

UNIVERSITY OF SZEGED
FACULTY OF ARTS
DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF HISTORY

Ferenc Zeman

**POLITICAL STRUGGLES AND PUBLIC MOVEMENTS IN
HÓDMEZŐVÁSÁRHELY DURING THE HORTHY-ERA**

Theses of the Doctoral (PhD) Dissertation

Supervisor:

Dr. habil. László Marjanucz CSc

Head of Department, Associate Professor

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I. The aim and the methods of the research

In my doctoral dissertation, I have examined the evolution of the political history and the social life of Hódmezővásárhely (or shorter Vásárhely) in the Horthy-era. According to Sámuel Szeremlei, the role of Vásárhely has been determinant among the market-towns of the Great Hungarian Plain since the end of the Turkish reign. This had been increased by the rise of the middle-class in demographic, political and economic terms. The aim of my dissertation is to introduce the local circumstances of politics, as well as to reconstruct the social attitude of the society – first of all the politics-related civil movements – by means of archival resources and the press of the age. In the first part of my dissertation, I have fulfilled this by tracking and comparing the results of the elections of the National Assembly, Parliament and Municipality. After this, I have compared the local aspects with the tendencies observed in four another, but similar municipal boroughs. The dissertation points beyond political history, as in the second unit, I have introduced the most significant public arenas related to the elections. Here I have underlined the modalities of political and economic advocacy of the most important civil movements and social associations in Hódmezővásárhely.

In my dissertation, I have been seeking the answers for the following questions: 1) What kind of similarities and differences can be provable from the comparison of the local and the national results of National Assembly- and parliamentary-elections held between the two world wars? 2) When examining the six national elections – held during the 19 years –, can we find immutability of preferences of a given political party among the voters of each ward? 3) In the examined era, what were the results of the elections in the similar towns or were there any connections between them? 4) Did the pressure of the public administration appear in Hódmezővásárhely – which was specific in this era –, that afflicted the opposition, and, if so, in what way? 5) Did the social associations in Hódmezővásárhely have the opportunity to have a say in the local elections? 6) Did the social associations have any opportunities to influence the results of the local elections? (e.g. the material and social power of the different lobby groups, the custom regulating their public culture, etc.)

The complex choice of subject had required a relevant exploration and usage of archival sources, which – from a methodological point of view –, had required an overall research of the local history. Besides this, in the chapter closing the history of elections in Hódmezővásárhely, I have compared the similarities and differences of the

results of the elections of the municipal boroughs. Due to the great numbers of press resources, I have considered it important to apply the methodology of resource analysis and criticism.

This dissertation can be ranked as a new field of research because there has not been any thesis, which would summarize this topic and this era in the history of Hódmezővásárhely in such a depth. Its second aspect emerges from the fact that it relies mainly in archival basic research, so it is based on primer resources about this era without antecedents.

After the closure of the dissertation defence, I built the recommendations of the committee into my work. So the written critics (László Gulyás, Judit Pihurik, József Sipos) and the oral comments increased the quantity and changed the content of my work compared to its original form.

II. Justification of the subject of choice

By the choice of subject, it played a determining role that I had written my history thesis – *A Békés megyei társadalmi, gazdasági és politikai élet Gömbös Gyula miniszterelnöksége idején a sajtó tükrében* – about a part of the Horthy-era during the interwar period. I became interested in the history of elections that time. Two years after, I wrote my geographic thesis deliberately in this topic. In my work – entitled *Az országgyűlési képviselő-választások térbeli aspektusai Magyarországon* –, I have used the technique of political geography and electoral geography to examine the national elections during the 20th century.

My consultant, László Marjanucz turned my attention to the elaboration of the unexploited history of elections in Hódmezővásárhely in the interwar period. With its population of more than 60,000 people, this market-town of the Great Hungarian Plain, which is huge in extent – 761 km² –, has been a significant economic and cultural centre of the Southern Great Plain region during the Horthy-era as well. The majority of its inhabitants relied on agriculture for their livelihood. There was not any significant latifundium in this territory, so the majority of the lands were cultivated by peasant farmers. During the dualistic era, the citizens of the town were pro-independence and favoured the opposition. Although its territory was not affected by the border-modification of the Treaty of Trianon, but its southern commercial relations were cut off. The town had been under Romanian occupation from April 1919 to the beginning of

March 1920, which caused enormous damages.

III. Sources and Historiographical overview

First, I have fulfilled an overview of the whole history of elections in Hódmezővásárhely in the interwar period. The primary resources, I have used, are the registers of voters and the minutes of proceedings and other documents of the local “központi választmány” (central committee) and the documents of the so called “igazoló választmány” (justificative committee) – a body accomplishing the justification of the results of the local elections, - which can be found in the Archives in Hódmezővásárhely in Csongrád County Archives of the Hungarian National Archives.

By processing the campaign-period and the post life of the elections, I have overviewed several original local newspapers (Magyar Nemzetőr, Vásárhelyi Reggeli Újság, Friss Hírek, Vásárhelyi Újság, Vásárhelyi Hírlap, Vásárhelyi Friss Újság, Népújság). The press releases about the elections – with a proper resource criticism – give excellent additional information about the aims and support of the political parties.

The history of Hódmezővásárhely during the interwar period has not been elaborated yet. The history of the town can be monographically traced until 1918. Attila Varsányi's doctoral dissertation about the history of the lord-lieutenancy (főispánság) between 1873 and 1950 discusses a couple of circumstances related to elections. Ferenc Bernátsky's *Az 1920-as nemzetgyűlési választások Hódmezővásárhelyen* (Elections for a National Assembly in Hódmezővásárhely in 1920) and *Az első szocialista követ* (The first socialist ambassador). To write the first two chapters of my dissertation, I have relied on the study entitled *Az 1922-es nemzetgyűlési választások Hódmezővásárhelyen, levéltári források tükrében*, which introduces the first two elections for a National Assembly in Hódmezővásárhely during the Horthy-era. Tamás Antal's work entitled *Hódmezővásárhely törvényhatósága 1919-1944* (Municipality of Hódmezővásárhely 1919-1944) examines the history of the town's municipality primarily from a legal-historical point of view.

The recognition and the use of general literature dealing with the whole Horthy-era and the national elections were essential during the preparation of my dissertation. From the past few years, more and more researches has been concerning with this era, so the quantity of the relevant technical literature has grown significantly. György Földes' and László Hubai's *Parlamenti választások Magyarországon 1920-1998* (Parliamentary

elections in Hungary between 1920 and 1998), Levente Püspöki's *A Horthy-rendszer* (The Horthy regime), as well as Zsuzsanna Boros and Dániel Szabó's work entitled *Parlamentarizmus Magyarországon (1867-1944)* (Parliamentarism in Hungary, 1867-1944), and Zsolt Giczi's study about the Horthy regime were all instrumental in placing the elections in Hódmezővásárhely into the national history. I have considered Jenő Gergely's and Pál Pritz's *A trianoni Magyarország* (Hungary after the Treaty of Trianon) and Mária Ormos's *Magyarország a két világháború korában (1914-1945)* (Hungary during the period of two world wars, 1914-1945) as a base by writing the outline of the annals history of the era, but Krisztián Ungvári's *A Horthy-rendszer mérlege* (The balance of the Horthy regime) proved to be useful as well. My examinations on the function and the changes of the Parliament at that time are based on Levente Püski's *A Horthy-korszak parlamentje* (The Parliament of the Horthy-era) and *A magyar felsőház története 1927-1945* (The History of the Hungarian Upper-House 1927-1945). Ignác Romsics's monograph was essential to outline István Bethlen's portrait and the public attitude. By the elaboration of Prime Minister Gyula Gömbös's biography, I have relied on Jenő Gergely's work entitled *Gömbös Gyula. Politikai pályakép* (Gyula Gömbös. A Political Career) and József Vonyó's monograph entitled *Gömbös Gyula*. To write the chapter about Prime Minister Kálmán Darányi, I have relied on Róbert Kerepeszki's work entitled *A „tépelődző gentleman” Darányi Kálmán (1886-1939)* (The 'Puzzled Gentleman' Kálmán Darányi 1886-1939). By composing the activities of Béla Imrédy as prime minister, I have used Péter Sipos's work about his political biography. Besides the general historical works, I have relied on Balázs Ablonczy's monograph to write about Prime Minister Pál Teleki. Besides the above mentioned books and studies, I have used the data on the CD-ROM of László Hubai's atlas of elections to compare the results of elections of the five municipal boroughs that had two-member constituency.

Unfortunately the archival resource materials concerning with these associations were destroyed during the Second World War. The documents of the Gazdasági Egyesület and the Baross Szövetség (Baross Association) remained fragmentary, but the documents of the Turul Szövetség were destroyed entirely. This is the reason why I have considered the newspapers of the time as primary resources by writing these chapters.

There are only a few elaborations about the associations of Hódmezővásárhely. I have also drawn upon Linda Margittai's study – that was published in the almanac of the Szeremlei Társaság (Szeremlei Association) in 2010 – to write the chapter about the

Baross Szövetség (Baross Association). Róbert Kerepeszki's work about the Turul Szövetség (The Case of the Turul Association) assisted by the composition of the storyline dealing with the Turul of Vásárhely.

The archival resources concerning with social life were irretrievably lost during the Second World War as well. This is the reason why I have considered the newspapers of that time as primary resources by writing these parts of my work.

To place the history of the extreme right political party in Vásárhely into the national history, I have relied mainly on Rudolf Paksa's works: *Magyar Nemzetiszocialisták. Az 1930-as évek új szélsőjobboldali mozgalma, pártjai, politikusai, sajtója* (Hungarian National Socialists. The New Extreme Right Movements, Parties, Politicians and Press of the 1930s); *A magyar szélsőjobboldal története* (The History of the Hungarian Extreme Right); *Szálasi Ferenc és a hungarizmus* (Ferenc Szálasi and the Hungaricism). László Karsai's work entitled *Szálasi Ferenc* (Ferenc Szálasi) and Zoltán Paksy's *Nyilas mozgalom Magyarországon 1932-1939* (Arrow Cross Party-Hungarist Movement in Hungary 1932-1939) also proved to be essential readings. To outline the radicalism of the Hungarian Right, I have used József Vonyó's *Jobboldali radikálisok Magyarországon 1919-1944* (Right-Wing Radicals in Hungary 1919-1944) and Ignác Romsics's study entitled *A magyar jobboldali hagyomány 1900-1948* (The Hungarian Right-Wing Tradition 1900-1948). During the composition of the chapter dealing with public life and public opinion about the First World War, Imre Makó's study about World War I war memorials proved to be useful. The study was published in the almanac of Szeremlei Társaság in 1997. Ferenc Kovács's two books dealing with the national flag in Vásárhely have assisted me to outline the revisionist annals history of the town. The chapter dealing with the revision is based on Miklós Zeidler's *A revíziós gondolat* (Revisionist Thought).

IV. The Structure of the Dissertation

In the first part of my dissertation – after a short introduction of the social history –, I have fulfilled an overview of the whole history of elections in Hódmezővásárhely in the interwar period. In the following two chapters, I have examined its relation with the social associations and public life.

The first election for a National Assembly held in Summer, 1920 did not have a real stake. In this evolving political environment, most of the candidates were the official

candidates of the Smallholders Party or belonged one of the political powers supporting the government.

The situation however has radically changed by 1922. The Opposition Party became so popular that the Prime Minister, István Bethlen could hardly overcome his liberal rival. In the second constituency, the social democrat, Ferenc Szeder unexpectedly overcame his rival. Although he resigned his mandate, this result meant a warning to the leaders of the local governing party. Despite all efforts, the by-elections, held in the end of summer ended with the defeat of the Single Party's candidate. Dezső Lázár could not even reach the by-elections. Finally, Béla Kun, who had reckoned among veteran politicians at that time, overcame the candidate of MSZDP (Social Democratic Party of Hungary) with governmental support. In 1926, in municipal boroughs with multi-member constituency – where the elections were held secretly –, instead of individual candidates, party lists were voted on according to the new Electoral Law. Prime Minister István Bethlen did not accept the candidature this time. He was followed by the Minister of Agriculture, János Mayer, who proved to be a favoured choice. The governing party, certainly, took the social composition of the town into consideration by choosing its candidate. Besides Béla Kun, he also managed to get in the House of Representatives. The social democrats, however, left without mandate.

During the elections in 1930, the struggle of the government, the Opposition Party leaded by Béla Kun and the social democrats was noticeable. Only a few hundreds of votes determined the outcome of the elections in 1931 and 1935. All the three parties succeeded to send representatives to the Parliament during these two elections. Béla Kun's sequent mandates meant continuity. It was mainly due to the independent-opposition party-tradition dating back to the dualistic era of Vásárhely.

In 1931, the parliamentary elections were held during the economic crisis. However, the decreasing popularity of the governing party was not perceivable in Vásárhely. János Mayer – who was enjoying widespread popularity – leaded the EP-list and overcame the Smallholder Party member, Béla Kun. The MSZDP left without mandate again.

During the elections in 1935 – in which countless abuses occurred and the actions against the voters were the most brutal e.g. volley-firing in Endrőd –, there was a huge surprise. The Nemzeti Egység Pártja (Unity Party of Hungary) – that had chosen its candidates inappropriately – finished third in the electoral vote and left without mandate. The social democratic list leaded by Ferenc Takács won and Béla Kun's party

ended on the second place.

In 1939, the extreme right *Nemzeti Front* political party joined to the other three political powers. This election – in a certain manner – was an exception, it was divergent from the previous ones. Europe, that was drifting into a war, the success of the revision and the slow, but perceivable economic improvement, as well as the new electoral law, all contributed to the double victory of the governing party. Owing to their narrowing opportunities, the civil and social democrat opposition could not come up with a convincing criticism against the governing party. The up-and-coming extreme right was not strong enough to endanger the governing party called Magyar Élet Pártja (or shorter MÉP). Before – and as the events occurred in Hódmezővásárhely had proved, during – the elections, the politicians of the governing party seriously reckoned with the rise of the extreme right. In order to force it back, they joined the left wing, when they had found it necessary. This was the reason they turned to Ferenc Takács in Vásárhely on Election Day. However, their fear proved to be irrational; the public opinion of the town favoured the governing party in 1939.

During the six elections for a National Assembly and for Parliament between 1920 and 1939, certain social groups were discriminated, so they were abridged. Due to the election secrecy in Vásárhely, the administrative apparatus of the local authorities could apply some pressure mainly by the gathering of recommendations. Officers and other existences depending on the government – for instance teachers and professors – could be reprimanded or they could even lose their jobs in case of voting for the Opposition Party. The observance of the election secrecy was undoubtedly. The body of civil servants, which was responsible for managing elections, as well as the citizens in Vásárhely, who were admitted to the election committee and scrutineers, – rarely with smaller inaccuracy – were doing their job satisfactory. In 1935, less likely frauds occurred, which were committed by delegates of the government party encouraged by the Lord Lieutenant, Béla Farkas. These events, however, could not influence the result of the election.

For easier traceability of coherency, I examined the history of the elections in Hódmezővásárhely chronologically, embedded into the historical overview of the parliamentary elections. Essentially, national parties took part in these elections, however occasionally not directly, but through their local organizations and occasional alliances.

After World War I, several years had to pass until the municipal committees of

counties and towns become completed. The inaccuracy – arising from the misinterpretation of the laws during the by-elections in 1926 and 1927 – was arranged by the administrative law in 1929. The new regulation rearranged the constitution of municipal committees favourably to the governing party. In Hódmezővásárhely, for instance, the decades-long predominant civil opposition was superseded by the pro-government majority. In spite of this, the opposition still had the opportunity to occupy significant positions in the Parliament. Similarly to the parliamentary elections of the period, from the end of the 1920's, the social democrats increasingly joined to the struggle of the governing party and the civil opposition led by Béla Kun. Moreover, due to the temporarily alliance with the Civil Party, they emerged as the most powerful opposition forces during the elections in 1934.

The so called “igazoló választmány” (justificative committee) presided by the Lord Lieutenant (főispán) was a local corporation that confirmed the results of the municipal elections and verified the mandates that had been won. So at this level, the pressure of the Lord Lieutenant and the official machinery could succeed. An excellent instance for this is the Lord Lieutenant, Béla Farkas' activity during the elections in Hódmezővásárhely in 1934, and in the following period, when he abused his authority several times. Voters of the given constituency – who had disputed the results of the elections or the decision of the so called *igazoló választmány* – could appeal to the administrative court. The administrative court generally passed a decision impartially and legally, however, these decisions were occasionally made only years after.

As a conclusion of election-history, I have compared and also analysed the results of the National Assembly- and parliamentary elections organized in the five municipal borough – Győr, Hódmezővásárhely, Kecskemét, Miskolc and Pécs – during the interwar period. The examination yielded a surprising result: Hódmezővásárhely showed similarities not with the also agrarian town, Kecskemét, but with three other industrial centres.

In the following unit, I have examined the activity of three social associations, which were the most actively involved in social life, during the Horthy-era. Besides the introduction of their history, I have also sought for the answer whether the local organization of the Turul, Baross Szövetség, and the Gazdasági Egyesület tried to influence the selection of the candidates – nominated for National Assembly-, parliamentary- and municipal elections – or the process of the elections. In the case of the first organization, this purpose was not provable. The activity of the Turul confined

to recruiting the youth, public life activities and mainly to make propaganda for revision. However, in 1922, the Baross Szövetség could be found in the committee selecting the candidates of the government and in 1939, they were involved in one of the first stations of the MÉP's campaign. Therefore the organization – when it was active in town – took part in paving the way for candidates, but its interest was rather committed to economic issues. The Gazdasági Egyesület – due to the personal political ambitions of its leader, Dezső Lázár – joined to the political struggles in Hódmezővásárhely from the beginning of the 1920s. These political struggles were ended rather in failure than success for the president and his organization. Due to Dezső Lázár's political ambitions, the organization of the smallholders – in financial and also moral matters –, touched bottom. Finally, after many years of hard work, Imre Temesváry succeeded to consolidate the organization again.

In the first part of the last chapter, I have made an overview about the activities of the extreme right organizations and parties in Hódmezővásárhely. The extreme right political organizations were marginal participants of politics in Vásárhely until the mid-1930s. Their activity was increasing from 1937, but they got themselves noticed through street affrays that time. In Vásárhely, their greatest political success was the third place that they won in the elections in 1939. However, they did not have a fraction in the municipal committee of the town because they did not possess a significant support during the municipal elections in 1934.

After this, I have examined the activity of the local Social Democratic Party, then I have introduced the activity of Ferenc Takács, the prominent representative of the social democrats in Vásárhely. The local MSZDP has taken part as a well organized, active political party in the politics of the town. Their parliamentary panel led by Ferenc Takács functioned as the opposition of the governing party. In the first half of the 1930s, the party was struggling with the Lord Lieutenant, Béla Farkas – who employed illegal methods as well –, but as a result of the sequent failures of the governing party, he was forced to leave. This great victory and the election of Ferenc Takács as a representative in 1935 meant the height of the successes of the local MSZDP. In the end of the 1930s, the party had to pass over to the defensive. Despite it defended its local positions and with the lead of Ferenc Takács, it worked – to the best of its ability – to help the deprived.

In the following, I have reflected on the connections of two well-known persons, Miklós Horthy and Archduke Joseph August of Austria to Hódmezővásárhely. In the

end of my dissertation, I have introduced a few thoughts concerned by public opinion during the Horthy-era. One of these was the hero-worship, which affected the society in Vásárhely, because the majority of the male population had fought in the First World War. The war casualties were beyond the national average, so it had an unfavourable effect on the demography of the town. On the one hand, the thought of a revision derived from the hero-worship, on the second hand from the Treaty of Trianon and it affected the society. The local movements of the Revíziós Liga (Revisionist League) were global social attitudes, which attracted masses. They stood out against the injustice and revision of the Treaty of Trianon.

As a closure, I have introduced the visit of popular authors in Vásárhely. The intellectual class – that intended to change the standstill “neobaroque society” and to elaborate and initiate welfare reforms – saw the survival of the Hungarian nation in raising the cultural and economic situation of the peasants. The authors came to Vásárhely to study the living conditions of the peasants. They carried on negotiations with representatives and local leaders of the town about the problems on detached farms and possible solutions during the three-day-long meeting.

V. The new, scientific results of the dissertation

In my dissertation, I have introduced the process of the elections for a National Assembly and for Parliament in Hódmezővásárhely during the Horthy-era. The history of the four elections for a National Assembly has not been examined so far. In case of the municipal elections and elections for representatives of the Upper House, the situation is similar, so these parts of my dissertation are entirely new scientific achievements. This is also true for the inner struggles of the governing party.

At the beginning of my dissertation, I defined the following six research questions:

- 1) What kind of similarities and differences can be provable from the comparison of the local and the national results of National Assembly- and parliamentary-elections held between the two world wars?
- 2) When examining the six national elections – held during the 19 years –, can we find immutability of preferences of a given political party among the voters of each ward?
- 3) In the examined era, what were the results of the elections in the similar towns or were there any connections between them?
- 4) Did the pressure of the public administration appear in Hódmezővásárhely – which

was specific in this era –, that afflicted the opposition, and, if so, in what way?

5) Did the social associations in Hódmezővásárhely have the opportunity to have a say in the local elections?

6) Did the social associations have any opportunities to influence the results of the local elections? (e.g. the material and social power of the different lobby groups, the custom regulating their public culture, etc.)

In the end of this research, I have obtained new results.

In connection with the first question, the comparison was hampered by the fact that there were secret votes in Vásárhely, while in the majority of the national constituencies – except in 1939 –, open votes were organized. So it is clear that in most cases (1922, 1926, 1931), the two mandates of Vásárhely were shared between the governing party and the opposition. In two cases (1920, 1939) both mandates were won by the governing party, and in another case (1935), there was a dual opposition victory. In my point of view, the success of the governing party in 1920 and 1939 derived from the situation of the country that time, while the victories of the opposition showed a strong independence-tradition arising from the dualistic period in case of Béla Kun. In case of the social democrats (1922, 1935), on the one hand, the sustainability of agrarian socialist tradition and on the other hand, the opening of the party to the peasantry were also provable.

In case of the second question, it is clearly shown that the various territories of the town possessed different preferences of political parties. The territorial centres – linking to certain political powers – could be outlined between 1922 and 1935. The suburbs – where the majority of smallholders and dwarf holders lived – constituted the oppositional, independent-smallholder Béla Kun's voter-basis for a long time. On the contrary, in the centre of the town (in district I, IV and VII), – where most of the qualified urban intellectual class and the wealthy people lived – the voters of the governing party were in majority. The northern working-class districts (Tabán, Csúcs, Susán) usually voted on the Social Democratic Party. Surprises occurred during the elections only when a political party – like the social democrats in 1935 or the governing party in 1939 – succeeded to activate or tempt an adequate quota of independent smallholders – who lived on the suburbs – to its own side.

During the examination of the third question, I thought that the results of elections in Hódmezővásárhely would be similar to the results of the geographically close agrarian town, Kecskemét. However, by the comparison of the results of the five municipal

boroughs (Győr, Hódmezővásárhely, Kecskemét, Miskolc and Pécs), the data – regarding to the balance of mandates of the opposition and the governing party – showed similarities between Vásárhely and the industrial centres. I am inclined to think that an explanation of this can be the fact, that compared to the industrial centres – where the working-class lived –, the labour of Vásárhely was much less, but owing to the independence-tradition of the town, the majority of Vásárhely, the Calvinistic small- and dwarf holders voted on the civilian opposition. In case of Kecskemét, the independence-tradition – that was strong in the dualistic era – did not continued during the Horthy regime. However, the examination of its reason is outside the scope of my dissertation.

In connection with the fourth question, it is stateable that – similarly to the national tendency – the local representatives of the state power attempted to influence the process and results of elections in favour of the governing party. Owing to the secrecy of voting, they had the opportunity for this only during the period of recommendation. A very strong pressure prevailed during the election held in 1935, under Béla Farkas's lord-lieutenancy.

In connection with the fifth question, it is obviously provable that Dezső Lázár, the leader of the largest association in Vásárhely (Gazdasági Egyesület) attempted to influence the nomination process of the governing party several times. He also made use of the resources of the association to his aims.

After the examination of the sixth assumption, it is also provable that some lobby groups attempted to enforce their own conception. It is conspicuous that by the governing party, as well as by the social democrats, a resistance evolved against the candidates sent by the party headquarters. The local people endeavoured to nominate among themselves. This all led to serious conflicts between the intellectual-upper middle class – who supported the nationwide-known, but not local politicians – and the smallholders – who preferred the local candidates. Not once it almost led to the split of the party. These inner contrasts influenced seriously the results of the elections in the town.

In my opinion, the above mentioned six statements constitute the most important new results of my dissertation.

VI. The Author's previous Publications on the Topic

Nemzetgyűlési képviselő-választások Hódmezővásárhelyen 1920 júniusában [Elections for a National Assembly in Hódmezővásárhely in June 1920]. Kritische Zeiten 2013/3-4. sz. 91-110.

A hódmezővásárhelyi országgyűlési képviselő-választások 1926-ban [General elections of 1926 in Hódmezővásárhely]. Közép-Európai Közlemények 2013/4. No. 23. sz. 104-115.

Törvényhatósági választások Hódmezővásárhelyen (1926-1929) [Municipal elections in Hódmezővásárhely (1926-1929)]. In: A Hódmezővásárhelyi Szeremlei Társaság Évkönyve 2013-2014. Szerk.: Kovács István–Presztóczki Zoltán. Hódmezővásárhely, 2014. 85-102.

A hódmezővásárhelyi országgyűlési képviselő-választások 1939-ben [General elections of 1939 in Hódmezővásárhely]. Közép-Európai Közlemények 2014/1. No. 24. sz. 38-51.

A hódmezővásárhelyi nemzetgyűlési képviselő-választások 1922 májusában [Elections for a National Assembly in Hódmezővásárhely in May 1922]. Kritische Zeiten 2014/1-2. sz. 95-111.

Országgyűlési képviselő-választások Hódmezővásárhelyen 1931-ben a gazdasági világválság idején [General elections of 1931 in Hódmezővásárhely during the Great Depression]. In: Tanulmányok a magyar történelemből a kora újkortól a legújabb korig. Közép Európai Monográfiák 13. kötet. Szerk.: Döbör András–Zeman Ferenc. Szeged, 2014, Egyesület Közép-Európa Kutatására. 105-115.

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VII. The Author's Conference Presentations on the Topic

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