

RESUMES

0487

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Police in Hungary in the Era of the Dual Monarchy and the Interwar Era.
(15-52.p.)

DOI : 10.12345/RTFXXVIII(2018)56N15-52P

The period from 1867 to 1945 consisted of the Era of Bourgeois Hungary, during which – in Greater Hungary during the Dualist Era and in Post-Trianon Hungary in the Interwar Era (1918 – 1945) – a police force, in the modern sense, was formed. Initially on the local level, over time it developed into a federal organization. The author examines this process, familiarizing the reader with the factors that led to the Hungarian Police becoming a countrywide organization reporting to the centralized state. The work indirectly refutes two misconceptions. The first is that the idea of a centralized state police organization was first broached following WWI. In fact, it had already taken place during the Dualist Era (although it is indisputable that its implementation did indeed occur following the end of the war). The second misconception is that the Kingdom of Hungary functioned as a fascist dictatorship during the Interwar Era. By its very nature, the police organization at that time was entirely ill-suited to carry out tasks associated with upholding a dictatorship.

Key words:

Local police ; Royal Hungarian State Police in Budapest ; Royal Hungarian Border Patrol ;
Royal Hungarian Police in Fiume ; Royal Hungarian Police

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The Csemegi Codex and the Reformatory
(53-60.p.)

DOI : 10.12345/RTFXXVIII(2018)56N53-60P

Hungarian prison service arose and evolved as part of the rising Bourgeois state during the Era of the Dual Monarchy. The leadership of Károly NASCH [CSEMEGI] played a significant role in the creation of the Hungarian criminal code. As part of the prison service, the reformatory came into existence in the Kingdom of Hungary. Contemporary Hungarian justice attempted to create an environment in which convicted youth could be led back to normal society. At the time, the idea of the reformatory was new in Hungary; in contrast, institutionalized reform was already well established in Western Europe and North America. Although there were differences, Hungarian criminal reform was most similar to the German model. The Hungarian reformatory was an enriching addition to the palette of institutionalized reform.

Key words:

Csemegi Codex ; Hungarian prison service 1867-1919 ; reformatory ; reformatory charter ; reformatory education

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Hungarian Prison Service within the Post-Trianon Borders until WWII
(53-60.p.)

DOI : 10.12345/RTFXXVIII(2018)56N53-60P

Like the country itself, the Hungarian penal institution was significantly truncated as a result of the Treaty of Trianon. Hungary went through hard economic times, which were exacerbated by the Great Depression. These circumstances had a major impact on the Hungarian penal institution during the Interwar Era. However, despite these circumstances, Hungarian prison service – though to a lesser extent than during the Interwar Era and contrarily to expectations – nonetheless evolved. The Interwar Era, however, proved too short for the Hungarian prison service to recover from the truncation caused by the Treaty of Trianon and to raise standards back to prewar levels. The blame for the lack of success should not be put on the legal professionals and prison specialists of the era, however, whose hard work and efforts remain worthy of emulation.

Key words:

detention center ; penal institution ; state prison ; jail ; workhouse

0490

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The Battle between Hungarian Law Enforcement and Soviet Paratroopers**(August 1943 – August 1944)**

(71-96.p.)

DOI : 10.12345/RTFXXVIII(2018)56N71-96p

Prior to the Soviet invasion of the Carpathian Basin in WWII, its military leadership began focusing its attention on the re-annexed territories of the Hungarian Highlands, Subcarpathia and Northern Transylvania. From summer 1943 to summer 1944, thirty-five Soviet paratrooper divisions (composed of 350 men) were deployed to the region. However, the Soviet partisans were incapable of achieving significant success on Hungarian territory. In addition to their lack of readiness, there were two main factors that led to their failure. On the one hand, the majority of the population did not sympathize with the partisans. On the other, the Hungarian state effectively countered the partisan threat by making wide use of both its armed organs and civilian population. The Soviet paratrooper divisions capable of remaining on Hungarian territory for the longest period were ones that saw minimal fighting and whose primary endeavors were smaller deployments and setting up bases.

Key words

Hungarian law enforcement (1919–1945) ; partisan battles in Hungary (1943–1944) ; paratrooper countermeasures ; Subcarpathia ; Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie

0491

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Collaboration between the Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie and the Intelligence Organs of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy**(1891–1918)**

(97-130.p.)

DOI : 10.12345/RTFXXVIII(2018)56N97-130p

The Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie – despite not qualifying as an authority – enjoyed wide-ranging power. Within the organization – set up as a service branch in 1891 – border gendarmerie were responsible for border security on those sections of the border of the Kingdom of Hungary where a passport was required for crossing. The endeavors of the Evidenzbureau – the directorate responsible for gathering military intelligence for the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy – and the Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie overlapped in this area. The Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie dealt with the topic of collaboration with a separate regulation that appeared as a supplement entitled *Intelligence Gathering and the Prevention of Counterespionage* in a service regulation entitled *Directives of the Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie*, which was published in 1912.

Key words

Evidenzbureau ; Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie ; border gendarmerie ; Hungarian border security in the Era of the Dual Monarchy ; Hungarian law enforcement (1867–1918)

0492

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Organizing the Militia 1919–1921

(131-144.p.)

DOI : 10.12345/RTFXXVIII(2018)56N131-144p

In the wake of WWI, both the Aster Revolution and the Hungarian Soviet Republic weakened the Hungarian state, which national leadership had already begun to reorganize prior to the dictated peace Treaty of Trianon. Important aspects of the reestablishment of Bourgeois Hungary was public order and the restoration and maintenance of public safety. The *Polgárőrség* (militia) was created as part of this process. The desire of national leadership was for the body to evolve into a potential police-type force. Organization began in 1920 and progressed smoothly. However, conditions engendered by the dictated peace Treaty of Trianon made the operation of the *Polgárőrség* impossible and unnecessary. As the Entente did not place major restrictions on Hungarian law enforcement organizations, the Hungarian government chose to focus on these instead of setting up a militia-style force. These law enforcement organizations allowed for military troops to be hidden among their personnel while also providing an organizational and intellectual training ground for the future staff of the Royal Hungarian Army.

Key words:

Militia ; civilian police force ; university battalion ; railway battalion ; postal battalion

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Budget and Management of the Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie 1881–1939

(145-166.p.)

DOI : 10.12345/RTFXXVIII(2018)56N145-166P

Directly under the supervision of the Hungarian government, the Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie was a militarily-organized corps entrusted with providing public safety in the Hungarian countryside. Its operating costs were covered by the budget of the Royal Hungarian Ministry of the Interior. State administration regulations applied to the organization as well. Independent and academically-trained (gendarmerie) economists were responsible for the budgetary tasks of the organization. At individual gendarmerie stations, which were the basic elements of the organizational structure, civilians were paid by the collective gendarmerie personnel to do various tasks (since gendarmerie personnel consisted entirely of military professionals). The two types of budgeting perfectly complemented each other.

Key words:

economists, ancillary branch, economics, central equipment and stock warehouse, controller