

RÉSUMÉ

0459

Ernő HEGEDŰS

Motorization in the Hungarian Border Patrol during the 20th century

The motorization process of the Hungarian Border Patrol – as with the Hungarian Army and other law enforcement organizations – began in the 20th century. Motorization continuously spread, used in conjunction with traditional horse-drawn vehicles in the beginning, which it would eventually supplant. Service vehicles of the units comprising the Border Patrol were characterized by a lack of armor and onboard weapons since these were not necessary for successfully executing their basic responsibilities.

0460

Dénes LŐRINCZI

Bolstering public safety in Háromszék in the era of HABSBERG Neo-absolutism

This piece is a work of local history as its subject matter is the history of law enforcement in Székely Land, specifically Háromszék County, in the 18th-19th centuries. Following the country's partition into three parts, the Principality of Transylvania, although independent, fell under Hungarian rule. However, in the wake of the expulsion of the Turks, the HABSBERGs did not reunite the Kingdom of Hungary with the Principality of Transylvania because doing so would have made exercising power more difficult. This state of affairs was also reflected in the setup of Transylvanian law enforcement. However, following the 1848 Hungarian Revolution – and encompassing the entirety of the HABSBERG Empire – a new centralized law enforcement organization was also established in Transylvania. This law enforcement model not only maintained order but was also used to suppress the Hungarian nation. With the Compromise of 1867, the Hungarian government eliminated this model from the entire territory under the jurisdiction of the Hungarian Holy Crown and established local units in Transylvania in accordance with the new law enforcement model of the bourgeois Hungarian state.

0461

Ákos PARÁDI

The Gendarmerie Health Care Fund

In Hungary health care, health insurance and the social security system came into being during the 19th-20th centuries. By the second half of the 20th century, these various arrangements had mostly consolidated into one system, if we do not take into consideration some differences in residual characteristics. In this process the Hungarian state undoubtedly played a leading role with respect to the individuals under the authority of the centralized powers, even more so the soldiers, who found themselves in a unique situation. For they – if necessary – were required to lay down their lives in defense of the homeland. The Gendarmerie Health Care Fund was important because it provided health care entitlements and requirements for both military members and employees of the centralized state.

0462

József PARÁDI

The Evidenzbureau and the Hungarian Border Patrol

Since reconnaissance was one of the responsibilities of the military per the task hierarchy of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Evidenzbureau, the organization responsible, was grouped together with other organizations concerned with joint affairs (that is, affairs concerning both the Austrian Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary). By contract securing the border – since it was a responsibility of a group of public administration-designated organizations – belonged to domestic affairs in both partner countries. Despite this, however, reconnaissance and border control organizations worked closely together on the external borders of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. This was characteristic of their working relationship along the sections of the Romanian and Serb borders of the Hungarian Kingdom. Among the organizations guarding the border, it was primarily the border-based Gendarmerie and the border police that worked together with the Evidenzbureau.

0463

József PARÁDI

Law Enforcement in the Bourgeois Hungarian State

During the era of the bourgeois Hungarian state, the meaning of law enforcement changed significantly. Throughout its use, however, rationality always characterized the determination of using armed units. During the era of the bourgeois Hungarian state, the actions of law enforcement were not determined by doctrinaire points of view. Actions requiring serious manpower were carried out by the armed forces of the State. Among all law enforcement bodies it was the Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie – as a result of being well armed and trained, in addition to its leadership style – that was most capable of providing *bona fide* law enforcement actions. Following the dislocation of the Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie, however, the unit was equipped to be used primarily for law enforcement actions requiring lower numbers.

0464

Krisztián SOM

Border checks and the regulation of travel abroad in Hungary during WWI

On July 20th, 1914, in the immense territory on the border with Serbia, Hungarian airspace was closed to civilian flights. On July 26th, 1914, traffic passing through the Hungary-Serbia border crossing points was restricted, draft-age men were forbidden to travel abroad and telegraphs / packages sent through the postal service were also curtailed. On July 28th, 1914, war broke out between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and Serbia. In the next four years Austrian and Hungarian citizens' freedom to travel abroad was further curtailed while the list of embargoed goods continuously expanded. Like never before, catching spies at the border, identifying travelers carrying information that could harm state interests and protecting the war-making capacity of the economy became the prioritized tasks of border control authorities. The possibility to travel abroad – in addition to these controls – was significantly restricted by the strained relations that characterized the European states, the lack of travel opportunities and the inflated currency of the Empire (the purchasing power of which was steadily eroding).

0465

Attila VEDÓ

The Tasks of the Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie in the Administration and Supervision of Foreigners: 1881-1938

In the history of the bourgeois Hungarian state, when comparing the Era of the Dual Monarchy to the Interwar Period, entry into and stays in Hungary by foreigners were handled radically differently. The seeds of state-authorized administration and supervision of foreigners had been planted in the pre-WWI era, however, the procedures that evolved over the course of WWI continued to be used even after the signing of the Trianon Peace Treaty. These detailed regulations required the formation of a new organization within the structure of Hungarian law enforcement. This was the National Central Authority, which was responsible for consolidating, directing and overseeing the endeavors of Hungarian law enforcement bodies tasked with the supervision and administration of foreigners. It was within this setup that the Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie found itself, for most of the territory of the country fell under Gendarmerie jurisdiction.