

Border Territory Targeted by Rival National Narratives – The Burgenland-debate between the **Austrian and Hungarican Historical Writings** (1918/1921 - 1945)

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Nationalizing Border Cities I.: Sopron

- The referendum of 1921 as the focus of attention on both sides
- The result is not legitimate
 - Viktor Miltschinsky: Das Verbrechen von Ödenburg (1922):
 - Sopron is a part of an ancient German territory and the assimilation policy of Hungary between 1867 and 1918 (the period of the dualist Austro-Hungarian Monarchy) was not successful here

The result is legitimate

- Sopron. Civitas fidelissima 1925 (edited by Gusztáv Thirring):
 - The result is the natural consequence of a historical development. According to Thirring, the German citizens of Sopron were always loyal to the Hungarian nation-state

voll beansprucht wird, erst die Monate September oder Oktober

Nationalizing Border Cities II.: Eisenstadt

- Herausgegeben von der Österreichischen Verkehrswerbung, Ges. m. b. H. Propagandastelle der Österreichischen Bundesbahnen in Wien, I. Bezi • Otto Aull: Eisenstadt. Ein Führer durch seine Geschichte und Kunst. 1931. WIEN SEPTEMBER
- Eisenstadt had a German character throughout it's history (even Hungarian nobles communicated with the town folk only in German) VOM 12. BIS 20. SEPTEMBER
- DR. OTTO AULL • Protestant German civilians against the catholic, absolutist rulers of the family Esterházy stadt zwischen gutmütig behäbigen Bürgerhäusern in unwürdiger Weis
- Jenő Házi: The city became an European city (in a cultural respect) only became an European city (in a cultural respect) only because of the Hungarian Die Inschrift einer Gedenktafel unterrichtet darüber, geschaffen hat, von denen allerdings viele nur dazu aristocratic families



The Impact of the German Volksgeschichte on the Study of Burgenland

- Local historians and teachers (Otto Aull, Heinrich Kunnert, Viktor Miltschinsky, Paul Eitler) in Burgenland allied themselves with research centres in Vienna and in Germany
- Austrian historians cooperated with Historians of the "Volksgeschichte": Ernst Klebel, Otto-Albrecht Isbert, Konrad Schünemann, Otto Brunner, Heinrich Kunnert
- The key elements of the (ethno-) national historical narrative Otto Brunner: Das Burgenland (1932)

Dilenbahn Gnifom

The Adaptation of Volksgeschichte in Hungary - 300 ev ota van g szempontja nem elégszik meg az érzelmi momentumokkal, Elemér Mályusz, Márton Kovács as representatives of Volksgeschichte ("népiségtörténet") in Hungary kesztősége most ez okleveles anyag összegyűjtésén fáradozik és a According to Kovács, éltárak átkutatására e sorok iróját kérte fel. Miután az emlitett munka legjobb esetben is csak több hónap mulva "the more one nation sacrifices for a land, the more historical right it has to claim it. Hungarians could not have defended even a single foothold only with diligent and great agriculture, industry, commerce or with other burgeoise virtues if they weren't a warrior, patriot and self-sacrificing nation. Preparedness for fight and blood sacrifices are undeniable signs of patriotism and a sense of community. After their military task has come to and end, the population of Felsőőr was ready for every sacrifice that the interests of Hungarians demanded." M. Kovács, A felsőőri magyar népsziget, (Budapest: Sylvester Nyomda, 1942). 59. a Dunántult és legfeljebb egy keskeny sávot e részeket szegélyező i a hannidákokből részint erdős, mocsaras térségekből. in amplitude tor-

A Multicultural Border Region as Target of Rival National Histories

• The different uses of history in border conflicts

Interplay between nationalism and historical professionalism

Lelkejkkel visszaszálljanak. Gyulai Pál irja, hogy ebben az ódában «a nemzeti • National histories masking social differences csüngve jövöt terem. Dalt ker vagyis a költő — szokott zengeni.» Ily magasra

közepette arról szinte megfeledkez.

utána siettem «a hangok nagy tanárjának» Mát trans 17 oz alatt levő muzeumába, a Liszt-

vagyis a kolto sind vorosinal jaka kabátja most is ott van, amelyben d költeményét és csak sajnálni ezt • Border situations in historical writings nyűkkel. A nagy lehet, Border situations ma még pedig fogadó – derult, világos. Ez a hálószoba sö-

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