

0494

Gábor ANDROVICZ

ORCID: 0000-0002-3760-9712

Victims of the Profession:**Heroic Dead of the Budapest Royal Hungarian State Police in the Era of the Dual Monarchy**
(15-26.p.)

DOI : 10.31627/RTF.XXIX.2019.57N.15-26P

Following the Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867, the Budapest Police were the first nationalized police organization on the territory under the authority of the Hungarian Holy Crown. The Budapest Police, temporarily nationalized in 1872 and then permanently by law in 1881, was the largest police organization on a headcount basis in the country. As a result of its prime location and function within the law enforcement framework of the Kingdom of Hungary, the Budapest Police also received the brunt of media attention. Thus, the organization was being reported on and covered by the press already in the Era of the Dual Monarchy. This historical reporting has made it possible to write this work.

Key words:

Budapest Police ; police orphans and widows ; police deaths ; police heroes in WWI ;
funerals of and memorials to police heroes

0495

Imre BERKI

ORCID: 0000-0001-8144-4751

Heroic Dead of the Fire Department and Memorials to their Memory
(27-38.p.)

DOI : 10.31627/RTF.XXIX.2019.57N.27-38P

The work focuses not only on Hungarian firefighters as one of the first organizations in Disaster Management, but also on those among them who died providing civil defense for the nation. Hungary participated in two world wars in the 19th and 20th centuries, over the course of which many men in the examined organizations lost their lives. The work, however, does not cover these heroes; rather it looks at the 124 men who gave their lives in the line of duty over the 152-year period from 1861 to 2013.

Key words:

Disaster Management ; Fire Protection System ; civil defense ; fire fighters ; permanent air defense personnel

0496

József DEÁK

ORCID: 0000-0002-7661-4485

(39-48.p.)

Domestic Press Coverage of the Occupation of Czechoslovakia

DOI : 10.31627/RTF.XXIX.2019.57N.39-48P

In 1968, Warsaw Pact troops invaded the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, a member state of the alliance. The Hungarian press of course covered this unusual event. The journals, which were under the influence of the Ministry of Domestic Affairs, had to report on Hungarian forces participating in the intervention. Moreover, all Hungarian media organs, especially the ones under the auspice of Domestic Affairs, had to toe the Soviet line. Our work examines Hungarian domestic press coverage of the Czechoslovak intervention from theoretical basics to the actual reporting of events.

Key words:

Belügyi Szemle Journal ; Hungarian Border Patrol ; *Hazáért* Journal ; police force ; *Magyar Rendőr* Journal

0497

Sándor FÓRIZS

ORCID: 0000-0001-6019-3295

Hungarian Border Patrol and the 1968 Invasion of Czechoslovakia
(49-58.p.)

DOI : 10.31627/RTF.XXIX.2019.57N.49-58P

In August 1968, several member states of the Warsaw Pact participated in a military intervention against Czechoslovakia. Using documents stored at the National Archives of Hungary, the work looks at the role and endeavors of the Hungarian Border Patrol (HBP) in this military action. The author introduces the preparatory work undertaken by HBP leadership to secure border crossings, the applied methods of commanding and service, the grouping of forces and the actual events as they played out. Also covered in the work are the measures undertaken within the country and the reactions of a few neighboring countries to the events.

Key words:

Hungarian Border Patrol ; border crossing ; border barrier ; border zone ; 1968 Invasion of Czechoslovakia

0498

János SUBA

ORCID: 0000-0002-2310-7746

Provision of Maps in the Hungarian Contingent in the 1968 Invasion of Czechoslovakia
(59-68.p.)

DOI : 10.31627/RTF.XXIX.2019.57N.59-68P

In summer 1968, the troops of the Warsaw Pact – disguised as a war gaming exercise – invaded the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Certain units of the Hungarian People's Army participated in this intervention; their responsibility was to occupy the southern area of Slovakia. In order to successfully accomplish the mission, the concerned units of the Hungarian People's Army were provided various topographical maps of the area, the supply of which was significantly lacking. Despite the difficulties caused by the lack of maps, Hungarian troops – as a result of their selflessness and high level of service – accomplished their mission efficiently and with minimal losses. Having taken into account the lessons learned from the 1968 invasion, the military mapping means of the Hungarian People's Army was reorganized.

Key words:

cartographic service in the Hungarian People's Army ; 1968 Invasion of Czechoslovakia ; "Zala" military exercise of the Hungarian People's Army ; cartographic provision of the "Zala" military exercise ; military geography of Highland of historical Hungary

0499

Andrea SZABÓ

ORCID: 0000-0002-8224-4089

WWI Heroic Dead of the Royal Hungarian Finance Guard and Memorials to their Memory
(69-84.p.)

DOI : 10.31627/RTF.XXIX.2019.57N.69-84P

From the beginning, personnel of the Royal Hungarian Finance Guard (RHFG) serving along the border fought in WWI. Because of their familiarity with the border area, they were relied upon during battles on the borderland. They were also used to chaperone POWs and watch over objects and trains. In 1926, a marble memorial plaque was unveiled in the finance guard barracks located on 16 Mátyás Street to the 236 finance guards who had lost their lives in WWI. The November 1st, 1926 issue of *Pénzügyőrségi Szaklap* provided a detailed report of the "Unveiling of the Memorial Plaque". The Customs and Tax History Museum has the issue in its collection, along with many other related journal issues. From these we have also learned that the RHFG did not abandon the widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers fell in the war; the organization provided financial support to them.

*Key words:*Royal Hungarian Finance Guard ; heroic dead ; *Pénzügyőrségi Szaklap* ; plaque commemorating the heroic dead of the Royal Hungarian Finance Guard ; Royal Hungarian Customs Guard

0500

Zsolt ZÉTÉNYI

ORCID: 0000-0002-5522-1375

Controversy Surrounding the Soviet Heroes Memorial on Freedom Square

(85-111.p.)

DOI : 10.31627/RTF.XXIX.2019.57N.85-111P

Freedom Square and its surrounding area in Budapest have been the space where representations of bygone repression and expression of Hungarian freedom have been erected. The *Neugebäude* (New Building), which symbolized Austrian repression, was the first such representation to be widely known. In the wake of its demolition, the space where it had stood gained new meaning for the Hungarian people, as a place where the principles of national independence and liberty could be expressed. As a result of consensus thinking, the so-called Treaty of Trianon Memorial was erected. In the spot of the so-called Trianon flowerbed near the Treaty of Trianon Memorial, a space which had been formerly reserved for the last third of the 19th century for a statue commemorating the Fight for Freedom, a memorial to the victorious Great Power, the occupying Soviet forces, was erected instead. This memorial carried political connotations as it represented victory over the Hungarian-German defense forces while also providing support to the leftwing interpretation of history in Hungary, according to which the country had been a slave state prior to 1945, and that the era of freedom had been ushered in by the Soviet Red Army. (The same Soviet Red Army which propagated the principles of Bolshevik authoritarianism.) Thus Freedom Square today conveys an incomprehensible and unacceptable commemorative message by simultaneously hosting memorials dedicated to the 1944 invasion of Hungary by the German Empire and to the Soviet Empire that subjugated the country following 1944-45.

Key words:

Neugebäude (New Building) ; Treaty of Trianon Memorial ; Soviet Heroes Memorial ; Freedom Square place of remembrance ; Hungarian-Russian agreement on military gravesites