

UNIVERSITY OF SZEGED
Faculty of Law and Political Sciences Doctoral School

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**The history of the higher education administration in Hungary with special emphasis on
the legal education
Chapters on legal education in Cluj and Szeged**

Theses of Doctoral (PhD) dissertation

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I. The subject and structure of the thesis

The city of Szeged attended a special ceremony on November 9th in 1921, as the Franz Joseph University of Cluj opened its gates in their new home on that day. As a result of unfavourable historical events, the university was forced to move from Cluj-Napoca and eventually operated in Szeged for a temporary but relatively long period of time worked in Szeged - for twenty years. In 2021, it will be the centenary of this event. Since the opening, there was no academic year when there would not be a higher education institution in Szeged.

In the history of the University of the Faculty of Law and Political Science has been distinguished by the fact that a significant number of students are educated in this faculty and that law students are also the most involved in social life. I went into more details about the academic performance of young law students, as many of them later evolved into academic and political figures, including the two *Kolosváry professors: Sándor* and his son *Bálint*; while others are taken to a higher level of administrative hierarchy: *Haubert Kamilló of Kolozsmonostor* was the Hungarian cultural attaché in the Third Reich. Most of the students were active in political activities in the Szeged period, in various fraternities' associations. Of these, I will highlight the Turul Association's subordinate the *Werbőczy Fraternities' Association*, which was the which was a subdivision of the law students.

The history of the university is divided into two parts: one from the period of Cluj, which lasted from 1872 to 1919, and after a two-year intermezzo in Budapest, finally Szeged was the home of the university from 1921 to 1940. A monograph on this 'moving period' has already been prepared by *Gábor Vincze*,¹ a senior fellow at the Hódmezővásárhely Memorial Museum. Apart from this, however, we can talk about the same institution, since the lecturers which provided the intellectual base followed it to Szeged. The law also emphasized that this was the same university that had been used in its correspondence for years as the „refugee Franz Joseph University of Cluj-Napoca” until it was abandoned for international reasons and remained the title of the „Franz Joseph University”.

1. Identification of the research project, reasons for and aim of the research

The logical structure of the dissertation began entering the legal framework, as a jurisprudential thesis introduction it is important to define the legislations. In the first chapter,

¹ VINCZE GÁBOR: *A száműzött egyetem – A Ferenc József Tudományegyetem sorsa Kolozsvártól Szegedig (1919-1921)*. JatePress, Szeged, 2006.

from the *Ratio Educationis* to the end of the Second World War, I enumerated the laws of the higher education, the imperial, royal and ministerial decrees. To do this, the largest assistance provided *Andor Ladányi's*² work on legal education reform. In addition, the collection of regulations translated and published by *Oscar Sashegyi*³ provided the greatest help to the higher education rules of neo-absolutism.

The epochs of my dissertation are determined by the educational decree of *Maria Theresia* and the resettlement of the Franz Joseph University in 1940. I would like to note for the final year that nearly half a century is not possible to analyse in full depth, nor have I intended to subdivide the Franz Joseph University history eras – the divisions of which I have already indicated – and which is why I closed the dissertation by moving the University back to its home city. This is particularly supported by the fact that at that time in Szeged a new higher education institution, the *Miklós Horthy University* was created, which was a legally new foundation.

The reason for choosing this topic is also explained by the fact that as the anniversary approaches, it is essential to look at the history of our university, but at the same time we must state that the topic I have chosen is rather under-researched. The main reason for this is that relatively little archival information is available in Hungary, and the archives of the Cluj period (up to 1919) in Cluj were locked up indefinitely. As a result, relatively few primary sources have been available so far for researchers to elaborate on the topic.

2. Collections of the materials and the methods of the research

The sources of the dissertation can be divided into three main parts. The first is made up of special materials produced by the 19th and 20th centuries contemporaries, which can now be considered as literature. In the second, archival sources, ministerial reports, legislations, parliamentary debates and specialist journals make up my primary source of materials. The third group of the elements by posterity, qualify as literature writings, which include in some cases, assessments of future generations as well.

I. In the first part, I would like to present the peer-reviewed specialized materials for completeness. The most noteworthy of these is the report on *A magyar királyi jogakadémiák*

² LADÁNYI ANDOR: *Törekvések, kísérletek a jogászképzés reformjára 1890–1944.* = MEZEY BARNA (szerk.): *Jogtörténeti értekezések* 34. Gondolat kiadó, Budapest, 2007.

³ SASHEGYI OSZKÁR: *Iratok a magyar felsőoktatás történetéből 1849–1867.* Budapest, 1974.

és joglíceumok története,⁴ which was prepared by the institutions concerned at the call of the Minister in 1873, before their reform. This was also published as an appendix in the bulletins of the *Budapesti Közlöny*,⁵ making it accessible to the wider public.

Considering the topic of the dissertation, one of the most significant sources is the volume on the *History of the Faculty of Law and Political Science of the Budapest University*, which stemmed from the pen of *Ferenc Eckhart*.⁶ The corpus gives information not only about the history of the Hungarian Royal Universities, but also through the contemporary law gives full details of the training until 1936.

Although the handbook of *Károly Hodor*⁷ does not add to the close history of the Franz Joseph University of Cluj-Napoca, but to the medieval university which was founded by *István Báthori*, and the subsequent legal lyceum, it is one of the most significant records of my time.

The most important written source of the researched university was made by *Sándor Márki*, who was compiled the history of university for the fifty anniversary by the request of the Senate, which, unfortunately, has relatively little data on the history of the law faculty.⁸ Prior to this, during the Millennium period, he published a volume on university history, which he co-authored with *Mór Pisztóry*.⁹

Before 1921 Szeged made several attempts to obtain a higher education institution, the summary of which was compiled by *Ferenc Gál*, which was later summarized and expanded by *Andor Devich*.¹⁰

II. The most important basis of the sources I use are the archival documents, which are the primary ones. They are a part of the Hungarian National Archives of Csongrád County Archives VIII. 4b. fond and can be found in the Franz Joseph University Rector's Office papers and official documents and minutes of the Faculty of Law. On the other hand, in the National Archives of Cluj-Napoca the Fund Number 315. fond which contains the documents

⁴ *A magyar királyi jogakadémiák és joglíceumok története: Hivatalos adatok alapján*. Athenaeum nyomda, Pest, 1873.

⁵ *Budapesti Közlöny*, 1872. november 3., 44. szám.; Uo. 1872. november 10., 45. sz.

⁶ ECKHART FERENC: *A jog- és államtudományi kar története 1667–1935*. I. kötet. Egyetemi Nyomda, Budapest, 1936.

⁷ HODOR KÁROLY: *Az erdélyi Báthory Egyetem története 1579–1849*. (Kézirat a kolozsvári Babeş-Bolyai Tudományegyetem Központi Könyvtárának Kézirattárában Ms. 259.), Kolozsvár, 1850.

⁸ MÁRKI SÁNDOR: *A M. Kir. Ferencz József Tudományegyetem története 1872–1922*. Szeged, 1922.

⁹ *A kolozsvári Magyar Királyi Ferenc József Tudományegyetem története és statisztikája*. [Egybeállította: MÁRKI SÁNDOR, PISZTÓRY MÓR.] Az egyetem ezredéves országos kiállítása alkalmából kiadva. Kolozsvár, 1896.

¹⁰ GÁL FERENC: *Főiskolai törekvések Szegeden 1790–1922*. Szeged, 1929.; DEVICH ANDOR: *Törekvések Szegeden egyetem létesítésére 1918 előtt*. Szeged, 1984.

of the Rector Office of the Franz Joseph University, but unfortunately at the end of 2017, together with several materials, its documents were made indefinitely inaccessible and the other part of the documents is being processed. The National Archives of Oradea hold a small portion of the records of the Faculty of Law of the Franz Joseph University under the Fund Number 47. where we actually got 6 batches of the materials of the university, that were the most helpful in getting to know the history of the university during the first world war.

Based on these, it can be concluded that there are relatively few direct but many indirect primary sources for the history of the Faculty. For that reason, it is relatively still get a full picture of the examined era, it should touch another authoritative information base, which in this case is the press periodicals. Some of the periodicals I have used here are just exemplary: *Délmagyarország*, *Szegedi Napló*, *Szegedi Új Nemzedék*, *8 Órai Újság*, *Új Élet*, *Szózat*, *Keleti Újság*, *Ellenzék*, *Kolozsvár*, *Magyar Polgár*.

In addition to the *Corpus Juris Hungarici*, sources for the legislation were provided by the *Budapesti Közlöny*, the *Budapesti Hírlap*, and the *Magyarországi Rendeletek Tára*, in addition to those previously described.

On top of that I considered important review of parliamentary debate and parliamentary logs in the literature in the absence, since it is not only we can find an explanation of the legislature's intention, but the establishment process of an act is revealed, as well as individual parties and MPs resolution cannot be neglected some issues. Above all else the *annual almanacs*¹¹ and *Rector's speeches*¹² of the Franz Joseph University give the researcher a credible drawing.

III. Legal academies play a key role in the study of the history of legal education, as they occupy a special place in the system during their operation. Their main function was to train the appropriate professionals for the administration, but over the years their standards have deteriorated and this has affected the public perception of the lawyers, so their forthcoming reform has continued to be on the agenda. With the exception of one case (the reforms of 1874), there has been no material change in their system, although their elimination has occurred several times. For this reason, many began to deal with the history of

¹¹ *A kolozsvári magyar királyi Tudományegyetem Almanachja*. Kolozsvár, 1873–1880.; *A kolozsvári magyar királyi Ferenc József Tudományegyetem Almanachja*. Kolozsvár, 1881–1916.

¹² *Beszédek, amelyek a kolozsvári magyar királyi Tudományegyetem Rektora és Tanácsának beiktatása és a tanév megnyitása alkalmával tartattak*. Kolozsvár, 1873–1880.; *Beszédek, amelyek a kolozsvári magyar Tudományegyetem pályadíj kiosztási ünnepségén tartattak*. Kolozsvár, 1874–1880.; *Beszédek, amelyek a kolozsvári magyar királyi Ferenc József Tudományegyetem pályadíj kiosztási ünnepségén tartattak*. Kolozsvár, 1881–1909.; *Beszédek, amelyek a kolozsvári magyar királyi Ferenc József Tudományegyetem Rektora és Tanácsának beiktatása és a tanév megnyitása alkalmával tartattak*. Kolozsvár, 1881–1913.

law academies, the first of which I would like to highlight is *Ernő Pető*, who, although not defending, but wrote his doctoral thesis about the legal academies.¹³

*István Stipta*¹⁴ has published numerous studies on the history of the Legal Academy of Miskolc and its predecessor, the Lyceum of Eperjes, which provide essential information to the knowledge of the only Lutheran Legal Academy, and has also dealt with the life of one of its outstanding teachers: the professor *Győző Bruckner*¹⁵, who also researched the early history of this institution.

Two authors deal with the broader history of the education of the Legal Academies: *Barna Mezey*¹⁶ and *Béla P. Szabó*,¹⁷ and recently published a volume on the operation of the Reformed Legal Academy of Kecskemét.¹⁸

IV. The most important historical literature for the Central European and Hungarian legal scholars was provided by our former university professor, *György Bónis*,¹⁹ who outlined the knowledge and background of the medieval law scholars, in two volumes. *Zsolt Nagy*, a

¹³ PETŐ ERNŐ: *A jogakadémiák a 20. században.* (kézi jegyzet). 2003.

¹⁴ STIPTA ISTVÁN: *Bruckner Győző (1877–1962).* In: Gerundium MMXII vol. III. nr. 1–2. 15–24. p.; STIPTA ISTVÁN: *A Miskolci Evangélikus Jogakadémia (1919–1949).* In: HORVÁTH ISTVÁN: *A pécsi Püspöki Joglyceum emlékezete 1833–1923.* Publikon Kiadó, Pécs, 2009. 65–86. p.

¹⁵ BRUCKNER GYŐZŐ: *Az Eperjesi ősi evangélikus kollégium az első világháború küszöbén.* In: BRUCKNER GYŐZŐ: *A Miskolci Jogakadémia múltja és kulturmunkássága (1919–1949).* (szerk.: DOBROSSY ISTVÁN – STIPTA ISTVÁN), Miskolc, 1996. 47–49. p.

¹⁶ MEZEY BARNA: *Egyetemek és jogakadémiák.* In: BANA JÓZSEF (szerk.): *Győri Tanulmányok 20.* Győr, 1998. 7–17. p.; MEZEY BARNA: *A jogakadémiák a jogászképzés történetében.* In: KAJTÁR ISTVÁN – POHÁNKA ÉVA: *A Pécsi Püspöki Joglyceum emlékezete 1833–1923.* Pécs, 2009. 17–36. p.

¹⁷ P. SZABÓ BÉLA: *Előtanulmány a magyarországi joghallgatók külföldi egyetemeken a XVI–XVIII. században készített disputatióinak (dissertációinak) elemzéséhez.* In: *Publicationes Universitatis Miskolciensis. Sectio Juridica et Politica.* Tom. VIII. Fasc. 5., Miskolc, 1993. 79–154. p.; P. SZABÓ BÉLA: *Jogászság és jogászképzés.* In: SZABÓ MIKLÓS (szerk.): *Bevezetés a Jog- és Államtudományokba.* harmadik, átdolgozott kiadás, Miskolc, 2001. 173–208. p.; P. SZABÓ BÉLA: *A magyarországi jogoktatás Kossuth Lajos korában.* In: *Debreceni konferenciák III., Európai Magyarországot! Kossuth Lajos és a modern állam koncepciója.* Debrecen, 2004. 13–24. p.; P. SZABÓ BÉLA: *A bécsi jogi kar doktori kollégiumának magyarországi származású tagjai Mária Terézia egyetemi reformjai előtt.* In: MEZEY BARNA – RÉVÉSZ T. MIHÁLY (szerk.): *Ünnepi tanulmányok Máthé Gábor 65. születésnapja tiszteletére.* Gondolat Kiadó, Budapest, 2006. 547–584. p.; P. SZABÓ BÉLA: *Magyarországi származású jogászdoktorok Bécsben (1730-as és 1740-es évek).* In: KRÁSZ LILLA – OBORNI TERÉZ (szerk.) *Redite ad cor: Tanulmányok Sahin-Tóth Péter emlékére.* ELTE Eötvös Kiadó, Budapest, 2008. 367–385. p.; P. SZABÓ BÉLA: *Tanulságos évtizedek. A Debreceni Tudományegyetem Jog- és Államtudományi Kara (1914–1949).* Debrecen, 2011.; P. SZABÓ BÉLA: *A nagyszombati jogakadémia megállapításának előzményei.* In: MÁTHÉ GÁBOR – RÉVÉSZ T. MIHÁLY – GOSZTONYI GERGELY (szerk.): *Jogtörténeti Parerga. Ünnepi tanulmányok Mezey Barna 60. születésnapja tiszteletére.* Budapest, 2013. 338–347. p.; P. SZABÓ BÉLA: *Ungarstämmige Mitglieder des Doktorenkollegiums der Wiener Juristenfakultät vor den Universitätsreformen Maria Theresias.* In: *Journal on European History of Law.* 4. évfolyam, 1. szám, 2013. 33–51. p.; P. SZABÓ BÉLA: *A századforduló jelentős osztrák magánjogászáinak, Leopold Pfaffnak nagyszombati professzorsága (1861–1868).* In: GOSZTONYI GERGELY – RÉVÉSZ T. MIHÁLY (szerk.): *Jogtörténeti Parerga II. Ünnepi tanulmányok Mezey Barna 65. születésnapja tiszteletére.* Budapest, 2018. 219–227. p.

¹⁸ HOMICSKÓ ÁRPÁD – NÁNÁSI LÁSZLÓ – STIPTA ISTVÁN – TÖRŐ CSABA: *A Kecskeméti Református Jogakadémia története: 1875–1949.* KGRE-ÁJTK, Budapest, 2019.

¹⁹ BÓNIS GYÖRGY: *A jogtudó értelmiség a Mohács előtti Magyarországon.* Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1971.; BÓNIS GYÖRGY: *A jogtudó értelmiség a középkori Nyugat- és Közép-Európában.* Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1972.

lecturer in my *alma mater*, also dealt with the national of the legal education history, albeit from a sociological point of view, as he dedicated his doctoral dissertation to the modern profession of lawyer, which later appeared in a book.²⁰

László Szögi, who is the head the Eötvös Loránd University's History Research Group, has set the goal of gathering in detail the students of the legal academies, until 1850. In addition, *László Szögi* together with *Julia Varga*, wrote the history of the Franz Joseph University's predecessors,²¹ which will be continued in the second volume of the 2021 centenary by the University of Szeged.

The most recent summary work on the history of law education is noted by *Zsolt Kokoly*, which includes the history of the legal education in Transylvania. It is a valuable handbook of Transylvanian legal history and is thus a niche in its subject.²²

My research topic is related to *Kinga Viktória Rigó*, who writes her doctoral dissertation on the history of legal regulation of Hungarian higher education, but not only with its content on the history of legal education, but also with special attention to the medical faculty of the Budapest University.²³

For my work, the earlier volumes of university history provided the sample, particular, a study book dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the founding of the University of Debrecen,²⁴ and a dissertation on the history of the Faculty of Law and Political Science was prepared by *Gábor Hollósi*.²⁵ The history of the Faculty of Law between the two world wars was elaborated by *Elemér Balogh* from the point of view of the professors.²⁶

V. Regarding the working method of the dissertation, my aim was primarily to explore the related primary sources. Throughout the dissertation, the *normative-descriptive* style dominates, but where it was deemed necessary, historical interpretation was also used,

²⁰ NAGY ZSOLT: *A jogi oktatás fejlődése és aktuális kérdései*. Pólay Elemér Alapítvány, Szeged, 2007.

²¹ SZÖGI LÁSZLÓ – VARGA JÚLIA: *A Szegedi Tudományegyetem és elődei története. I. rész–A Báthory-egyetemtől a kolozsvári Tudományegyetemig 1581–1872*. Szegedi Egyetemi Kiadó, Szeged, 2011.

²² KOKOLY ZSOLT: *A jogi oktatás története Erdélyben*. In: VERESS EMÓD (szerk.): *Erdély jogtörténete*. Forum Iuris, Kolozsvár, 2018. 503–557. p.

²³ RIGÓ KINGA: *Adalékok az egyetemi bíraskodás történetéhez – különös tekintettel a magyar egyetem alapszabályaiban foglaltakra*. In: *Jogtörténeti Szemle*. 2011., 2. szám, 40–43. p.; RIGÓ KINGA: *Kuppis Anna fegyelmi ügyének ürügyén*. In: *Jogtörténeti Szemle*. 2013., 1. szám, 44–47. p.

²⁴ OROSZ ISTVÁN – IFJ. BARTHA JÁNOS (szerk.): *A Debreceni Egyetem története 1912–2012*. Debreceni Egyetemi Kiadó, Debrecen, 2012.

²⁵ HOLLÓSI GÁBOR: *A debreceni Jog- és Államtudományi Kar története (1914–1949)*. szerzői kiadás, Debrecen, 2007.

²⁶ BALOGH ELEMÉR: *Állam- és Jogtudományi Kar 1921–1998. – Oktatás és Kutatás történet*, In: *A Szegedi Tudományegyetem múltja és jelene 1921–1998*. Szeged, 1999. 36–72. p.

particularly when presenting legislation. Sometimes the critical analytical method can be found as far as the topic requires.

Another method I used was *comparatistics*. On the one hand, I tried to present parallels between the Hungarian universities and legal academies courses and the legal norms regulating them, because the laws differed from one institution to another, but in some cases they were very similar.

Another area of the dissertation, also investigated by comparative method, is the regulation of Austrian and Hungarian law education in the nineteenth century, whereas for the Hungarian system Austria was generally the model, sometimes on a mandatory basis, sometimes on a voluntary basis. In my opinion, the Hungarian law on higher education cannot be understood without knowledge of the Austrian, which is why I regarded as being essential through analysis and relevant to my topic in terms of the Austrian legislation.

I find it important to note that university history research is proving to be extremely diverse in its subject matter, since it can be educational history, institutional history, central to regulation, and *prosopographical* and *archontological*. In my dissertation, each research method was applied, because each major chapter required a different application method.

3. Comprehensive presentation of the dissertation

In my dissertation, I aimed at presenting the changes of the national law education from Maria Theresia's *Ratio Educationis* to the mid-twentieth century. In particular, I focused on researching and analysing the Austrian – Hungarian legal education legislations. During the Habsburg restoration momentous changes took place in legal education, but they also had positive effects, as the realization of freedom of education and the establishment of university faculties are innovations that are still the basis of university life and autonomy. All of these could be found in the Austrian education, given that Hungary was an integral part of the Austrian Empire as a result of the Olmütz Constitution of March 4th, in 1849, so any existing imperial decree must be considered an integral part of the national system - also, the Leo Thun reform package.

Following the normalization of the *Austro-Hungarian Compromise*, the first comprehensive reform took place in 1874. Post-compromise judicial, judicial organization, and political and administrative reforms have had a significant impact, as the state needed an increasing number of professional officials, provided by the legal academies. In these institutions, training was still a long way away from the university, and differences and

downgrades had to be eliminated. The least costly way of doing this was to embrace the legal academies and bring them to the level of university education. The reform of 1874 was short lived, and in 1883 another, albeit smaller reform followed it. Partial changes have been made in the meantime. A similar but significant legislative wave had to wait until 1911, when the Universities of Debrecen and Bratislava were established. At the same time, the period last university course and examination schedule was published, which remained in force until the end of World War II.

Within all this, I paid particular attention to the past of the Franz Joseph University, in fact the University of Szeged today considers itself the intellectual successor of the Franz Joseph University, which was established in the heart of Transylvania by the *Article XIX. of 1872*. For this reason, the predecessor university is worth researching, and its “predecessor institution” the Legal Academy of Cluj, since a significant part of the first faculty of the Faculty of Law came from the Academy.

At least two pieces of information are needed to get to know the history of a higher education institution: one who taught there and the other whom. In response to the first, I looked at the life and academic career of the professors of legal history associated with my topic during the research period. For students, I found it important to examine their scientific advancement, which I think is best expressed by the *sub auspiciis Regis* and *Gubernatoris* initiations. Last but not least, the historical environment in which the university operated: the history of the Franz Joseph Universities of Cluj and Szeged faithfully reflects the vicissitudes of the Hungarian past.

II. Theses of the dissertation

In my dissertation, I aimed to present the nearly 200 years of the history of the national higher education from the *Ratio Education* to 1940. All this not only in the Kingdom of Hungary, but also by analysing the period of dualism affected the major universities in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (Vienna, Zagreb).

For this I used not only the later specialized literature, but also the periodicals and archival sources, which are essential for the work of the legal history. I strived for the relative completeness by the use of existing and available professional and legal materials, as already I mentioned in the introduction, the documents of the Faculty of Law and Political Science of the Franz Josef University are extremely scarce. In my dissertation I primarily sought answers to six questions that span a chapter each.

1. The first purpose of my dissertation was to introduce the Austrian education, in which I intended to present the role of *Count Leo von Thun-Hohenstein*,²⁷ Minister of Cultures, and to systematise the Austrian law education. From the time the Olmütz Constitution was issued, the Hungarian territories were an integral part of the Austrian Empire, with the consequence that Austrian law generally extended to the Hungarian parts, including those relating to education. For this reason, I was mainly looking for the answer to the extent to which Austrian law had an impact on the Hungarian, and to what extent Hungarian law education was based on the Austrian model.

In my research, I first sought to examine the influence of *Leo von Thun-Hohenstein*, the imperial minister, who, through his work, sought to completely reform the former Josephine-Terezian view of higher education that existed in the mid-19th century. The reforms that have been carried out date back to the 20th century, which is why the Minister's special importance remains to this day. In my research, I came to the conclusion that there were basically two periods what determined the legal training in the period: one was the "Thun" Reform in 1855, still linked to the neo-absolutism, and the other was the 1893 reform of full university education. In the meantime it has been implemented by the system of the doctoral exam, which took place in 1872. Given that after the First World War the Austrian

²⁷ *The Thun-Hohenstein University Reforms 1849–1860 – Conception - Implementation – Aftermath.* szerk.: BRIGITTE MAZOHL. Böhlau, Wien, 2017.; CHRISTOF AICHNER – BRIGITTE MAZOHL (Hg.): *Die Thun-Hohenstein'schen Universitätsreformen 1849–1860. Konzeption – Umsetzung – Nachwirkungen.* Wien – Köln – Weimar, 2017.; HANS LENTZE: *Die Universitätsreform des Ministers Graf Leo Thun-Hohenstein.* Hermann Böhlau Nfg/ Österreichische Akademie Der Wissenschaften, Graz–Wien–Köln, 1962.

and Hungarian Real Unions were abolished, we had no other connection with Austria than international relations, so my examination did not extend beyond the First World War.

2. The second aspect to be examined was the national regulation of the legal education in the Hungarian exploration, including which laws determined this aspect the most, particularly with regard to the legal and political science degrees and its share of the development. I was particularly interested in the founding of the newly established universities: in Cluj-Napoca in 1872 and in Debrecen and Bratislava in 1912. For me, the foundation of the Franz Joseph University was specifically the subject of my research, because during my PhD work I examined the law training there.

Examining the effect of Austrian legal education on Hungary, I came to the conclusion that it was only during the period of neo-absolutism that there was a real influence on Hungary, which is understandable given the already described political situation. At the time of dualism, the Austrian education system could only serve as a model, and there is no similarity between the subjects and the exam subjects. Presumably they are trying to develop in accordance with the spirit of the age based on the earlier Austrian sample.

The aforementioned reform of the higher education in the field of the legal education in 1855 was also introduced in Hungary, with paying particular attention to the fact that legal education in Hungary was organized on two fronts: at the university and at the legal academies. Within this chapter, the focus of my study was the analysis of the 1874 Education Reform Act, since that year was adopted the legal and political science separation, which continued for nearly 70 years. Furthermore, within this topic, I paid special attention to the founding of universities in Hungary during the research period, including the establishment of the Debrecen and Bratislava universities in 1912. For the purposes of my research, the establishment of the Franz Joseph University (1872) was discussed in a separate chapter, given that the historiography of the Faculty of Law and Political Science is closely linked to the history of the Legal Academy of Cluj and the currently existing Law Faculty in Szeged.

3. Already at the beginning of my research I had to face the fact that the available information and resources base on the history of the Faculty of Law and Political Science of the Franz Josef University of was extremely inadequate. In my work, I wanted to find out how these missing pieces can be discovered and recognized. To this end, I sought to call upon one of the types of historical auxiliary sciences what I learned during my historical studies: the *archontology* or its companion the *prosopography*, to draw the paths of a professor's life.

However, for reasons of scope and subject matter, I considered it necessary to narrow the range of professors to be introduced. This being a legal history thesis my choice was to research for biographies of professors in charge of the Department of the Legal History at Cluj and Szeged: *Kelemen Óvári*,²⁸ *Mihály Bochkor*, *István Ereky*,²⁹ *Béla Iványi*.³⁰ During his entire scientific career, *Sándor Kolosváry*³¹ was the most loyal fellow-creator to Kelemen Óvári, and co-authored their greatest works in legal history, for this reason I have addressed Sándor Kolosváry's professional and private career.

4. Given that the University moved to Szeged in 1921, the question arose as to what efforts Szeged could make to get the institution there after the First World War, and that the content of what emerged during the parliamentary debates in connection with the issue of the university, for in the speeches we can get acquainted with the political position of the era, and get a more accurate picture of the professional and political debates preceding the legislation.

The opening ceremony of the University in Szeged in 1921 was also a milestone in the life of the city, as there was no higher education institution in the city to this time. In the first round of my research, I wanted to follow the relocation of the Franz Joseph University to Szeged and its antecedents. During my archival research, I was confronted with the fact that the city had been applying for its own tertiary institution since 1790, one of which was a Legal academy and the other a University. The city of Szeged proved to be extremely persistent, for seven times in the case of the establishment of the legal academy in the years: 1802, 1827, 1868, 1899, 1900, 1906, 1910; and eight times in the subject of the university: 1876, 1879, 1882, 1893, 1901, 1905, 1906, 1911 the inscriptions were made to the ruler. This last year, 1911, was the most painful loss for Szeged, as it was considered by both the public and the press to be the most fortunate against the later two winning cities, Debrecen and Bratislava. For this reason, I turn to the parliamentary debates to understand, what are the

²⁸ KOLOSVÁRY BÁLINT: *Óvári Kelemen levelező tag emlékezete*. XXI. kötet., 6. sz., Budapest, 1931.

²⁹ PÉTERVÁRI MÁTÉ: *Ereky István élete és munkássága, tekintettel a 19. század második felében történt közigazgatási reformokra*. In: *Jogtörténeti Szemle*. 2014. 3. sz., 29-38. p.

³⁰ DEGRÉ ALAJOS: *Dr. Iványi Béla (1878-1964)*. In: *Vasi Szemle*, 1964. 18. évf., 2. sz., 295-296. p.; HAMZA GÁBOR: *Emlékezés Iványi Bélára (1878-1964), a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia levelező tagjára*. http://real.mtak.hu/80568/1/Ivanyi_Bela_1878_1964_megemlekezes.pdf (l.i.: 2019. szeptember 17.); P. SZABÓ BÉLA: *Iványi Béla (1914–1927)*. In: P. SZABÓ BÉLA (szerk.): *A Debreceni Tudományegyetem jogász professzorai (1914–1949)*. Debrecen, 2014. 207–231. p.; P. SZABÓ BÉLA: *Béla Iványi, als professor der Univerität Debrecen (1914-1927)*. In: BALOGH ELEMÉR – HOMOKI-NAGY MÁRIA (szerk.): *Tripartitum Trium Professorum –Három szegedi jogtörténész. Drei Szegediner Rechtshistoriker. – Tudományos emlékülés Bónis György születésének 100., Both Ódön születésének 90. és Iványi Béla halálának 50. évfordulóján*. A Pólay Elemér Alapítvány Könyvtára 58. Iurisperitus. Szeged, 2017. 271–282. p.

³¹ ILLÉS JÓZSEF: *Kolosváry Sándor I. tag emlékezete*. MTA, Budapest, 1929.; ÁMÁN ILDIKÓ: „*Non procul ex proprio stipite poma cadunt*”, avagy a „*két Kolosváry*” élete az egyetemtörténet tükrében. In: *Gerundium*, 2018. IX. évf., 2. sz., 23–41.p.

reasons that led to the downfall of Szeged in the contest, and then, 10 years later, for what reason, he won the opportunity to be admitted to the university.

5. In the course of my research on the National Archive of Cluj-Napoka, during the digitization of student registers, I was asked myself whether more detailed data about the outstanding students' scientific life can be found, and if so, in what way and in accordance with these criteria systemised. In addition, it was known to me that the young university students of Horthy era were overly politically active, so I wanted to know whether the law faculty students participated in Szeged to participate in political demonstrations or other means have assumed these roles.

The outstanding students' academic career of exploring encountered more difficulties in my work, especially given that these bases have been embraced by thousands of the person, their sociological analysis cannot I intended to undertake the view of my research into scarcity. Instead, I tried to focus on students' professional careers, which I discovered during the sub auspiciis initiation, which allowed me to examine a small slice of the students. Although not the most representative sample of graduate doctors, this group could serve as a possible initial sample. For the sake of completeness, I have followed the *sub auspiciis Regis* and *Gubernatoris* inaugurated,³² each of them having the same honorary doctoral title in different political and public law situations.

Similarly to Debrecen, the students played an active role in limiting the study of the Jewish students in Szeged, or even disabling it in the early 1930s. In my work I intended to give a picture of a narrow section of this political activity, especially since the archival source in Szeged is only scarcely available. In addition, during the period between the two World Wars the university citizens were active in political activities which is implemented for the law students in the *Werbőczy Fraternities' Association* groves. Given that in Austria similar

³² WALTER BRUNNER: *Die Promotio sub auspiciis*. 2. bővített kiadás, Wien, 1990.; POLYÁK PETRA: *Kitüntetéses doktoravatások az Erzsébet Tudományegyetemen (1914-1950) – 1. Sub auspiciis Gubernatoris promotio: feltételek és jelöltek*. Pécs, 2014.: <https://leveltar.pte.hu/content/kitunteteses-doktoravatasok> (letöltés ideje: 2019. szeptember 23.); POLYÁK PETRA: *Kitüntetéses doktoravatások az Erzsébet Tudományegyetemen (1914-1950) – 2. Sub auspiciis Gubernatoris promotio: az avatás*. Pécs, 2014.: <https://leveltar.pte.hu/content/kitunteteses-doktoravatasok2> (1. i.: 2019. szeptember 23.); KÁNTOR SÁNDORNÉ: *A debreceni kitüntetéses doktoravatások története (1912–2012)*. In: *Gerundium*. IV nr. 1–2. Debrecen, 2013. 109–132. p.; ÁMÁN ILDIKÓ: *Jogász doktorok sub auspiciis Regis avatása a kolozsvári Ferenc József Tudományegyetemen 1896 és 1915 között*. In: FEJES ZSUZSANNA (szerk.): *Jog határok nélkül*. Szegedi Tudományegyetem Állam- és Jogtudományi Doktori Iskola, Szeged, 2018. 23–33. p.; ÁMÁN ILDIKÓ: *A szegedi Ferenc József Tudományegyetem jogász doktorainak kitüntetéses avatása a két világháború között*. In: *FORVM – Publicationes Doctorandorum Juridicorum*. 7. évfolyam, 2017. 5–33. p.

groupings have a significant historical roots – which still exists today – I have also reviewed their activities.

6. The last goal of my dissertation was to look into the details of the university relocation in 1940. It is well-known to the researchers of university history that, following the Second Vienna Decision, Northern Transylvania was annexed to Hungary in 1940, and as a result, the Franz Joseph University moved back to its mother city that year. My aim was to get to know the other reasons for the relocation and the circumstances of its implementation and its difficulties.

In the last chapter, I have listed the events and circumstances related to the return of the University to its native city. In this case, Szeged lost the higher education institution it had fought for decades, while Cluj and the country had to face sacrifices to take back its former institution while the political situation deteriorated.

It can be stated that Szeged actually “won” with this loss, since the place of the temporarily occupied university was replaced by the new one, exclusively in Szeged. With this loss, the city became truly and completely a university city, as the Franz Joseph University was only relocated in 1921 and was not founded in Szeged. From the country's point of view, the re-opening of the Franz Josef University in Cluj was the most important, but the opening of the Miklós Horthy University was also took place within a shiny framework. It is not inconsiderable that the legislation and the organization of the two institutions were completed in just two months, while the country was on the brink of the war and Europe was at a war.

III. The list of the relevant publications

1. *Jogász doktorok sub auspiciis Regis avatása a kolozsvári Ferenc József Tudományegyetemen 1896 és 1915 között.* In: FEJES ZSUZSANNA (szerk.): *Jog határok nélkül.* Szegedi Tudományegyetem Állam- és Jogtudományi Doktori Iskola, Szeged, 2018. 23–33. p.
2. „*Non procul ex proprio stipite poma cadunt*”, avagy a „két Kolosváry” élete az egyetemtörténet tükrében. In: *Gerundium – Egyetemtörténeti Közlemények*, IX. évfolyam, 2. szám, 2018. 23–41. p.
3. *A kiegyezés hatása a jogászképzésre.* In: *FORVM – Acta Juridica et Politica*. VIII. évfolyam, 1. szám, 2018. 5–27. p.
4. *A jogászképzés átalakulása Magyarországon 1848 és 1867 között.* In: RÓZSA KATINKA (szerk.) *Eötvözet VI.: Az Eötvös József Collegium és az Eötvös Loránd Kollégium VI. közös konferenciáján elhangzott előadások.* SZTE Eötvös L. Kollégium, Szeged, 2018. 63–77. p.
5. *Az 1874. évi oktatásügyi reform, avagy a jogászképzés első átalakítása a dualizmus időszakában.* In: *Jogtudományi Közlöny*, LXXIII. évfolyam, 7-8. szám, 2018. 346–354. p.
6. *A szegedi Ferenc József Tudományegyetem jogász doktorainak kitüntetéses avatása a két világháború között.* In: *FORVM – Publicationes Doctorandorum Juridicorum*. 7. évfolyam, 2017. 5–33. p.
7. *Egyetem a délvidék kapujában: Szeged város törekvései az egyetemért és a jogakadémiáért.* In: KESERŰ BARNA ARNOLD (szerk.): *Doktori Műhelytanulmányok 2017.* Széchenyi István Egyetem Állam- és Jogtudományi Doktori Iskola, Győr, 2017. 9–25. p.
8. *Fejezetek a szegedi Werbőczy Bajtárs Egyesület történetéből.* In: P. SZABÓ BÉLA – SZEMESI SÁNDOR (szerk.): *Profectus in Litteris VIII. – Előadások a 13. debreceni állam- és jogtudományi doktorandusz-konferencián.* Debrecen, 2017. 17–24. p.

9. *Személyek a jogakadémiák és a jogi oktatás történetéből a Ratio Educationis tükrében.*
In: TUBOLY-VINCZE GABRIELLA (szerk.): *XV. Országos Grastyán Konferencia előadásai.*
PTE Grastyán Endre Szakkollégium, Pécs, 2017. 165–174. p.

10. *„A harmadik egyetem Szegeden állítassék föl” – Vázlatok Szeged város egyetemalapítási kísérleteiről.* In: SZABÓ MIKLÓS (szerk.): *Doktoranduszok Fóruma: Állam- és Jogtudományi Kar szekciókiadványa.* Miskolci Egyetem, Miskolc, 2017. 9–14. p.

11. *A Szegedi Turul Szövetség és testvérszervének, a Werbőczy Bajtárs Egyesületnek ideológiai vonatkozásai a két világháború között.* In: *FORVM – Publicationes Doctorandorum Juridicorum.* 6. évfolyam, 2016. 5–18. p.