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Returning home: Hungarian students from Czechoslovakia studying in Hungary between 1949 and 1951

Abstract

With the permit of the Czechoslovakian government the Hungarian students of Czechoslovakian citizenship could study in Hungary from the Autumn of 1949. Till the summer of 1951 they were also allowed to travel back to their families in Czechoslovakia for their summer holidays, too. After that date, however, the Czechoslovakian authorities prevented them to return to the higher educational institutions in Hungary.

In the countries becoming under Soviet interest the political development was transformed by the end of the 1940s, i.e. after the Communist parties of the states in question had assumed power the relationship between the countries started to be consolidated. The governments acting under the slogan of ‘internationalism’ tried to normalize the relationship to one another. In the years following the end of the war the states were able to strengthen their inland systems and the role of earlier tensions and problems lessened in the relationship between governments. The consolidation was of one of the major interests of the Soviet Union too.

A similar process was in motion between Hungary and Czechoslovakia too since in 1949 the treaty on the so called population exchange had been closed that in addition the peace treaty and the border question was one of the most prominent problems between the two countries.¹

¹ Vadkerty, Katalin: A kitelepítéstől a csehszlovákizációig. Kalligram, Pozsony, 2001. [From deportation to re-Slovakization]. Szabó, Károly: A magyar – csehszlovák lakosságcsere története dióhéjban. In: Új Mindenes Gyűjtemény 10. (1993). Pozsony [the history of the Hungarian – Czechoslovakian population exchange in a nutshell]

Earlier, since from the end of WW2 many young Hungarians went or rather fled to Hungary across the newly drawn border area that again were under Czechoslovakian rule because of the anti-Hungarian deprivation of rights.

In the spring of 1945 the first wave of refugees arrived to Hungary about the same time as the issue of the deprivation of rights raised.² The situation was aggravated by the fact that the Hungarian children of school age could not start to go to school in September 1945 the Hungarian schools being closed down in the areas annexed again to Czechoslovakia,³ serving as the reason of another large wave of refugees to cross the Hungarian border.⁴ There was yet another instance when masses fled to Hungary in order to avoid deportation to the Czech region.⁵

At the beginning the Hungarians in the Upland region organised several protests and tried to ensure schooling by organizing 'illegal' opportunities.⁶ Since it could not solve the problems the Hungarian youth was forced to flee over the border in the face dangers even at a very young age.⁷ The Czechoslovakian border authorities deported groups of Hungarians as many of them chose escaping the branding of being 'war-criminals'.⁸

² G. Jakó, Mariann – Hőgye, István: A magyar - szlovák lakosságcsere és előzményei 1945-1948. Miskolc, 1995. p.8. [precedents of the Hungarian – Slovakian population exchange 1945-1948].

³ László, Béla: A (cseh)szlovákiai oktatásügy szerkezete, valamint közigazgatási és jogi keretei 1945 után. In: A (cseh)szlovákiai magyar művelődés története 1918-1998. II. Budapest, 1998. p.97. [the system of the (Czech)Slovakian education and its administrative and legal framework]; Janics, Kálmán: A hontalanság évei. Hunnia, Budapest, 1989. p.153. [The years of homelessness]

⁴ Jakó 1995:11.

⁵ Vadkerty 2001:42. According to data there were 38 458 refugees before the exchange, many of them started going back after September 1949. The Czechoslovakian authorities tried to hinder the process but could not stop it because according to the Czechoslovakian laws of the times they had their right to Czechoslovakian citizenship. Many of them took the oath at the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Budapest and crossed the border as citizens. Vadkerty 2001:213.

⁶ Tóth László: Köz - művelődés - történet. In: A (cseh)szlovákiai magyar művelődés története 1918-1998.p.235.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Vadkerty, Katalin: A belső telepítések és a lakosságcsere. Kalligram, Pozsony, 1999. pp. 86-87, and pp. 154-156. [Internal relocation and population exchange].

After the 'years of homelessness' 1948 brought some mitigation, e.g. teaching in Hungarian could restart in the schools. The autumn opening of schools and the gradual extension of the secondary school system were received with relief by the Hungarian population.⁹

The young people of school age were mainly received with understanding in Hungary and their schooling and lodging in Hostels were guaranteed as much as was possible.¹⁰

In 1949 the situation of young Hungarians of school age who had arrived by various ways and means started being consolidated. Their returning, visiting home was deemed the most urging problem to be solved and it depended on the decision of the Czechoslovakian authorities.

In June 1949 the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) opened the negotiations to solve the problem.¹¹ MFA informed the Ministry of Religion and Education (MRE) that it wished to facilitate the returning of students to Czechoslovakia who had arrived to Hungary *legally or illegally*.¹² MFA took it for granted that the Czechoslovakian authorities would issue a collective passport to these students. The collection of the necessary particulars was the task of MRE.¹³

MRE expressed satisfaction over the information being certain that it would solve the summer lodging especially of university students though not the question of their citizenship. It was arranged that every regional superintendent of schools, rectors of colleges and Universities and some connected ministries should inform the students concerned and the press and radio were also asked to make the notice public. June 17. was the deadline of reporting. The MFA was assured of the required particulars and at the same time asked

⁹ A (cseh)szlovákiai magyar művelődés története 1918-1998 pp. 106, 125, 243.

¹⁰ Magyar Országos Levéltár (MOL) XIX-I-1-v-2585-1949.

¹¹ In March there was a list of 45 names of students studying in Hungary who wished to return to their parents if Czechoslovakia. It turned out that it was not the Slovakian Office of Settlement responsible for the case but the Inland Procuratorial Office. MOL XIX-J-32-b-3081-1949 (Box 30.).

¹² MOL XIX-I-1-e-151-2. t.-269130-1949.

¹³ *Ibid.*

to start organising the students' return to Hungary for the beginning of term in September.¹⁴

In answer to the notices the students' applications continuously arrived. By the start of June 617 students were registered, by the end of the month there were 691 persons who wanted to return to Czechoslovakia for the summer recess. Of the 691 there were 99 (14,3%) primary school, 257 (37,2%) secondary and vocational school pupils, 57 (8,24%) college -, 177 (25,6%) university students, 22 (3,2%) apprentices, 72 (10,4%) teachers' and 7 (1%) kindergarten teachers' college students.¹⁵

MRE also found important to *assure the students of their return to Hungary* to complete their studies and that those would also be included who in the meantime had got their citizenship. In addition it was also an important point that the *diploma they get in Hungary should be accepted by the Czechoslovakian authorities* without any differences being made based on the place of issue of the diplomas. It was suggested that the Hungarian – Czechoslovakian cultural agreement should ensure that the more than 500 young persons could return to their country as whole persons. The assurance of these principles was the condition of the departure.¹⁶

An August return was also considered should the school examinations take longer, in smaller groups or individually for the autumn return as well. In the case of secondary school pupils the early travel was preferred. There was also the practical question of the permitted content of luggage and transport free of charges. It is noteworthy that two new border stations were opened at Bánréve and Sátoraljújhely to help the enterprise.¹⁷

In the meantime MFA started organizing the matters in its competence. MFA directed the Hungarian consul in Bratislava to clear all the debated and ambiguous matters and to square matters

¹⁴ July 7 was the date set for those students who had arrived by collective passport in 1948 and returned also as a group. According to a later note there were about 800 students registered. MOL XIX-I-1-h-1064-7-2-1950.

¹⁵ MOL XIX-1-1-e-151-2 t.-269 467-1949.

¹⁶ Ibid. Originally the text contained a passage about the students being exempted of the eventual punishments later deleted. Deleted was another passage about 'psychic problems' caused by the eventual denial of the return to Hungary.

¹⁷ Ibid.

with the Czechoslovakian authorities as well as to ensure and arrange the students' travel home and back to Hungary.¹⁸ The National Land Registry (NLR), the successor of the defunct Commissariat of Resettlement, opened negotiations with the Czechoslovakian inland commissariat and especially with its head, Daniel Okáli and came to an agreement on the matter of the students' return to Czechoslovakia whether they had entered Hungary legally or illegally. There was a group of students with a collective passport i.e. legally arriving to Hungary and their return was planned to be the first.¹⁹ The collective passport of the students was validated, they were notified through press and post and they could go home via Komárom on the 7th of July.²⁰

The Czechoslovakian authorities issued collective passports for 339 persons with border crossing at marked out places: 41 persons were to use Filakovo – Somoskőujfalu, 105 Komarno – Komárom, 29 Rusovce – Rajka, 51 Sena – Hidasnémeti, 113 Sturovo – Szob as their border station. Persons with collective passports were allowed to use the appointed places only, had to produce their identity documents, last school report and forms of notification of departure; at that time no proof of citizenship was necessary. These persons were all under 21 years of age.²¹

Several problems arose during the negotiations between the Hungarian and Czechoslovakian authorities. Commissar Okáli stated that there were three categories established for the students. Those over 21 who did not have Czechoslovakian citizenship; these persons did not get entrance permits because they could not be considered Czechoslovakian citizens. The students who had finished their studies also were denied entrance. Only the group under 21 who had not yet finished their studies were accepted; however, Commissar Okáli refused to consider the permit of their return back to Hungary

¹⁸ MOL XIX-J-1-k-Csehszl.-29/b.-6018-1949.

¹⁹ MOL XIX-I-1-e-152-1 t.-269648-1949. they were the children of parents appointed for resettling.

²⁰ MOL XIX-I-1-e-151-2 t.-269 727-1949, and 269 728-1949. There were about 100 persons and they were allowed to cross the border till the end of July.

²¹ MOL XIX-I-1-e-151-2 t.-269 947-1949, and 270 427-1949. The permit of the Hungarian office for the supervision of aliens was also necessary. The crossings were supervised by the National Land Registry, XIX-I-1-e-151-2 t.-269 968-1949.

to continue their studies. He, too, left the question to be regulated by the cultural agreement that, however, was scheduled for the end of September.

As September was the time of the beginning of term too, MRE had to warn the students that they had to count with the possibility of the interruption of their studies.²²

In accordance with the above conditions the travels of the applicants were carried out till August. Then, after long debates the Czechoslovakian authorities consented to the entrance into Czechoslovakia for those too who were born in 1928 or earlier, i.e. those over 21 years of age, but the *oath of allegiance* was the condition of the actual authorization of crossing the border. MRE, NLR and the Office for Supervision of Aliens (OSA) continued to organize the transports obeying the above conditions. All the persons who wanted to cross the borders were notified that only those persons were allowed to cross the borders whose name was in the collective passports and only at the appointed border stations any day till the 31st of August. Identity documents, the last school report and forms of notification of departure were to be produced at the border as well as the document certifying citizenship. Those who did not have such a document were told to go to the Consulate of Czechoslovakia in Budapest where they could make their oath and receive the certification of it.²³

There were further 267 persons who were given collective passports under the same conditions: 80 persons crossed the border at Komarno – Komárom, 96 at Sturovo – Szob, 37 at Sena – Hidasnémeti, 47 at Filakovo – Somoskőújfalu and 7 at Rusovce – Rajka border stations.²⁴

The last group of 14 persons could cross the border between the end of August and 24th of September according to the above conditions.²⁵

²² MOL XIX-J-1-k-Csehszl.-29/b-7037-1949.

²³ MOL XIX-I-1-e-151-2 t.-270 426-1949.

²⁴ MOL XIX-I-1-e-151-2 t.-270 427-1949 The persons listed in the collective passport could cross the border not only as a group but individually too within the validity of the passport.

²⁵ MOL XIX-I-1-e-151-2 t.-270 623-1949. They were under 21 years of age. It is noteworthy, the Czechoslovakian border officials were not always thorough with the collective passports and did not marked who had crossed the border. Cf. XIX-I-1-e-151-2 t.-270 780-1949.

Soon after the operation was over, the next worry was how the students could return back to Hungary to carry on with their studies. The Hungarian Consulate of Bratislava negotiated about it with the Czechoslovakian authorities and dr. Károly Szabó managed to obtain the permission from Commissar Okáli.²⁶

As a result of Dr. Szabó's interventions there were 858 students who received their collective passports to start the 1949-50 school year in Hungary. With some exceptions everybody could use the same border station as before. MFA obtained the passports at the end of August but the final permission depended on Hungarian domestic decision.²⁷

However, the journey was not without obstacles. Though MRE had started to organize the arrival of the students to Hungary in the first days of September, especially the permission of the OSA. There occurred difficulties caused by parallel organizations, since MFA also got into action to obtain the permission. MRE then left it in the hands of MFA, but soon it turned out the latter was not active enough, thus MRE and the Consulate in Bratislava had to act effectively.²⁸

In the meantime the students urged the Hungarian Consulate in Bratislava to act in favour of their travel to Hungary that in its turn had to seriously approach its Ministry and sternly intervene.²⁹ The Consul had to turn several times to MFA for the entry permit into Hungary. At the time the Czechoslovakian authorities were fairly quick and almost lenient about the return to Hungary, now it was the Hungarian side procrastinating so that the consul had to send dramatically worded letters to his superiors as the one dated on the 19th of September 'it is very difficult to give such an answer to the urging of the students and the almost mocking inquiry of the Czechoslovakian authorities that could satisfactorily save the face of the Hungarian authorities.'³⁰ Besides Kovac Karol, a student from

²⁶ MOL XIX-J-32-b-4236-1949 (Box 30.).

²⁷ MOL XIX-I-1-e-151-2 t.-270 751-1949.

²⁸ MOL XIX-I-1-e-151-2 t. 270 765-1949.

²⁹ MOL XIX-J-1-k-Csehszl.-29/b-9619-1949. The consul informed MFA that his office had been stormed by many of the students who wanted to turn back to Hungary for the beginning of the term.

³⁰ MOL XIX-J-1-j-Csehszl.-29/b-644-1949. The entry permit arrived after this letter.

Zsigárd tried to intervene at MFA by telegram 'in the name of the students.'³¹

Finally the joint appeal was successful and the Hungarian students could return from Czechoslovakia to Hungary. In order to make their entry free of problem lists of names were prepared again. The 858 registered persons could choose the border station according to their place of residence. 359 entered at Komárom, 106 at Somoskőújfalu, 225 at Szob, 97 at Hidasnémeti and 38 at Rajka.³² The return to Hungary of these students was accepted and assisted by the Czechoslovakian state and they could continue their studies under guaranteed circumstances.³³

Most of the participants of the summer enterprise were born at the end of the 1920s, in 1930 and at the beginning of the 1930s, thus their average age was about twenty years. Most of them left their birth country after 1945, but many of them fled in 1945-46 and also in 1947. There were also those who entered the territory of Hungary delineated by the Trianon and Paris treaties, had been living there since 1938. The lists that came down to us also noted the names of both parents, their residence, often marking the district the domicile belonged to. Their domicile in Hungary was also given and what school they went to in Hungary. Most of them were students of higher educational institutions, then came the secondary school pupils and finally those going to other types of schools. It is to be noted that as an answer to the question when and how did they leave Czechoslovakia, only the date of the last exit was filled in.³⁴

It is part of the success of 1948 that the students studying in Hungary could spend the Christmas holidays at home and return back to their studies without delay. Again it was with the help of collective passports that they could cross the border between the 18th of December and the 18th of January.³⁵

³¹ MOL XIX-I-1-e-151-2 t.-271 078-1949.

³² MOL XIX-J-1-j-Csehszl.-29/b-9327-1949. The list of names: MOL XIX-J-32-b-sz.n.-1949 (Box 30.).

³³ They even had possibility for bank transfer: MOL XIX-I-1-e-151-2 t.-271 571-1949 és 271 576-1949.

³⁴ MOL XIX-J-32-b-4236-1949 (Box 30.).

³⁵ MOL XIX-I-1-e-151-2 t.-272 175-1949, and XIX-J-1-k-Csehszl.-29/b-1949.

At the beginning of 1950 the issue of the students of Czechoslovakian right of citizenship was raised again. MVE ruled that the various schools and institutions should make a list of their pupils belonging to the category and further the data to the ministry.³⁶

Besides the various regional superintendents of schools the archiepiscopal seminary, the Episcopal seminary in Vác reported the number of students of Czechoslovakian citizenship.³⁷ The regulation had the *sole purpose to serve the issuing of the identity card* for the Hungarian students from Czechoslovakia that was required at the border crossing. The 1200-C-1/1950. IV. and P 1064-7-2/1950 VI/3. regulations issued by MRE mentioned the collective passports as the usual means of their travel and the new ID cards were meant to make the border control at their returning back to Hungary easier for the students of both secondary and higher education.³⁸

The Department of Higher education and science of MRE knew about 850 students with Czechoslovakian citizenship and presumed the existence of about 100 more who had not yet approached the authorities for ‘various reasons e.g. for fear to be deported or to have missed the deadline, etc.’³⁹

It was also believed that not every student took the opportunity to visit home and the authorities also presumed that in cases others had usurped the place of those who had not made use of the possibility and remained in Hungary. That was why the Ministry of Home Affairs and especially the National Security decided to provide every Czechoslovakian student studying in Hungary with an identity card with photo. The filling in, authentication and distribution were the responsibility of the head of the institutions.⁴⁰

³⁶ MOL XIX-I-1-g-1200-C-1950.

³⁷ MOL XIX-I-1-g-1060-7-1950. The church institution provided with the names of the students too.

³⁸ MOL XIX-I-1-g-1200-C-1-1950.

³⁹ MOL XIX-I-1-h-1064-7-2-1950. 90% of the arrived illegally.

⁴⁰ MOL XIX-I-1-h-1064-7-2-1950. There are the lists of names provided by the heads of institutions. According to the note National Security demanded the issuing of the ID cards.

In April the traffic for the Easter holyday passed off following the by then familiar scenario with the new ID cards as a novel momentum, a necessary addition to the crossing of the border.⁴¹

During May MRE completed the list of the students. At the checking of data between the ministries there were 5-600 persons known as Hungarians of 'Czech citizenship' learning in Hungary, but they were not able to give an exact number. They believed the 'Czech' consulate *did not mind the situation* because the consulate was of the opinion that after their final return to Czechoslovakia the students would be needed as experts there.⁴²

MRE had had a list of most of the students compiled earlier who already had their ID cards but there was necessary to make another list of those who applied for the first time.⁴³ MFA made the usual steps towards the Czechoslovakian authorities who accepted the citizenship of the applicants 'with some exceptions' and issued a collective passport for them.⁴⁴ By June there was a list of 913 names but even later there arrived applications from students who wished to return to Czechoslovakia; they had illegally arrived to Hungary and had not yet registered.⁴⁵

The journey back passed off as in the previous year. In the middle of summer the persons could cross the borders at the various check-points, however, there appeared a new feature again: they had to cross the border as a group and could not do so individually any more. Several groups of various size are known about: a group of 460 with ID cards, another of 159 whose papers were about to be issued, and third one of 44 as well as a one of 18.⁴⁶ Two more groups, one of 154

⁴¹ MOL XIX-I-1-g-1060-7-15-1950. The homing was urged because MVE knew that was the time parents provided their children with money and clothing. XIX-I-1-h-1064-7-3-1950.

⁴² MOL XIX-J-1-k-Csehszl.-29/b-1950. The student illegally arriving from Romania applied for collective passport but since there were Hungarian higher educational institutions in Romania, they not successful.

⁴³ MOL XIX-I-1-g-1060-7-19-1950. the lists were sent over to the Czechoslovakian Embassy, there are no copies to be found among the MRE papers.

⁴⁴ MOL XIX-J-1-j-Csehszl.-29/b-04384-1950, and XIX-I-1-h-1064-7-2-1950.

⁴⁵ MOL XIX-J-1-j-Csehszl.-29/b-022471-1950.

⁴⁶ MOL XIX-I-1-g-1060-7-26-1950, valamint 1060-7-30-1950.

and another of 9 persons were to cross the border between the 8th and 30th of September.⁴⁷

Those who wanted to return to Czechoslovakia could again do so without difficulty.

There was a change, however, if they wanted to return to Hungary. In the summer and autumn of 1950 the Czechoslovakian authorities did not express their intentions and did nothing in help of the journey, i.e. no passports were issued, thus making the continuation of studying in Hungary impossible in spite of the consultations between the two countries. On these consultations the Hungarian side was passive, reassuring the Czechoslovakians that the Hungarian government was ready to 'completely support' the decisions they would make. At the beginning of September the Czechoslovakians merely declared that their nationality policy had 'Leninist- Stalinist basis'.⁴⁸

At the end of September the students' case became urgent. MRE felt again compelled to deal with the matter especially because many of the students *did not speak the Czechoslovakian state language*, some of them would have liked to *apply for Hungarian citizenship* and stay in Hungary, and there were those too who wanted to absolve their last year at their college or university to get their diploma.⁴⁹

After the approach to MFA it turned out the Hungarian consulate in Bratislava had been stormed by young Hungarians who wanted to return to Hungary but the consulate had not informed MFA about it. The Hungarian authorities responsible for foreign affairs had become increasingly passive and did not wish to deal with the problem effectively; the stand-point being that the travel to Hungary could only be initiated by the students themselves and in case it happened, the consulate would inform its ministry, MFA could not make steps only after receiving the information. Moreover it was not considered an acceptable reason that several of the students wanted to apply for Hungarian citizenship and stay in Hungary.⁵⁰

⁴⁷ MOL XIX-I-1-g-1060-7-32-1950. Seven more students received their permits at the end of October MOL XIX-I-1-g-1060-7-38-1950.

⁴⁸ MOL XIX-J-1-k-Csehszl.-17/f-016667-1950.

⁴⁹ MOL XIX-I-1-g-1060-7-35-1950. The number of students was 674 according to MRE.

⁵⁰ MOL XIX-J-1-k-Csehszl.-17/d-0680/28/93-1-1950.

However, the Czechoslovakian authorities were the ones to put obstacles in the students' way. Already during summer those returned to their homes were informed through the press and also verbally that in case of a plan to return to Hungary they had to fill in an application in duplicate and submit a copy each to the competent educational office and the office of the representative of home affairs.⁵¹

Afterward the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia took over the matter as the highest level of Prague authority and the Hungarian organs were not informed about the plans. The consulate started to realize that the reason of the long silence, or as they put it, the 'negligent treatment of the matter' was that the Czechoslovakian policy would have preferred those students to continue their studies at schools in Slovakia and finally settle down there. Notwithstanding, the consulate made another attempt to force a decision and sent the list of the students who approached the consulate to MRE.⁵²

The return became more and more indefinite. The letter signed 'Hungarian Students of Upland' truly characterized the situation. It asked for the list of names and addresses of Hungarian students studying in Hungary in order to get exact information about who was still within their studies and where was their residence. The letter mentioned that the lengthy administration had given the impression that the authorities wanted to keep them put. The Czechoslovakian authorities and state organisations even believed the quick acquisition of the state language viable, while the Hungarian applicants wanted to get their education in their mother tongue.⁵³

The notice typed on the above document in MRE is also instructive: 'Of the Hungarian students of Czechoslovakian citizenship about 670 returned home during summer. According to our knowledge none of them have come back yet, thus we cannot answer the request. Even if we could we would not either. Judging by what has happened up till now, the Czechoslovakian government did not want to let the students back to continue their studies in Hungary. *Ad Acta!*'⁵⁴

⁵¹ MOL XIX-J-1-k-Csehszl.-17/f-027485-1950.

⁵² Ibid. They still hoped for the return of those about to finish their studies.

⁵³ MOL XIX-J-1-g-1060-7-39-1950, ill. XIX-I-1-g-1063-16-1951.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

The Czechoslovakian authorities had issued no passports for the students and because of their negative attitude the return to study became *completely impossible* so that even the belongings of the students and most of all their clothing remained in Hungary. The venture to get back the belongings could be started only at the beginning of winter. It was only at the end of 1950 – beginning of 1951 that the Czechoslovakians applied for permit for three appointed persons to cross the border in order to collect the effects of their colleagues and transport it back by trucks.⁵⁵

The final and farewell venture was also protracted and the transfer was still going on in April. At the time the Czechoslovakian Youth Organisation took over the directions and asked the appointment of Komárom as the border station for the transport to cross. MFA agreed with the closing of the affair that way and with the help of the Hungarian Working Youth Organisation the transport was finally completed.⁵⁶

During and after WW1 parts the Upland were annexed to Hungary; after 1945 the area again became part of Czechoslovakia, the education of young Hungarian people living in this region took a sharp turn in 1950. in the previous years they could study under more or less favourable conditions in Hungary. In 1949 they were able to spend the holidays with their families being now in Czechoslovakia by legal authorisation. With the consent of the Czechoslovakian government they could return to Hungary to resume their studies. After the winter holiday and Easter (in 1950) they could repeatedly return to their studies. However, after the summer recess the Czechoslovakian government denied this possibility to them. The decision was quick and without warning or precedents and greatly surprised even the fairly experienced Hungarian authorities too. The Czechoslovakian government wanted to close the issue of the Hungarian students for once and for all and wanted them to be educated in the institutions of the Czechoslovakian state.

⁵⁵ MOL XIX-J-1-k-Csehszl.-17/d-0715/Cse/27-3/Pol-1951. It was about the effects of 500 persons.

⁵⁶ MOL XIX-J-1-k-Csehszl.-17/d-1064/1/14-1-1951.

