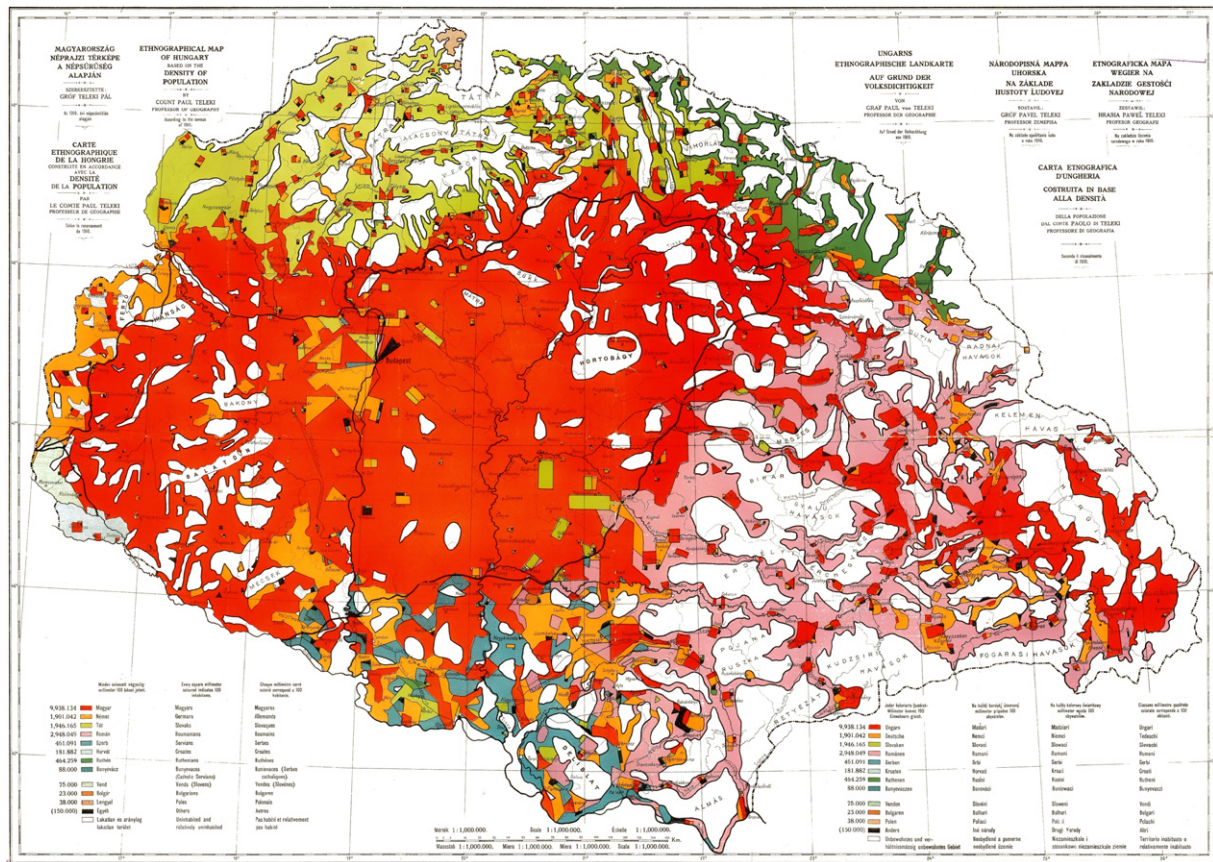


## On Great Hungary and the importance of minor geopolitical traditions



**Fig. 1.** Pál Teleki's ethnography map (also known as 'Red Map'). Source: Teleki, P. (1920). *Magyarország néprajzi térképe a népsűrűség alapján*. Budapest: Klösz György és Fia Térképészeti Műintézet.

Hungarian geographers of the interwar period – Gyula Prinz and Pál Teleki (the latter became Prime Minister twice, in 1920–1921 and in 1939–1941). Yet, this notion was adopted in relation to the internal space of the country, without any reference to the state's territorial growth – Great Hungary indeed as “a separate *Lebensraum*” (Prinz & Teleki, 1937: 30). While in the neighbouring countries, the notion of race was also increasingly used to support geopolitical discourses (Bassin, 1987), it did not play a significant role in Hungarian geopolitics. Although there were clear references

to the existence of a Hungarian race (Lóczy, 1918: 137–147) and the need for its protection (Kalmár, 1942: 15–18), overall Great Hungary was not constructed in ethno-racial terms (Bartucz, 1938). This would have obviously questioned the unity of the country, although in 1920 Pál Teleki published for the peace talks in Versailles his ethnography map (Fig. 1), showing the impossibility of drawing clear ethno-cultural borders within Great Hungary. Rather than race, it was instead the notion of a unified orographic and hydrographic basin which constantly featured in the geopolitical



**Fig. 2.** Remembering Great Hungary, (Photo by Marco Antonsich).



**Fig. 3.** Remembering Great Hungary, (Photo by Marco Antonsich).

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