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ПРАВНИ ФАКУЛТЕТ У НОВОМ САДУ



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ÁLLAM- ÉS JOGTUDOMÁNYI KAR

**Хармонизација српског и мађарског права са правом
Европске уније**

**A szerb és a magyar jog harmonizációja az
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**Harmonisation of Serbian and Hungarian Law
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Reforms of the Municipal Public Administration in Hungary between the World Wars

Abstract: *The research of the history of Hungary between the first and the second World Wars is quite extensive in the several topics of the political, economic and cultural conditions of the decades mentioned. Meanwhile, the deep scientific investigations on the history of its public administration are still missing or are fragmented. The author of this paper intends to sum up the most important stages of a fundamental part of the reforms on public administration: the one concerning to county and city (local) municipalities with special regard to parliamentary bills and legislation.*

1. The period of the provisional arrangement of public law (1920–1929)

During the years following the First World War and the bourgeois revolutions (1918–1919), the issue of reorganizing the Hungarian public administration (*közigazgatás*) was among the reform efforts on constitutional law all along,¹ but without major changes taking place *de facto*. At the time of the first National Assembly (*Nemzetgyűlés*, 1920–1922), the parties therein set the reform of municipal-local government administration as one of their important aims. In particular, one should point out the need for discontinuing virilism – the practice of granting public law advantages to the largest taxpayers –, which need arose in city municipalities soon after the revolutions, but the institution was actually done away only within Budapest in the spring of 1920.² Virilism

¹ See mainly Act I of 1920 on the Restitution of Constitutionality and the Provisional Arrangement of Exercising the Powers of the Head of State, Act II of 1920 on the Election of Miklós Horthy de Nagybánya as Governor, Act VII of 1920 on the Prolongation of the Term of Office of Elected City Officials, Act X of 1920 on the Provisional Regulation of the Procedure for the Ministers' Impeachment, Act XI of 1920 on Certain Provisions Concerning State, State Railway and County Officials and Other Employees, and Act XVII of 1920 on the Amendment of Article 13 of Act I of 1920 (on the Scope of Authority of the Governor).

² Act IX of 1920 on the Reorganization of the Municipal Board of the Capital; for more details see RUSZOLY, József: *Alkotmányjogi reformtörekvések az első nemzetgyűlés idején*. [Reform

(*virilismus*) was a legal institution introduced in 1872 modelled on the example of Austria and Prussia. It gave direct influence and municipal board membership of their own right to the persons who paid the largest taxes to county and city/village local governments according to the tax registers compiled annually (Act XLII of 1870, Act XVIII of 1871, Act XXI of 1886, Act XXII of 1886).³

The first major governmental step in the so-called Horthy era⁴ concerning to public administration was the program presented by Gyula Ferdinandy (1873–1960), Minister of the Interior, in September 1920. In the Government led by Prime Minister Count Pál Teleki (1879–1941), the problems of virilism and women’s suffrage caused heated debates, because the Minister intended to maintain the largest taxpayers’ automatic rights of membership and representation (that is “raw virilism”) only in the villages, while combining it with the democratic election principle in county and city municipalities. The Minister of Religion and Education did not support the above-mentioned privilege of representation even in this moderate form, whereas the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Trade defended the largest taxpayers’ interest, and the Minister of Food also considered it necessary to preserve this special institution “to a certain extent”. Women’s suffrage was also opposed vehemently. Yet the original proposals were accepted by the Council of Ministers with only minor modifications.

Gyula Ferdinandy submitted his reform plans in three bills to the National Assembly in October 1920. Their most important novelty lay by all means in the intention to introduce “moderate virilism”, which was sufficient to preserve the representation of members with greater wealth and thereby to ensure a conservative force in the positive sense as well as “good judgment” and gradual

Attempts of Constitutional Law at the Time of the First National Assembly] In: ID.: Újabb magyar alkotmánytörténet, 1848–1949. Budapest, 2002, pp. 215–216.

³ VÖRÖS, Károly: *Budapest legnagyobb adófizetői, 1873–1917*. [The Largest Taxpayers of Budapest, 1873–1917] Budapest, 1979; POMOGYI, László: *Magyar alkotmány- és jogtörténeti kézikönyvtár*. [A Handbook of Hungarian Constitution and Legal History] Budapest, 2008, pp. 1241–1242.

⁴ This is the name usually used for the historical period between February 1920 until December 1944, during which, with the Hungarian royal throne being vacant, the powers of the head of state were exercised by Miklós Horthy de Nagybánya (1868–1957) as Governor. The decade or so until 1933 was characterized by trying to come to terms with the losses caused by the Great War and the Peace Treaty of Trianon (1920) and by the Entente forced path. After that Hungary gradually drifted under the economic, political and legal influence of the Third Reich. This period is still judged controversially for reasons of occasional and periodic democratic deficit and repeatedly expressed anti-Semitism. See also ROMSICS, Ignác: *Magyarország története a XX. században*. [A History of Hungary in the 20th Century] Budapest, 2010, pp. 151–270; HOENSCH, Jörg K.: *A History of Modern Hungary, 1867–1986*. London–New York, 1988, pp. 84–160; MACARTNEY, Carlyle A.: *Hungary and her Successors: The Treaty of Trianon and its Consequences, 1919–1937*. London–New York, 1937.

progress. In spite of their progressive or consensus-seeking nature, the bills failed to win sufficient social support: the counties protested against the proposal concerning them and against the possibly increasing influence of small landowners so fiercely that Ferdinand's impetus was broken and he withdrew his proposals in December, and then he also resigned from his ministerial office in February 1921.⁵

As a result of this, municipal cities and counties had to face the undesirable situation in which the municipal boards (*törvényhatósági bizottságok*) were renewed neither normatively nor via general elections in spite of the war having ended. Instead, the mandate of the existing city officials and representative bodies was renewed again for an indefinite period of time by Act VII of 1920 (on the Prolongation of the Mandate of City Elected Officials) until the municipal boards to be elected were set up – pursuant to the anticipated new law – and new officials were elected. Act IV of 1921 modified this in such a way that members of the municipal boards could not be elected until the end of 1923, that is the boards continued to operate with their members elected before the World War and only interim elections were held. At the same time, according to the provisions of Act VI of 1915, municipal elections were to have been held in three months after the day of the conclusion of the peace treaty on the basis of the electoral roll of the year 1914.⁶ Therefore, for lack of a better alternative in this inconsistent and chaotic legal situation, the National Assembly and from 1927 the reorganized Parliament (*Országgyűlés*)⁷ kept pro-longing the term of the *ex lex* mandate of board members and officials – up until 1929.⁸ The only exception was the state capital regulated by separate acts in 1920 and 1924.

⁵ RUSZOLY 2002, pp. 217–236; RUSZOLY, József: *Institutionelle Grundlagen der Legislation in Ungarn, 1920–1944/45*. In: DERS.: *Beiträge zur neueren Verfassungsgeschichte. (Ungarn und Europa) = Ungarische Rechtshistoriker 3*. Budapest, 2009, pp. 326–327.

⁶ Act IV of 1923 on the Amendment of Certain Provisions of Act LVIII of 1912 on City Development; Act VI of 1915 on Municipal Suffrage. SARLÓS, Béla: *Közigazgatás és hatalompolitika a dualizmus rendszerében*. [Administration and Politics of Power in the System of Dualism] Budapest, 1976, pp. 234–239, 244–246.

⁷ After the First World War the provisional one chambered legislative organ of Hungary was called National Assembly (*Nemzetgyűlés*). The previous House of Lords was re-established only by Act XXII of 1926 and it was given a new name: Upper House (*Felsőház*). This way between January of 1927 and December of 1944 the national legislative organ was called Hungarian Parliament (*Magyar Országgyűlés*) and was bicameral – House of Representatives, Upper House – again. See more details on the public legal system in *The Hungarian State: Thousand Years in Europe*. Editor: MÁTHÉ, Gábor. The relevant chapter was written by MÁTHÉ, Gábor and PÖLÖSKEI, Ferenc. Budapest, 2000, pp. 257–278; and RUSZOLY 2009, pp. 319–383.

⁸ A m. kir. minisztérium 1924. évi 204. M. E. számú rendelete az önkormányzati működés folytonosságának biztosításáról. [Governmental Decree No. 204/1924 on Ensuring the Continuity of the Operation of Municipalities] In: Magyarországi rendeletek tára [Collection of Hungarian

2. The first stage of administrative reforms: Act XXX of 1929

The long-awaited administrative reform could be started only at the end of the decade: Béla Scitovszky (1878–1959), Minister of the Interior in the Government headed by Count István Bethlen (1874–1946) submitted the bill on the reorganization of public administration to the *House of Representatives* of the Parliament in July, 1928. But the previous debate in the specialized committee could not be finished before the ongoing legislative session was closed, therefore the Minister of the Interior withdrew the proposal in the interim – partly in order to be able to adopt the great number of recommended modifications – and submitted it again to the House of Representatives in the winter session in December, 1928. Finally the general plenary debate started on 5th March 1929 and finished in April, then the detailed one commenced immediately and ended on the last day of April. The third reading was held two days later.⁹

The members of the specialized committee of public administration emphasized in their report: “the reorganization of municipal bodies needs to be combined with the idea and the effort – always along the path set by the lessons learned from the past and with the maintaining and strengthening of the municipalities – to involve all the groups of the society who are responsive to the aims and tasks of local governments and are interested in the activities thereof, and to have all conservative forces organized; on the other hand, the willingness and ability of municipal bodies to perform tasks of public administration need to be enhanced.”¹⁰ The committee examined the text of the proposal with these maxims of principle in mind, and it finalized its report supporting the proposal with the recommendation of several modifications by the end of February 1929.¹¹

The most fierce disputes were provoked in the parliamentary committee settings and plenary debate by the following topics and legal institutions: the question of introducing the representation of religious denominations (*vallási felekezetek*) was raised at the committee meetings, which was adopted only after holding a heated controversy, and the right of the Minister of the Interior to dissolve the municipal boards operating unconstitutionally was also criticized hea-

Ministerial Regulations] (further on: MRT) 1924. Budapest, 1925, p. 2; Act XXXVI of 1928 on Ensuring the Continuity of Municipal Administration.

⁹ Official Chronicles of the House of Representatives, 1927–1931: XVII, p. 5; XIX, pp. 22–23; XX, pp. 26, 59–60. CSIZMADIA, Andor: *A magyar közigazgatás fejlődése a XVIII. századtól a tanácsrendszer létrejöttéig*. [The Development of the Hungarian Public Administration from the 18th Century until the Council System] Budapest, 1976, pp. 379–381.

¹⁰ Writings of the House of Representatives, 1927–1931: XV, Issue 717, pp. 399–400.

¹¹ Writings of the House of Representatives, 1927–1931: XV, Issue 717, pp. 400–422, 423–471; *A közigazgatási törvényjavaslat tárgyalásai*. [Discussions of the Bill on Administration] In: *Városok Lapja* [Cities’ Journal], 1 February 1929 (No. 3), pp. 30–31, 15 February 1929 (No. 4), pp. 48–49, 1 March 1929 (No. 5–6), pp. 62–64.

vily. Several objections were raised against the planned composition of the four-member disciplinary court (committee) chaired by the Minister of the Interior, arguing that the proposal would give way to the predominance of the officials of the Ministry. Similarly, the considerable curtailing of the powers of the administrative committee (*közigazgatási bizottság*) was strongly objected to, not only in Parliament but also in professional journals.¹²

The opposition in the House of Representatives was against, in particular, the maintenance of virilism and the proportion of the number of the members elected by the largest taxpayers (*legtöbb adófizetők*), the too many officials who became members partly from the municipalities and partly from state administration under an official title (*hivatal jogcímén*) or as representatives of several professions (*szakszerűség képvisellete*). The representation of religious denominations was also debated, and the lack of democratic suffrage and the exclusion of women as well as the establishment of so-called petty assembly (*kisgyűlés*) and the increasing power of the government's commissary, the prefect (*főispán*) were opposed to by many, too.

The brief plenary debate in the *Upper House* took place in June 1929; major criticism was voiced in the speeches with respect to the joint regulation of counties and cities, the new scope of authority of the administrative committee, the lifelong election of several officials, the right of dissolution already mentioned, and also the inclusion of interest representations and religious denominations.¹³

The almost one-year-long legislative process came to an end on 29th June with the promulgation of Act XXX of 1929 (the "third municipal act") *on the reorganization of public administration*. This piece of law constituted five separate parts in the text: the first one was about the reorganization of local government bodies (Articles 1–45), the second on the organs of legal remedy of the administrative procedure, the hierarchy of public agencies and certain rules of procedure (Articles 46–64), the third on the provisions pertaining to the personal and service relations of officials and other employees in public administration (Articles 65–74), the fourth on the disciplinary rules and procedures against local government officials (Articles 75–94), and finally the fifth one contained miscellaneous and enacting provisions (Articles 95–99).

From the point of view of codification, this rule of law was a piece of legislation creating an odd legal state. It repealed approximately half of the norms of the 1886 *Act on Municipalities*¹⁴ and *Act on Villages*,¹⁵ and replaced

¹² CSIZMADIA 1976, p. 380.

¹³ Official Chronicles of the Upper House, 1927–1937: IV, pp. 95–156. PÜSKI, Levente: *A magyar felsőház története, 1927–1945*. [History of the Hungarian Upper House, 1927–1945] Budapest, 2000, pp. 40–42; RUSZOLY 2009, pp. 332–335.

¹⁴ See the legal institutions of Act XXI of 1886 on a concrete example in RUSZOLY, József: *Szeged szabad királyi város törvényhatósága, 1872–1944. Tanulmányok és forrásközlés*. [The

them with new ones. At the same time the rules of law maintained in force were not incorporated into the Act of 1929, consequently the administrative norms applying to municipalities were not included in a unified structure in the end. In this way the several pieces of legislation (1870–71, 1886, 1929) actually constituted a “code” together which contained the effective legal norms to be applied to the most important questions arising in this specific area. The amendments of Act XXIII of 1886 *on the disciplinary right of civil servants* and to a smaller extent on its procedural rules were also included in the 1929 Act.

The Minister of the Interior and the other sectoral ministers were authorized to implement the law. In the spirit of this, the Minister of the Interior issued his first decree – right on the day of the promulgation of the act – on the ordinances on municipalities and cities of municipal rank to be urgently adopted, on the compilation of the electoral rolls of virilists and others, on the election of the largest municipal taxpayers, on the electors’ recommendations (*ajánlások*) concerning municipal board membership and alternate membership, and on further provisions.¹⁶ This was followed in September by a short supplement, which set forth new detailed regulations concerning the election of the virilists, the issue of ballots, the sheets of recommendation and the manner of voting.¹⁷ A ministerial decree on the date of re-electing municipal boards was published in Octo-

Municipality of Szeged Free Royal City, 1872–1944: Studies and Sources] = Tanulmányok Csongrád megye történetéből XXXV. Szeged, 2004, pp. 11–106. Read also KAJTÁR, István: *Hungarian Municipal Governments (1848–1918)*. In: *Annales Universitatis Scientiarum Budapestiensis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, Sectio Iuridica*, Tom. XXXIV. Budapest, 1994, pp. 147–157.

¹⁵ See the legal institutions of Act XXII of 1886 on the concrete examples of Kiskundorozsma, Kiszombor and Kistelek in: SEBESI, Judit: *Középolitika és társadalom a dualizmus időszakában, 1867–1917*[!]. [Village Policy and the Society of Kiskundorozsma in the Era of Dualism, 1867–1917] In: *Kiskundorozsma. Tanulmányok*. Editor: KÖVÉR, Lajos etc. Szeged, 1995, pp. 186–206, 626–630; MAROSVÁRI, Attila (Editor): *Kiszombor története, I.* [The History of Kiszombor, Vol. I] The relevant chapters were written by MARJANUCZ, László. Kiszombor, 2008, pp. 253–269, 292–299; BLAZOVICH, László (Editor): *Kistelek története. A kezdetektől 1970-ig.* [The History of Kistelek: From the Beginnings until 1970] The relevant chapters were written by MARJANUCZ, László. Szeged, 1991, pp. 196–212, 244–252.

¹⁶ A m. kir. belügyminiszter 1929. évi 3000. eln. számú rendelete a közigazgatás rendezéséről szóló 1929: XXX. tc. egyes rendelkezéseinek végrehajtásáról. [Minister of the Interior Decree No. 3000/1929 on the Implementation of certain provisions of Act XXX of 1929 on the Reorganization of Public Administration] In: MRT 1929. Budapest, 1930, I. pp. 160–176; *A közigazgatás rendezéséről szóló (1929: XXX.) törvény végrehajtása.* [Implementation of the Act (XXX of 1929) on the Reorganization of Public Administration] In: *Városok Lapja* [Cities’ Journal], 1 August 1929 (No. 16–17), pp. 190–192.

¹⁷ A m. kir. belügyminiszter 1929. évi 3644. eln. számú körrendelete a 3000/1929. B. M. eln. számú rendelet módosításáról és kiegészítéséről. [Minister of the Interior Circular No. 3644/1929 on Modifying and supplementing the Minister of the Interior Decree No. 3000/1929] In: MRT 1929. Budapest, 1930, II. pp. 1482–1486.

ber. As participation in the election was mandatory for the virilists, a decree was issued for the case of default, too.¹⁸

3. The second stage of administrative reforms (1933–1939)

The first substantial amendment and supplementation of the administrative reform act of 1929 was carried out by the Parliament in 1933. Act XVI of 1933 adopted then contained major amendments to the rules of legal remedy available in the administrative procedure in its first chapter (Articles 1–13) and on the system of the hierarchy of public agencies in the second one (Articles 14–27), and it also changed several other rules of law (Articles 28–43). This new law was received by contemporary legal literature with great appreciation. István Ereky (1876–1943) held the view that the reform of legal remedy was one of the most significant administrative changes of modern times in Hungary. Károly Némethy (1862–1941) also voiced the opinion that the state had finally attained desirable, justified and quick public administration: the introduction of one-in-stance appeal in the jurisdiction on administrative decisions. They agreed that the requested decentralization of administrative procedures was achieved by this act prepared by Ferenc Keresztes-Fischer (1881–1948), the then Minister of the Interior.¹⁹ He should have seen to the enactment of the law, too, but only a few articles came into force as of November, 1933.²⁰ The significant reform of administrative jurisdiction (*közigazgatási bíráskodás*)²¹ would have been needed for enacting the other rules of law, but the extension of legal protection against state organs did not fit into the concept of “leader state” (*Führerstaat*) propagated by Prime Minister Gyula Gömbös (1886–1936).

¹⁸ A m. kir. belügyminiszter 1930. évi 5099/1929. eln. számú körrendelete a legtöbbadófizető törvényhatósági bizottsági tagok választásánál a szavazás elmulasztásának igazolásáról. [Minister of the Interior Circular No. 5099/1929 of 1930 on the Certification of failing to vote in the municipal board election of the largest taxpayers] In: MRT 1930. Budapest, 1930, p. 66.

¹⁹ CSIZMADIA 1976, pp. 431–433. EREKY, István was a prominent administrative jurist and legal historian at the Franz Joseph University of Szeged; his main scientific work is: *Közigazgatás és önkormányzat*. [Public Administration and Local Government] Budapest, ¹1933, ²1939. NÉMETHY, Károly was also a well-known expert of administrative law of the age under discussion and a member of the Upper House, too; his main literal work is: *A közigazgatási bíróságról szóló törvény magyarázata*. [Legal Interpretation of Act XXI of 1896 on the Administrative Court] Budapest, 1927.

²⁰ A m. kir. minisztérium 1933. évi 14.120. M. E. számú rendelete a közigazgatás rendezéséről szóló 1929: XXX. tc. módosításáról és kiegészítéséről alkotott 1933: XVI. tc. egyes rendelkezéseinek életbeléptetéséről és végrehajtásáról. [Governmental Decree No. 14.120 of 1933 on the Enactment and implementation of certain provisions of Act XVI of 1933 on the Amendment and supplement of Act XXX of 1929 on the Reorganization of Public Administration] MRT 1933. Budapest, 1933, III. pp. 2649–2652.

²¹ STIPTA, István: *Die Rechtskontrolle der öffentlichen Verwaltung*. In: DERS.: *Die vertikale Gewaltentrennung*. = Ungarische Rechtshistoriker 2. Budapest, 2005, pp. 95–190.

Gömbös attempted to establish a dictatorial state similar to Hitler's Germany between 1933 and 1936, but fortunately he was supported in doing so neither by the Governor, nor by the parliamentary parties or the civil society. Despite this, he had a decisive role in putting Hungary under the influence of the Third Reich, which could not be averted by his successors, Kálmán Darányi (1886–1939) and Béla Imrédy (1891–1946).

In this way the major part of Act XVI of 1933 remained only a possibility and did not become a reality – it was something similar as it had happened to the City Development Act of 1912 mentioned above.²²

As to differentiated regulation, important legislation concerning the issue of cities was enacted again only in 1937 – apart from the single *Act on the capital* (XVII of 1930) –: this was Act VI of 1937,²³ which concerned only some of the necessary subjects. The new law contained detailed provisions first of all on city planning and construction. It was centered on settlement development; as a prerequisite to this it was made mandatory for each city to draw up plans of city development and planning, and to keep a modern land register. Had World War II not prevented its actual implementation, this new act could have promoted urbanization considerably, too.

However, from 1939, instead of economic and urbanization progress, Hungarian municipal administration (among others) was influenced rather by the *Act on national emergency power* and its implementing decrees.²⁴

Besides municipal acts and ministerial decrees, locally adopted ordinances (*szabályrendeletek*)²⁵ can give us further information about the organization and operation of municipal public administration and common life including the corporate and one-person organs of a concrete county (*vármegye*) or a city of municipal rank (*törvényhatósági jogú város*),²⁶ as well as about such legal fields

²² See Footnote No. 6 of the present study!

²³ HARRER, Ferenc: *Városrendezési politika*. [City Planning Policy] In: A mai magyar város, Editor: MÁRTONFFY, Károly. Budapest, 1938, pp. 418–427, ID: *A városrendezésről és az építéstudgyról szóló törvény*. [Act on City Planning and Construction] In: *Városfejlesztés, városrendezés, városépítés*, Editor: MÁRTONFFY, Károly. Budapest, 1940, pp. 303–315; CSIZMADIA, Andor: *A magyar városrendezési törvény*. [The Hungarian Act on City Planning] *Katolikus Szemle* [Catholic Review], 1 April 1937 (No. 4), pp. 204–212.

²⁴ See Articles 141–170 of Act II of 1939 on National Defence, and the Governmental Decree No. 8100/1939 on the Enactment of emergency power in time of war or in the case of imminent danger of war in: MRT 1939. Budapest, 1940, pp. 1266–1267.

²⁵ LADIK, Gusztáv: *A szabályrendeletek. Önkormányzati testületeink szabályrendeletalkotási joga*. [Ordinances: The Right of Local Government Bodies to Formulate Ordinances] Budapest, 1912.

²⁶ The detailed institutions of the municipal system between the two World Wars are presented through the examples of the city of municipal rank of Szeged in: RUSZOLY 2004, pp. 119–326; and the city of municipal rank of Hódmezővásárhely in ANTAL, Tamás: *Hódmezővásárhely törvényhatósága, 1919–1944. Fejezetek a magyar városigazgatás történetéből*. [The Municipality

as trade and markets, local taxation and fees, the rules of holding animals, the duties of road keepers, or the norms of public health and policing (the tasks of the fire brigade, the defence against floods and other disasters, the hygienic control on public baths and brothels, the inspection on grape-yard damages and administrative crimes, etc.).

4. A brief conclusion

Thus the history of local public administration between the World Wars is divided into two clearly distinguished periods in Hungary; the first is characterized by the legal continuance of the institutions of the period of Austro-Hungarian dualism (1867/1870–1918) in essentially the same form, while the second one – as a consequence of Act XXX of 1929 and the other acts carried out later – is marked by more rational and more modern institutions.²⁷

Unfortunately, in the shadow of the emerging Third Reich, the Hungarian governments subordinated everything to peaceful territorial revision in the second half of the 1930s which policy led Hungary not to the hoped-for goal and rise but into the Second World War and tragic anti-Semitism.²⁸

of Hódmezővásárhely, 1919–1944: Chapters from the History of Hungarian City Administration] = Dél-alföldi évszázadok 27. Szeged, 2010, ID: *Hódmezővásárhely szervezési és működési szabályzatának ügye a két világháború között*. [The Rules of Organisation and Operation of Hódmezővásárhely between the two World Wars] In: A Hódmezővásárhelyi Szeremlei Társaság évkönyve 2010, Ed.: KOVÁCS, István and VARSÁNYI, Attila. Hódmezővásárhely, 2011, pp. 161–173. For detailed information in English see ANTAL, Tamás: *A Hundred Years of Public Law in Hungary: Studies on the Modern Hungarian Legal History*. Novi Sad, 2012, pp. 77–106.

²⁷ CSIZMADIA 1976, pp. 371–421; MAGYARY, Zoltán: *A magyar közigazgatás racionalizálásának programja*. [The Program for the Rationalization of Hungarian Public Administration] = Magyar Közigazgatástudományi Intézet 4. Budapest, 1932.

²⁸ About these questions and their antecedents can be read in MACARTNEY, Carlyle A.: *October Fifteen: A History of Modern Hungary, 1927–1945*. Edinburgh, 1956, and KATZBURG, Nathaniel: *Hungary and the Jews: Policy and Legislation, 1920–1943*. Jerusalem, 1981; TILKOVSKY, Loránt: *Revízió és nemzetiségpolitika Magyarországon, 1938–1941*. [Revision and Nationality Politics in Hungary, 1938–1941] Budapest, 1967 (the table of contents in Russian, English and German: pp. 347–349).

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A törvényhatósági közigazgatás változásai Magyarországon a világháborúk között

Összefoglaló: *A két világháború közti magyar közigazgatás-történet intézményi szintű kutatása máig elhanyagolt, noha mind a korabeli jogtudomány, mind a közigazgatási reformok sokszínűsége számos témakört kínál a jogtörténészek számára. E tanulmány szerzője rövid áttekintést nyújt a korszak törvényhatósági – vármegyei és főként thj. városi – közigazgatási intézményeinek legiszlációs vetületéről, elhatárolva az 1929/30. évi reformok előtti és az azt követő éveket: míg a harmadik köztörvényhatósági törvénynek tekintett 1929: XXX. tc.-et megelőző évtized a dualizmuskori jogintézmények továbbéléséről s egyféle közjogi provizóriumról szólt, addig az említett törvény és az utána következő dekád jogszabályi változások sorát hozta részint a közigazgatási szervezet, illetve eljárás, részint a városfejlesztés területén. Azonban progresszív mi voltuk ellenére – a belpolitikai körülmények és a második világháborúba sodródás okán – a végrehajtásukra csak részben kerülhetett sor.*

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Промене у систему локалне управе у Мађарској између два светска рата

Сажетак: Институционално израживање историјског развоја управе у Мађарској у периоду између два светска рата се до данашњих дана смајра зајосављеним, ујркос томе да својевремена правна наука и шаренило различитих реформи управе јружају бројне теме за правне историчаре. Аутор овог рада даје крајак преглед надлежности органа локалне управе (жујанија и градова) у доношењу ошћих правних акција у тој епохи, при чему разграничава период до реформи из 1929/30. године од периода после њих. Док је деценију пре усвајања законског члана бр. 1929:XXX, који се традиционално означава као прећи закон о локалној ујравној власћи, обележавало даље постојање правних институција из времена дуализма и својеврсни провизоријум јавног права, наведени закон и деценија након његовог усвајања донели су бројне новине у ујравној регулативи које су се тицале организације управе и ујравног постојка, с једне, односно урбаног развоја, с друге стране. Међушим, ујркос свом најредном карактеру, због домаћих политичких околности и избијања Другог светског рата, изостала је њихова примена.