

ABSTRACTS

Ákos Bartha

■ *The Agrarian Reform in Romania Between the Two World Wars*

Keywords: *Romania, agrarian reform, lordship-policy, world war*

This paper anatomizes the Romanian agrarian reform based on the law of July 1921. The Romanian lordship-policy was highly represented in the public life of Romania and Hungary, as well as in the intergovernmental relationships between these countries after 1921. Despite these, the complex picture of the reform was not completely represented, as the main focus was on Transylvania in Hungary. With a short glance on the historical background, the essay reviews the realisation of national, social, economical and political aspects in different regions. After World War II, the communist regimes of both countries avoided honest dialogue. For this very reason we intend to provide a new interpretation of the motivations and the procedure of the managements, involving sources from The National Archives of Hungary, other contemporary writings, periodicals and international studies. Furthermore, this study demonstrates the variety of arguments, comments and the most important results of the agrarian reform.

Rezső Gallov

■ *Olympic Plays – With Fire*

Keywords: *Modern Olympic Games, Pierre de Coubertin, modern sports history, international politics*

The great instigator of the modern Olympic movement, Pierre de Coubertin (1863-1937) considered that the most important message of his mission to young people consists in the Greek ideal of harmony and in the perfect unity of a healthy body, soul and mind. He considered the first modern Olympic Games, organized in Athens in 1896, the prelude to a future in which the harmony between nations and world peace would prevail. However, as history has taught us, the associations between the Olympic Games and world politics are all too close, and uplifting ideals are often contradicted by the painful or even tragic reality.

Artúr Lakatos

■ *Puskás and His Times*

Keywords: *Ferenc Puskás, the Golden Team, Rákosi era, Kádár era, Hungarian National Team*

The subject of this review is the book published in 2008 of the Hungarian historian Béla Borsi-Kálmán, which is dealing with issues of Hungarian sports history. The central figure of the book is represented by the legendary soccer player, Ferenc Puskás, but it is also dealing with the biographies of other players. Through the mirror of these players' life, we also receive a complex image of Hungarian sports and social life through the socialist era.

Sándor Szakály

■ *Sports and Military Life Between 1868 and 1945*

Keywords: *Royal Hungarian Army, Hungary, Olympic games, sports life, military, marksmanship, fencing, horse riding*

Hungarian successes at the Winter and Summer Olympic games preceding 1945 have been linked in numerous cases to athletes who have been, at the same time, officers or sub-officers of the Austro-Hungarian Imperial and Royal Army, respectively the Royal Hungarian Army. The reason for this close association between military and sports life lies in factors pertaining to military education and the various military education institutes, as well as the specific education of the military officers. Physical education and sports have always been an important part of military training in Hungary. During their preparation for military service, the recruits have gained proficiency not only in the so-called "military sports" (such as marksmanship, fencing and horse riding), but sports such as swimming or gymnastics have also played a major role in their military training.

Ákos Szilágyi

■ *Sports as Religion*

Keywords: *Bohumil Hrabal, Herbert Marcuse, sports, religious life, secularization, modernity*

Sports have become the most encompassing and characteristic cultural formation of modern societies in the past century,

functioning at the same time as mass movement and entertainment, popular pastime and spectacle, hobby, profession, industry and commercial business. Modern sports culture was born in England, from where it spread worldwide through such means as aristocratic sports life, college sports, mass sports companies, sports clubs and associations, as well as the pacifist Olympic ideal and the sport cult of totalitarian states, until it has finally become, in the last decades of the 20th century, one of the most profitable branch of the global entertainment industry.

Tamás Vitray

■ ***The Beginnings and the Pinnacle***

Keywords: *Hungary, sports history, broadcasting, football, commentators, Olympic Games*

The author, who is one of the most prominent Hungarian sports commentators, reminisces about the humble beginnings of sports broadcasting in his country, the differences between television and radio sports broadcasting styles, and the characteristic of black-and-white TV broadcasts. According to his opinion, and contrary to the popular belief of the fans, sports events broadcasted by television can be at least just as enjoyable to watch as the actual event. The role of the commentator has also changed in time because of new information technologies which empower the viewer. The author's personal history of sports broadcasting also contains an overview of his activity as a long-time TV commentator of the Olympic Games for the Hungarian-speaking public.



SZÁMUNK SZERZŐI

András Zselyke (1978) – doktorandus, BBTE, az EME belső munkatársa, Kolozsvár

Bartha Ákos (1982) – doktorandus, Debreceni Egyetem

Borsi-Kálmán Béla (1948) – történész, az MTA doktora

Both Noémi Zsuzsanna (1990) – egyetemi hallgató, BBTE, Kolozsvár

Buchwald Péter (1937) – kémikus, PhD, Kolozsvár

Esterházy Péter (1950) – író, Budapest

Gallov Rezső (1936) – sportújságíró, sportdiplomata, Budapest

Gergely Tamás (1952) – író, újságíró, Stockholm

Jakabffy Tamás (1966) – irodalomkritikus, szerkesztő, Román Televízió, Kriterion, Korunk, Kolozsvár

Kántor Lajos (1937) – irodalomtörténész, az MTA doktora, Kolozsvár

Killyéni András (1979) – sporttörténész, PhD, Kolozsvár

Kovács-Hont Imre – újságíró, Kolozsvár

Lakatos Artúr (1980) – történész, PhD, Kolozsvár

Markaly Aranka (1990) – egyetemi hallgató, BBTE, Kolozsvár

Markó Béla (1951) – költő, politikus, Marosvásárhely

Oplátka András (1942) – történész, külpolitikai szakértő, Zürich/Budapest

Péter Árpád (1981) – doktorandus, BBTE, Kolozsvár

Rózsa András (1935) – sportújságíró, költő, Dunakeszi

Szakály Sándor (1955) – történész, az MTA doktora, egyetemi tanár, Károli Gáspár Református Egyetem, Budapest

Szilágyi Ákos (1950) – költő, műfordító, esztéta, Budapest

Tapodi Zsuzsa (1961) – irodalomtörténész, egyetemi docens, Sapientia EMTE, Csíkszereda

Uray Zoltán (1931) – sugárbiológus, az MTA külső tagja, Kolozsvár

Vitray Tamás (1932) – sportszakértő, riporter, televíziós szerkesztő, Budapest

Zsigmond Adél (1985) – doktorandus, BBTE, Kolozsvár/Brno

Támogatók



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„A sport a késő modern élménytársadalom (Erllebnissesellschaft) tömegvallása: élményszolgáltatás, melyhez a magányos tömeg (a lelátókon szorongó vagy képernyők előtt üldögélő *izolált privát emberek tömege*) juthat hozzá megfelelő ellenszolgáltatásért. A tömeg nem társas *együttlélet* jelent, hanem atomizált piaci bábámszokdók és csellengők *egymás mellettiségét*, akiket ugyanolyan jeges űr választ el egymástól, mint bárkit, aki a modern tömegtársadalom helyszínéin – a tömegközlekedésben, a tömegkereskedelemben, a tömeglátványosságokon, a tömegtüntetéseken – akarva vagy akaratlanul a tömeg részévé válik. A tömeg persze nemcsak távollét, idegenség, magány, hanem – mint azt már Baudelaire felfedezte – egyfajta mámor is: sodródás és feloldódás a káoszban, semmivé válás, eksztatikus önmagunkon-kívül-lét, vagyis önfeledés és létfeledés, ennyiben pedig az izolált magánégyének számára a »celláikból« való szabadulással egyenlő.”

(Szilágyi Ákos)

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