

# ANGOL NYELVŰ ÖSSZEFOGLALÓK ENGLISH ABSTRACTS OF THE PAPERS

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## NAMESPACES AS SOURCES OF AUTHENTIC KNOWLEDGE – PRESENTATION OF THE NAMESPACE PROJECT OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF HUNGARY

In international professional practice, the use of specialised systems is becoming more and more common, the basic purpose of which is to register the entities recorded in the system as being identical to themselves, unmistakably unique, by recording the name variants associated with the entity. These systems are referred to in domestic practice as namespaces. The so-called GLAM (*Gallery, Library, Archives, Museum*) sector, as one of the most important institutional users of namespaces, uses mostly namespaces of the personal, family, corporate, event, geographical and common name types. Individual memory institutions either build such a service within their own collection management systems or use stand-alone namespaces that are built independently of the collection. Although the National Archives of Hungary already used namespaces, it has decided to develop a renewed complex namespace system, the first element of which is a geographical namespace. The concept is based on redundantly juxtaposing several geographic name sets in a way that preserves their integrity and original contexts as fully as possible. At the same time, the system remains open to the inclusion of additional data sources. In the new system, original namespace holdings “of the National Archives of Hungary” will be extended, modified and enriched, and external, compact data sources will be kept in their validated units, with the option to update the holdings from time to time. At the same time we will create an expression of identity of entities. The prospective namespace will provide credible data, serve as an independent entry and search point into databases, be integrated into the collection management system, make the described data part of formalised (even remote) searches. At the same time, it provides the possibility of sharing. Links can be established with other namespaces, institutions, thus increasing the search efficiency and the range of resources.

## **THE CHANGING CONCEPT OF THE DOCUMENT FROM THE 19TH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT DAY**

The transition from traditional paper-based records management to the widespread use of electronic records has also meant a sharp paradigm shift for archives, which has necessarily entailed a reassessment of certain archival theoretical issues. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 20th century, one of the main questions of archival theory concerned the nature of archival material, i.e. the definition of what should be archived. From an archival point of view, the concept of a document was thus narrowed down to material of an archival nature, i.e. material created or retained by an institution in the course of its activities. The emergence and relative spread of new reproduction processes, accompanied by technical progress, led relatively quickly to the idea that, in addition to written texts readable on paper in the narrow sense, data sets recorded on other types and media should also be considered as documents. The notion of document was thus gradually extended to other information carriers, in which the unity of data and carrier constituted the document proper. The development of computer technology, its ever-wider use and its specific features have fundamentally challenged the earlier concept of the document. In electronic data management, the close unity between the medium and the data is broken down, so that the notion of them as an organic unit is no longer suitable for capturing the essence of the digitally existing document. The notion of the document as a unit of information and medium, among other criteria, has now become an internationally accepted norm in archival literature. A more recently developed theoretical approach sees the document as a fixed set of data, independent of its carrier and linked to a document creator.

FERDINÁND CSERVENKA

**SLOVAKS IN SOVIET CAPTIVITY,  
WITH A LOOK AT THE SIMILARITIES  
AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE FATES  
OF SLOVAK AND HUNGARIAN PRISONERS OF WAR**

Founded on 14 March 1939, the Slovak state was the first and only ally of Germany to take part in the campaign against Poland, and in June 1941 it was one of the first to go to war with Germany against the Soviet Union. The Slovak political and military leadership sent first a Fast Group and then a larger Fast Brigade, created from reinforcements of the previous unit, to fight on the Eastern Front. The first Slovak soldiers were captured by the Soviets during the battle of Lipovec on 22-23 July 1941. In July-August 1941, Slovak military participation was increased, and two corps (the Rapid Brigade and the Assurance Division) were created by reinforcing the remnants of the Brigade. The number of prisoners increased gradually, especially from 1943. The number of desertions also showed an upward trend, especially among the soldiers of the Security Division, which was active in the hinterland and had occupation duties. Slovak soldiers and officers who were taken prisoner were persuaded to join Czechoslovak units fighting against Germany and its allies. Slovak prisoners of war thus had a much better chance of survival than in the POW camps. The vast majority of them joined Czechoslovak units. Many, however, did not join for the sake of 'Czechoslovakism', but were driven by the hope of returning home. In many cases, prisoners of Slavic nationality in the POW camps enjoyed, or were allowed to enjoy, advantages over non-Slavic prisoners of war. This could be reflected in the quantity and quality of food, the accommodation conditions and their relations with Soviet guards. In June 1945, there were 12 116 Slovak prisoners of war (including one hundred and seventy-two officers) in the GUPVI camps, who were involved in reconstruction work after the end of the war. In the context of the release of prisoners of war, belonging to the Slavic ethnic group was a clear advantage, and prisoners of Slavic nationality were allowed to return home earlier.

**RELATIONS BETWEEN THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION  
AND THE ARMY IN UDVARHELY COUNTY  
IN 1916–1917**

In 1914-1916, despite the war conditions, Szeklerland played the role of a peaceful hinterland. However, the Romanian invasion of 1916 triggered an unprecedented wave of flight among the Szekler population. Almost half of the population of the Udvarhely county, which is the subject of this study, fled to the safe hinterland, some 40-50 thousand people. Empty houses, plots of land and arable land became the public prey of the armies, refugees from other regions and those who had stayed at home. After the expulsion of the Romanian army from Transylvania in mid-October 1916, the return of the fugitive administration and then population began. However, Udvarhely County was an operational area, so there was a large number of soldiers in the area, who had numerous demands to make of both the local administration and the population. The demands and forced recruitment of the army made it difficult for the local population to recover and strengthen its economy. As the local administration tried to defend the interests of their communities, conflicts between the local administration and the civilian population and the army were frequent from the end of 1916 until the end of the war. The large number of soldiers was a burden for the Udvarhely County, the military did not take into account the difficult living conditions of the population, and the local population increasingly felt that the army was treating civilians as if they were in enemy territory.

**WITHOUT BORDERS**  
**Refugees, displaced persons, partisans**  
**on the Hungarian-Yugoslavian border in Zala**  
**after the Second World War**

After the Second World War, the forcible expulsion of Germans from many countries in Eastern Europe began even before the peace treaties were signed, in many cases involving almost total dispossession. This was also the case in Yugoslavia, where in many parts of the country, including along the Austrian border in Slovenian territory, the German-speaking indigenous Styrian population, especially the elderly, women and children who had been unable to flee and who had remained in their homes, were expelled by the authorities of the South Slav state, ruled by the communist partisan army under Tito. For logistical reasons and because of the resistance of the British army occupying the Austrian side of the border, the operation was carried out by a circuitous route, using the railway lines of a defeated and unresisting Hungary, with the tacit consent of the occupying Soviet military authorities. Thus, the Styrians from Slovenia were transported by several trains on the Hungarian State Railways (MÁV) lines in western Hungary to Vienna in Austria. One of the trains, however, was not accepted by the Austrians and was diverted back, but the Yugoslavs did not want it back either, so a stalemate developed on the Hungarian side of the Hungarian-Yugoslavian railway border station at Murakeresztúr in Zala County, where the train was stalled for weeks in early 1946, and was forced to stand idle during the winter. The Hungarian authorities tried to persuade the Yugoslavs to take the train back, but they proved intransigent for a long time. The locals tried to help the unfortunate people trapped in the wagons, but they also shot at those who tried to load food into the wagons and shot those who ventured out of the wagons to get at least water. In the cold weather, an epidemic broke out among the weakened people suffering from lack of fuel and food, and more than 70 people died on the train. They were buried in the Hungarian village.

TÍMEA KARIKA

**THE ORGANISATION OF WAR CARE IN HUNGARY  
AND THE FATE OF THE WAR CARE RECIPIENTS  
BETWEEN 1914 AND 1933**

War care in Hungary was established during the First World War, under the leadership of such prominent politicians as Count István Tisza, Count Kunó Klebelsberg and Count Pál Teleki. The constant changes, economic and political difficulties from 1914 onwards meant that the state was unable to perform its functions properly, and the post-war revolutions, foreign occupation and economic crises led to the collapse of the system that had been established. A major change in management came in 1933, with the entry into force of the Law on the Care of the War Disabled and Other War-Affected Persons. This study describes the development of Hungarian war care and its initial phase. It outlines the management of war care between 1914 and 1933, the major related legislation and the institutional system that was established for the care of the war invalids, especially the war invalids, and then dismantled after the war, indicating the social role associated with it. It also seeks to describe the fate of those who were the most affected by the war: war invalids, war widows, war widowers and war widows' families.

MÁRTON KISS

## **GRAVES OF THE HEROES OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR IN BARANYA COUNTY (1945–1949)**

The Second World War (1939–1945) was a huge shock for the whole world. The issue of mourning over the hardships and losses caused by the fighting continues to have an impact on societies to this day. This is particularly true in a country where many political and historical narratives about the war dead clash. In Hungary, the number of military casualties has been relatively small, but their distribution may be worth examining. Baranya County remained out of the war for a relatively long time, with actual fighting taking place only in the second half of 1944. A major battle took place here in early 1945 (March), in which soldiers from several nations died. This is the reason that the heroic sacrifice of the Bulgarian and Yugoslav partisans become part of the Allied (American, Soviet) military memory of the county. In addition to the Hungarian soldiers who ended the war on the losing side, the German victims were not officially commemorated, although the fact of death was at least reported locally. The Communist Party, which was gaining influence in the country, tried to shift the narrative of the war from the Hungarian soldiers to the Soviet, Bulgarian and Yugoslav fighters. To this end, they also began to build a state policy of remembrance and to restructure earlier celebrations. This work, however, faced a number of unforeseen obstacles, with changes in current politics (the Soviet-Yugoslav break-up of 1948) having a significant impact on the rite of commemoration. The aim of this paper is to highlight the conflicting narratives of memory politics and to draw attention to issues of local memory. A quantified summary of the data on military casualties reported by the county administration can contribute to the knowledge of the Hungarian struggle and to a better understanding of the narratives associated with the region.

CÉLINE DELATTRE – STÉPHANE BOUVET – EMILIE LE BOURG

## **GELLAN GUM AND AGAR COMPARED TO AQUEOUS IMMERSION FOR CLEANING PAPER**

(Translated by MÓNICA LÖKKÖS)

An important step in the treatment of paper-based documents is wet treatment, which removes contaminants and degradation products from the fibres that damage the pulp. In some cases, however, the writing or dyeing materials and adhesives on the substrate are water-sensitive, making wet treatment impossible. In such cases, wet cleaning and treatment with gels is a good alternative. A possible case study of this is the article in translation, which describes the treatment of an album of sketches by a French artist. The results of preliminary studies and tests carried out before the restoration process began, as well as references from the literature, provide important information for the restorer faced with similar problems. The article also describes the criteria for selecting the right gel for the treatment of the album, followed by the procedure carried out, its results and the experience gained. There are many types of gels and their use is becoming increasingly popular in restoration practice, as the right type can be selected for more sensitive materials, allowing the necessary wet treatments to be carried out. Cleaning procedures with gels have achieved very good results in removing water and adhesive stains, using solvent treatments gently under controlled conditions. The presentation of recent results in this field is very useful for the restoration profession.

## **THE BIRTH OF CHURCH POLICY LAWS IN HUNGARY AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY**

In Hungary, the so-called ecclesiastical laws – on civil marriage, the introduction of state registration of births and the legal status of churches and religion – were passed by Parliament in the mid-1890s, amidst serious domestic political battles. This study, which summarizes the political struggles surrounding these laws from 1867 until their ratification, can be divided into three parts. The first chapter describes the attempts to regulate ecclesial policy between 1867 and 1890. Several bills were proposed during this period, but none of them became law. The reason for this is that nor the Catholic Church and nor the ruler did not support these reforms, and the Hungarian governments avoided the confrontation until 1890. The following chapters describe the emergence of a new force, the political Catholicism, organized against the adoption of the ecclesiastical laws, and its Christian national ideology, which appeared after 1867 and gained increasing influence in Catholic society. This group institutionalized during the 1890s, with the creation of its political party, the People's Party, and many other organizations, all of which sought to strengthen the political and public representation of Catholic society. Finally, the third part of the paper summarizes the circumstances in which the laws were passed between 1890 and 1895, with a detailed legislative chronology of the time of passage of each law, the voting percentages and the positions of the various political tendencies. The laws were passed, and although the Christian Nationalist tendency – which was firmly opposed to modernity and liberalism and also had an increasingly anti-Semitic content – was defeated. However, its rise in Hungarian society continued and was the ideological precursor of the Christian Nationalist tendency of the 1920s.

**“WHEN WE GOT TO KNOW THEM,  
WE HAD TO BABBLE IN POLISH”**

**Linguistic diversity among the military officers of the  
Habsburg Empire at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries**

One of the main pillars of the multi-ethnic, multi-cultural conglomerate of the Habsburg Monarchy was the joint military force. In the middle of the 18th century, it was given a uniform German command and service language in the spirit of uniformization. However, the unified German language of the imperial-royal army remained an illusion due to the multi-ethnicity of the crew and officer corps. The corps of troops from the permanent military districts were ethnically and linguistically diverse. In addition, most of the non-native German-speaking crew only understood the most important German words and expressions necessary for the performance of their duties. At the individual level, multilingualism was thus mainly achieved in the officer corps. The members of the officer corps were considerably better educated and more linguistically literate than the lower ranks. They were also much more likely to be transferred from one unit to another. Thus, they often had to adapt both to the different nationality of their respective corps and to the conditions of their current station, which was often a foreign linguistic environment. From the investigations, it appears that the officer corps included few people with a single language, with the exception of a few native German speakers. However, despite their multilingualism, the dominance of German was clear among the officers. In the absence of proper practice, even the knowledge of the mother tongue often became stale. German, the official language of the army, thus became their primary language. The most important sources of information on the language skills of officers are the so-called “qualification lists” (Conduitelisten) kept in the Kriegsarchiv in Vienna, which provide a more comprehensive picture of the language skills of the imperial-royal military officers of the period and their language skills through statistical data collection and analysis.

**THE CRIMES COMMITTED BY SOLDIERS  
AND THE SUMMARY COURTS,  
WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE  
TO THE CASES TRIED BY THE COURT MARTIAL  
OF THE 39<sup>TH</sup> HONVÉD INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOŠICE  
(1914–1918)**

In peace and war, conscripted or professional soldiers were subject to military prosecution for various crimes. This was no different during the First World War. The more than four years of military conflict, trench life and the loss of comrades caused lasting damage to soldiers' mental health. During the Great War, soldiers returning home, whether on leave, receiving medals or even recovering from wounds, committed many crimes. The most common of these were escape, robbery, assault, insubordination, espionage, self-mutilation or murder. These acts were dealt with severely enough by the Army High Command (*Armeeoberkommando*), although discipline was difficult to achieve through the constant redeployment of troops. In most cases, therefore, the execution of sentences was suspended for the duration of the war, except for the crime of espionage. The territory of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, including the whole of the Kingdom of Hungary, was divided into military districts. During the Great War, in each of these areas were set up Imperial and Royal and Honvéd infantry divisions, each of which had a brigade and division court. Thus, offences committed by soldiers were investigated by the respective court martial. Of the six districts of the Kingdom of Hungary, two, Kassa and Szeged, had a special status, since for a longer or shorter period of time a significant part of their territory was declared a military area, so the local population was also subject to military prosecution for crimes committed. Many of these ended in summary convictions. From the available conscripts, the Kassa district set up the 39<sup>th</sup> Hungarian Infantry Division, which fought in the Russian, Romanian and later Italian fronts between 3 August 1914 and 3 November 1918. The study describes the course of the trial, the extent of the punishment and its consequences through the division and its surviving court records.

RAINER JACOBS

**CENTRALIZED OR REGIONALLY?  
THE ARCHIVAL PROCESSING  
OF RECORDS ORIGINATING  
FROM SUBORDINATE FEDERAL AGENCIES**

(Translated by ATTILA SZABÓ)

The author handles with the archival receipt of digitized documents at the German Federal Archives (*Bundesarchiv*). His study examines the justification for the practice of transferring documents and data generated electronically by the regional bodies of German federal institutions – like paper documents of permanent value – to the public archives of the *Länder*, or whether it is reasonable to transfer them to the *Bundesarchiv* as a new practice. The conclusions drawn are based on the results of the discussions with the public archives on the transfer of documents and data of lasting value which took place during the restructuring of the electronic administration systems of the Federal Police and the Federal Highway Administration. The analysis was based on archival arguments and the resource requirements for the creation of interfaces for the transfer process from the electronic administration systems and specialized systems of the federal authorities to the regional archives. In addition, archival considerations had to be taken into account (impact on research on the history of a *Bundesland*, the impact on cross-provincial comparative and federal administration studies). The author concludes that where federal subordinate bodies continue to operate their own case management under electronic framework conditions – not using a central application – the transfer may continue to be made to the provincial archives. However, when the relevant provincial archives continue to receive records, the division into analogue and digital records should always be avoided. The German public administration is striving for centralization from an IT point of view, and it is possible that in the future, records management applications at subordinate levels of the federal administration will generally be operated centrally. A logical consequence of this process is that the transfer of electronic documents and data with permanent value will also be handled centrally by the *Bundesarchiv*.

## **DIFFERENCES IN THE LEGAL BACKGROUND FOR ELECTRONIC DELIVERY PACKAGES**

The need for legal harmonization between Ministry of Human Resources (EMMI) Regulation No.34/2016 on the procedure and technical requirements for the receipt of documents stored in electronic form by public archives and Ministry of Interior (BM) Regulation No.3/2018 on the requirements for document management software to be used by public bodies arose based on the experience of the consultations launched in February 2021 to discuss the detailed requirements specification of the Integrated Legislative System (IJR), which is planned to be implemented within the framework of the Operational Programme for the Development of Public Administration and Public Services. The draft metadata of the IJR was built up from the metadata elements defined in Annex 1 of the BM Regulation. However, the IJR must be able to produce electronic delivery packets, so-called SIP packets, using the metadata set out in Annex 2 of the EMMI Regulation, based on the requirements specification. During the comparison, it became clear that the metadata set of the BM Regulation is missing twenty-four pieces of mandatory metadata defined in the EMMI Regulation. For a further seven metadata defined as mandatory in Annex 2 of the EMMI Regulation, the metadata fields of the BM Regulation need to be adapted and clarified in order to ensure that the content of the metadata of these Regulations is identical. Although the metadata of the EMMI Regulation have been prepared in accordance with international standards (EAD, ISADG), the optionalization of certain descriptive fields from mandatory to mandatory may be worth reconsidering in the event of a possible amendment of the Regulation. The metadata structures (Annexes 2-4) of the transfer packages are the result of compromises, not of the transposition of one or more mandatory international standards into Hungarian practice, but of the rules of the EAD 2002 version 2, which is still widely used in international archival practice. However, it may be advisable to review the metadata structure of annexes in the event of a possible amendment of an EMMI regulation by reviewing the toolkit and rules of the newer EAD3 1.1.1 version published in 2019. A table describing and summarizing the metadata established by the BM and EMMI Regulation can be found in the article.

IMRE TIBOR SZEKÉR

**MARCELL SZIGETHY HALPER, COLONEL  
OF THE INFANTRY, COMMANDER OF THE 48<sup>TH</sup>  
IMPERIAL AND ROYAL INFANTRY REGIMENT  
(1914–1918)**

Marcell Szigethy Halper, born in 1868 into a Roman Catholic Croatian military family from Sziget in Vas County, graduated from the Imperial and Royal Military School for General Staff Officers in Vienna with “very good” results. He then served in various general staff positions. In 1913 he was transferred to the 48th Imperial and Royal Infantry Regiment. The commanders of the brigade considered the Lieutenant Colonel to be an outstandingly brave, determined and very skilful leader, who they thought would be suitable for higher positions in the future. In view of his merits and on the recommendation of his commanding officer, he was appointed Regimental Commander of the 48<sup>th</sup> Imperial and Royal Infantry Regiment in 1914. One year later he was promoted to the rank of the Colonel of the Infantry. He received numerous high decorations and highest commendations. At the end of October 1918, his regiment fought on the Italian front, on the Piave River. After the collapse, he led his regiment home in close order and fully armed. He arrived to Nagykanizsa in mid-November. He later retreated to his estate near Krapina. He was retired on 1 March 1919. After the establishment of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, he did not serve. He died in 1929 and was laid to rest in the family chapel built on the estate.

DOROTTYA SZEPESSYNÉ JUDIK

## **THE GREAT WAR AND INSTITUTIONS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION**

The outbreak of the First World War did not leave untouched special education schools – among them institutions for the deaf – operating on the territory of the Kingdom of Hungary. The deaf institutions, controlled by the Ministry of Religion and Education and their National Committee of Special Education, took part in life of hinterland on three fields. Firstly, more than half of all schools' buildings were handed over to establish military hospitals. Remaining institutions were merged locally in other buildings, often operating within very crowded circumstances, with modified curriculum. Secondly, specially qualified teachers were enlisted and taken to the front, while those who stayed at home tried to maintain tuition with more or less success. Thirdly, deaf students also took part in charitable activities of hinterland by making clothes, collecting needed things for soldiers, or helping with war loan subscription. We must not forget either, that there were other problems in these war-affected school years. As result of the high level of inflation, the uncertainty of food supplies, the lack of parental and/or school supervision, and the lessening opportunities of boarding facilities the number of students decreased radically. Thus, very few students finished their studies properly in these years, which narrowed their chances of social mobility later.

**SOCIAL POLICY AND WAR CARE  
IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR  
State measures, private actions  
and the “model institutions” of Fót**

The first part of the paper describes the social challenges posed by the new type of war and the main tasks covered by the concept of war care. Including the regulation of war relief and its shortcomings, the development of the organization of war care, referring to the delays in state solutions and institutionalization, and the role of private initiatives. It also discusses the concept of war care, noting that the historical literature on the subject tends to use the term in a narrow sense, focusing on the main target groups (care for the disabled, war widows and war widowers, and families of war veterans). It points out that the term was used in a much broader sense in the literature of the time, essentially including all those who suffered major damage as a result of the war and were therefore entitled to public assistance or other support. Its scope of duties also included other forms of assistance such as legal advice, advocacy and information. The final chapter describes a private initiative based on a local social policy practice, also inspired by the social challenge of the Great War, which is an example of a local social policy practice, and which is attributed to Countess Franciska Apponyi Lászlóné Károlyi. The Countess, who lived in the Fót castle, gave up her former comfortable life to support the locals in need of help because of the difficulties of the war through the Counselling Office she set up and the Relief and Welfare Committee she chaired. Her multifaceted activities covered many areas of social welfare and war care, and were based on well thought-out ideas. Her achievements were recognised in her time, and the institutions she created were rightly described as model social institutions.

# LEVÉLTÁRI KÖZLEMÉNYEK

## *Kiadványinformációk*

**Kiadványtulajdonos:** A Magyar Országos Levéltár (1923–1946, 1968–2011, 2012–Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Országos Levéltára), közben a Levéltárak Országos Központja (1954–1967)

**Első évfolyam:** 1923

**Megjelenés:** Évi négy füzet két kötetben (1923, 1929–1933), egy kötetben (1924–1928, 1934–1935), évi egy kötet (1936–1939, 1946, 1954–1961, 1983, 1987, 1990–2003, 2008–2010, 2012–), összevont évfolyamok (1940/1941, 1942/1945, 1973/1974, 1977/1978, 1980/1981); évi két szám (1962–1972, 1975–1976, 1979, 1982, 1984–1986, 1988–1989, 2004–2007, 2011)

A megjelenés szünetelt 1947–1953 között.

**Kiadó:** 1954–1995 között az Akadémiai Kiadó, korábban és utóbb a Magyar Országos Levéltár, 2012-től a Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Országos Levéltára

**Előfizetés, korábbi számok:** Előfizetés és a korábbi számok megvásárlásával kapcsolatban érdeklődjön az lk@mol.gov.hu e-mail címen

A korábbi évfolyamok, valamint az 1923–2004 közötti Mutatók digitalizált változatai a világhálón is elérhetőek:

[https://library.hungaricana.hu/hu/collection/mltk\\_leveltari\\_kozlemenyek/](https://library.hungaricana.hu/hu/collection/mltk_leveltari_kozlemenyek/)

A modernitással és a liberalizmussal egyre határozottabban szembe helyezkedő keresztény-nemzeti irányzat, szemben az eddigi felfogással, nem az egyházpolitikai törvények elfogadása körül kialakult politikai csatározások nyomán, az 1890-es években keletkezett, hanem már jóval korábban, gyakorlatilag a kiegyezéstől jelen volt a magyar közéletben, illetve a hangadó katolikus értelmiségi körökben. Az 1890-es években azonban intézményesült, létrejött a Néppárt és sok más szervezet, melyek mind a katolikus társadalom politikai és közéleti érdekérvényesítését kísérelték meg erősíteni. Ugyanezt tette egyre több ismert katolikus közéleti személy, így például az egyre népszerűbbé váló Prohászka Ottokár. Ezek révén folyamatosan tudta erősíteni a konzervatív nacionalizmus álláspontját, s ideológiai előfutárát jelentette az 1920-as évek keresztény-nemzeti kurzusának.

Paksy Zoltán

A helyben maradt szlovéniai stájereket 1946 elején elkezdték kitelepíteni Ausztriába, de Magyarországon keresztül. Az első három vasúti szerelvény összesen több ezer emberrel át is jutott a MÁV vonalain Ausztriába, de ezután elakadt a „hadművelet”, és az utolsó transzportot két etapban visszairányítottak Jugoszláviába. Viszont az ottani hatóságok hallani sem akartak a második szerelvény visszavételéről, így télvíz idején a vonat több heti veszteglésre kényszerült a murakeresztúri vasúti határállomáson, rajta többszáz ellátatlan, legyengült emberrel, akik között járvány tört ki. A murakeresztúri halotti anyakönyv bejegyzése szerint 1946. január 26. és február 11. között 77 halottat szedtek le a vagonokból és temettek el a község temetőjében.

Káli Csaba

A magyar levéltári gyakorlatban mára sarokkövé vált iratfogalom általános jelleggel alkalmas mind az iratképzőknél őrzött, mind a levéltári anyag részévé váló adategyüttesek leírására. A fogalom a hagyományos, papíralapú írásbeliségben gyökeredzik, amelynek jelentéstartalma a gépi adatfeldolgozás, majd még inkább az elektronikus iratok, a digitalizáció megjelenése révén jelentős átalakuláson, bővülésen ment keresztül. Ennek a változásnak a megragadása jól szemlélteti a technikai feltételek alakulásának, valamint a levéltárelmélet ezzel összefüggő fejlődésének irányát.

Bényei Balázs István

Minden úgy kezdődött, hogy a szerző a saját ősei háborús tragédiáját olvasta a levéltári forrásokban. Megrázó erejű, de egyúttal felemelő is volt ugyan az élmény, mert a források olyan alapos részletességgel számoltak be az általa már nem ismert felmenőiről, amit ő máshol korábban sohasem tapasztalt. Ekkor határozta el, hogy ezeket az iratokat mások számára is elérhetővé és az élményt átélhetővé kell tennie. Röviden így lehetne összefoglalni Karika Tímea motivációját, amely az első és a második világháborús hadigondozási iratok kutatására sarokallta.

Pintér Tamás