



Title	1920年代初頭のハンガリー系亡命者と中央ヨーロッパ政治情勢：『ウィーン・ハンガリー新聞』の動向を中心に
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area. Moreover, *Heimatbund Beskidenland* insisted that German inhabitants had contributed to the industrialization of this area. Such an idea was typical among pre-war German scholars and editors and prevailed until the end of WWII.

Beskidenland was slightly larger than Czech-Silesia because it included cities with large German populations, such as Ostrava and Místek, outside Austrian (Czech)-Silesia. Actually, the German inhabitants from Ostrava (Czech), Těšín/ Cieszyn (borderland) or Bielsko (Poland) had much different social, economic or religious background each other. However, they needed to politically integrate themselves outside their homeland in order to collect information about exiles and the compensation politics.

In conclusion, unlike the *Sudeten-German* exiles, German exiles from *Beskidenland* could use different local identities for different purposes, belonging to Sudetenland connecting with Czech, *Silesia* connecting with Germany or Austria and *Beskidenland*. The term *Beskidenland* was neither a geographical concept nor a physical entity but rather a symbolic name, which the organisers of German exiles succeeded to make use of.

The Editorial Policies of *Bécsi Magyar Ujság* [*The Hungarian Newspaper of Vienna*] and the Political Situation in Central Europe at the Beginning of the 1920s

TSUJIKAWA Noriko

A new political order based on nation states was established under the direction of the Paris Peace Conference from the end of WWI to the beginning of the 1920s in Central Europe after the dissolution of the Habsburg Monarchy. The republican revolution, the participants of which called “October Revolution” and the leader of which was Mihály Károlyi, broke out in October 1918 in Hungary. It was followed by a short-lived communist regime in March 1919 that collapsed in August of that year. The counter-revolutionary regime virtually led by Admiral Miklós Horthy was established under the direction of Paris Peace Conference in the autumn of 1919. This political system had been consolidated by the first half of the 1920s.

There were some problems concerning the political situation in Central Europe. The historical

territory of Hungary was dissolved after WWI. The government of Hungary demanded that the Peace Treaty of Trianon (1920) be modified, while the newly established nation states, especially Czechoslovakia, Romania and Yugoslavia, were suspicious of the territorial revisionism of Hungary. Because the Soviet government in Moscow still maintained a policy of “world revolution” at the beginning of the 1920s, the authorities in Central Europe were cautious about the political movements of the communists in each country.

The purpose of this article is to discuss characteristics of the Hungarian exiled left-wing political and intellectual figures around *Bécsi Magyar Ujság* [*The Hungarian Newspaper of Vienna*—hereafter *BMU*], a leading Hungarian editorial paper in Vienna, mainly from 1920 to the first half of 1921. The paper was launched on 31 October 1919 and ceased its publication on 16 December 1923. The exiled leftists had participated in the revolutions of 1918-1919 in Hungary and had engaged in political activities, mainly in Vienna, since the autumn of 1919. Previous studies tended to consider the affairs of the newspaper within the context of Hungarian national history. They can be discussed, however, from a more international viewpoint.

The history of *BMU* can be divided into three periods: the first was the somewhat passive pro-government stage (from its launch to mid-February 1920), the second was the anti-government stage under radical-leftists (from mid-February 1920 to the beginning of 1921), and the third was the anti-government stage under the so-called “Octobrists,” the political and intellectual figures having participated in Mihály Károlyi’s regime established by the “October Revolution” of 1918 (from the spring of 1921 to December 1923, the end of its publication). Some exiled intellectuals in sympathy with communism took the initiative in the editorial board in February 1920 and manifested their attitudes against the counter-revolutionary regime in Hungary since then. They felt the urgent need to address some of the problems resulting from the current political situation. A person who was suspected to be an agent of Hungary purchased the majority of the stocks of *BMU* in the summer of 1920. The authorities of Czechoslovakia recognised penetration of irredentist propaganda from Hungary into Slovakia, while communist movements were enhanced and some Hungarian exiled communists played important roles there. These conditions led to *BMU* being banned in December 1920 in Czechoslovakia on the ground that it was a “Horthy-communist press.” The paper could not dismiss the operation, because most of the regular readers lived in Slovakia. The “Octobrists” had already considered it as one of the centers for their exiled political activities. Oscar Jászi, who had been Minister for National Minorities for the revolutionary government in 1918 and was their virtual leader in Vienna in complying with Károlyi’s intent since the autumn of 1919, became actively involved in the editorial board after the restriction. He finally undertook the responsibility of editing the newspaper in June 1921. Since then he contributed anti-Horthy articles to it, while the pro-

communist staff left the board. The sequence of these events demonstrates that the editorial policies of *BMU* were influenced by the current political situation, expansion of Hungarian nationalism and communism in particular.

The Formation of the Texas-Louisiana Borderlands in the Late Eighteenth Century: Philip Nolan and His Transnational Horse Trade

NIHEI Mariko

This paper examines the process by which the Texas-Louisiana borderlands were formed in the Spanish colonial era by looking at Philip Nolan's horse-trading in this region at the end of the eighteenth century. From the beginning of European settlement, Spaniards and American Indians living in Texas exchanged horses for European commodities that Louisianan merchants and traders had. Although trade between Texas and Louisiana was prohibited by the crown, it was necessary for the people who lived in this region since they were far away from big cities in New Spain and found it difficult to obtain commodities from other provinces. All in all, Texas and Louisiana had developed strong socio-economic ties since the initiation of European colonies in the early eighteenth century. At the end of the eighteenth century, when American adventurers started to come to the Texas-Louisiana borderlands, some adopted the horse-trading custom of this region and began a transnational horse trade. Nolan was the first American adventurer to horse trade.

To depict the amicable relationships of frontiersmen in the Texas-Louisiana borderlands, the first half of this paper focuses on the brief history of this region during the colonial era. The second half analyses the case of the American horse-trader, Nolan. When Nolan started rounding up horses in Texas and herding them toward the U.S., Spanish officers welcomed him and permitted him to conduct his business. Later, however, when Spain had a dispute with the U.S. over the possession of the Mississippi Valley area, the officers in Texas changed their attitude toward Nolan and regarded him as a thief who stole horses from the rich soil of the Spanish crown. In the end, as Spain believed him to be an enemy, Nolan was killed by a Spanish soldier. This paper not only focuses on Nolan's activities, but also examines the ways in which Spaniards and American Indians helped