

The regulation of minority language in Slovakia is lacking in many ways in spite of all opportunities the Act on Minority Language and various domestic and international regulations offer. The Slovak regulation of language is difficult to grasp, the Act on Language prescribes bilingualism, but while the use of Slovak is compulsory, the use of minority languages, including Hungarian, is optional.

The study reviews the changes in Slovak language policy, in language legislation and their consequences. The second part of the study, gives an overview of the objectives and achievements of the formerly unseen grass-roots initiatives that have come into being in relation to minority language issues.

SZILVÁSI, Zsuzsanna: The Regulation of the Language Use of the Sami Minority in Norway

60

It was a significant turn of the tide for the indigenous, traditional Sami minority of Norway when their special rights began to be recognized from the 1960s. The study provides an overview of the legal development of minority protection in Norway and the policies concerning the Sami.

The study also examines the language rights of the Sami and the conditions of preserving the Sami language in the light of the international obligations undertaken by Norway. Though boasting significant democratic traditions, the recognition of minority rights in Norway has likewise not been without tensions. The study also highlights the achievements and dangers that influence the preservation of the language and identity of the Sami to our day.

MERENICS, Éva: The Questions and Consequences of the Legal Bilingualism of Armenians in Hungary

80

One of the two groups of Armenians in Hungary, those that settled in Transylvania in the 17th century, were assimilated in Hungarian society by the end of the 19th century. Those that moved to Hungary in the 20th century, in the wake of the genocide, the Soviet era and after the changes, followed the Armenian nation-building of the 19th and 20th centuries, i.e. their identity is closer to the mother country. As a result of the different views of Armenian

identity between the two groups and the contradictions in Hungarian legislation, tensions have built up in respect of language use as well. Earlier on, the state financed the cultivation of Armenian identity in purely Armenian language or both in Armenian and Hungarian languages. The law of 2011 eleven now prescribes the official use of Hungarian as well as Armenian, and thereby enables the cultivation of Armenian identity in Hungarian solely, as well. The study examines the reasons and consequences of this development.

On the Look-out

MISKOLCZY, Ambrus: "For Traitors all We Can Offer is Bullets!" Or Why the Iron-Guard Killed their Former Member, Mihail Stelescu 105
 The most spectacular political assassination in Romania took place in 1936. Ten members of the Iron Guard murdered Mihail Stelescu in his hospital bed with several rounds of shots, and mutilated his dead body with axes. The victim had been a direct colleague of the Captain of the Iron Guard, Cornelia Zelea Codreanu, but he had turned against him after the murder of Prime Minister Duca, and started a major media campaign against him. What was presumably at the background was that Codreanu had not wanted to closely cooperate with the king, which was sometimes beneficial to the Iron Guard, so as to manipulate him according to his interests; however, Stelescu had presented the Iron Guard programme in more moderate terms and proved to be more cooperative. Based on researches into the press, memoirs, archival material, the study portrays the cult of violence through all the legends and gossip of the period which the Iron Guard itself would later fall victim to.

Review

- BOTTONI, Stefano: On the Quest for Ethnic Identity**
 László Márton – Novák Csaba Zoltán: *A szabadság terhe. Marosvásárhely, 1990. március 16–21*, Dr. Bernády György Közművelődési Alapítvány – Pro-Print Könyvkiadó, Csíkszereda, 2012 135
- Zelei, Miklós: The Salvable when it Cannot be Salvaged**
 Nóvó Béla: *Hivatása: kisebbségmentő. Pásint Ödön pályaképe*, Kriterion Könyvkiadó, Kolozsvár, 2012 142
- Sárándi, Tamás: Hungarians, Romanians and the Minorities in the Maelstrom of the World War**
 L. Balogh Béni: *Küzdelem Erdélyért. A magyar–román viszony és a kisebbségi kérdés 1940–1944 között*, Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 2013 145