

## ЮБІЛЕЇ

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**Yurii CHOTARI**

*PhD in History*

*Associate Professor*

*Head of the Department of History and Social Disciplines*

*Ferenc Rákóczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher Education*

*ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7265-1273>*

*e-mail: [csatary.gyorgy@kmf.org.ua](mailto:csatary.gyorgy@kmf.org.ua)*

**Imre SZAKÁL**

*PhD in History*

*Associate professor*

*associate professor of the Department of History and Social Disciplines*

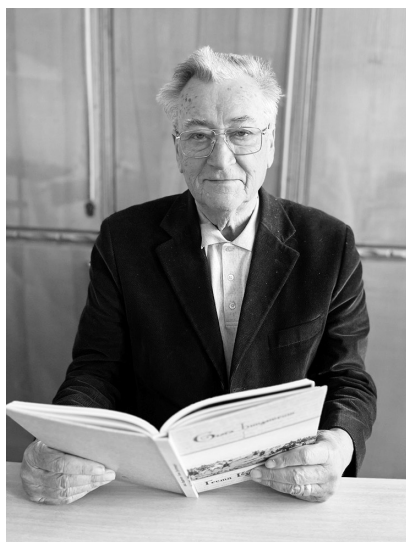
*Ferenc Rákóczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher Education*

*ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2017-3999>*

*e-mail: [szakal.imre@kmf.org.ua](mailto:szakal.imre@kmf.org.ua)*

### **AN EMINENT SCHOLAR OF HUNGARIAN STUDIES IN UKRAINE (FOR THE 80<sup>th</sup> BIRTHDAY OF PROFESSOR IVAN MANDRYK)**

Ivan Mandryk, professor of history, former head of the Department of Modern and Contemporary History and Historiography, was born on 17 September 1945 in Vyshkovo, Khust district of Transcarpathia. In 1963, he left Vyshkovo Secondary School No. 1. Already during his school years, he was attracted by the humanities and was a regular visitor to the village library. During his school years, he also read many university textbooks. In 1963, I. Mandryk successfully enrolled in the Faculty of History of Uzhhorod State University, where he continued his studies with excellent results. He graduated from the higher education institution with honours, based on which his teachers recommended that he continue his studies at the university's doctoral school, in the postgraduate program. In parallel, he began his work in 1967 as a history teacher at Nyzhnie Selyshche Secondary School (Khust district) (Олашин, 2005; До 75-річчя, 2020).



During the years of his postgraduate studies, he began to deal with the 19<sup>th</sup> century history of Hungary, the peoples of the Tysa-Danube basin, and the national and political problems of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. His scientific success was also helped by his

language skills, as he spoke Hungarian, Slovakian and French fluently. He has had long-term academic training at the universities of Lviv, Moscow and Budapest. He has carried out successful research in local and neighbouring countries' archives, and has made use of his professional contacts with renowned specialists and historians of the time.

He completed his postgraduate studies at the Department of General History at Uzhhorod State University in 1970. In October 1970, he started working at the Uzhhorod State University, where he rose from assistant to professor. From 1970 to 1971, he was an assistant, from 1971 to 1975 a teacher, from 1975 to 1999 an associate professor, from 1999 to 2002 a full professor, and from 2001 head of the former Department of General History (now Modern and Contemporary History and Historiography) (Олашин, 2010, с. 73–74).

In 1973, I. Mandryk defended his doctoral dissertation before the History Department of Uzhhorod State University on the «Situation of the Agrarian Proletariat in Hungary at the Beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century (1900–1914)». His supervisor was Professor Ivan Hrančak (Олашин, 2010, с. 62–64). A year later, in 1974, he was awarded the title of Associate Professor. During his teaching career, he taught the history of the European and American modern period, the history of Hungary, was the supervisor of several diploma theses, and was an active member of the state examination boards (Лизанець, 1994).

From 1996 to 2004, I. Mandryk was Dean of the Faculty of History. During this time he improved the quality of teaching and learning, the quality of the professional staff and the technical and material base. Under his leadership, the Political Science major opened its doors. It is important to note that under his leadership, the department and the dean's office maintained a balanced atmosphere conducive to academic research. As a result of many years of research, in April 1997 I. Mandryk defended his doctoral dissertation «The renewal and political development of the statehood of Hungary in the first phase of dualism (1867–1890)» (Олашин, 2010) before the History Committee of Uzhhorod State University, also under the supervision of Professor I. Hrančak. As dean of the faculty, he wrote a scholarly treatise on the past of the history major, which is a thorough summary of his work and the circumstances and challenges he faced as a young teacher and later as a leader (Мандрик, 2000). He fondly shared his memories of his university years, his colleagues, historians who worked with him to make the scholars of Uzhhorod State University successful under the current circumstances (Мандрик, 2024b).

At the university, the professor taught the disciplines of modern history of Europe and America, introduction to specialized subjects, history of Hungary, culture of the Age of Enlightenment, culture of European countries in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, problems of nationalities and national liberation struggles in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. He held specialized courses popular with his students on the history of France, England and the USA, on the historiography of the early modern and modern eras and source research, on the achievements of European culture in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (Олашин, 2010). For many years, I. Mandryk served as scientific secretary and then chairman of the committee established for the defence of candidate dissertations (Олашин, 2005).

In the course of his career, he has researched the era of Hungarian dualism, and has been particularly interested in the history of the modern Transcarpathian region. He is the author of about a hundred scientific papers, including articles, monographs, scientific popularization articles on local history, and methodological publications (Олашин, 2010). He has participated in numerous scientific and practical conferences in Hungary and Slovakia. It is no coincidence that since 1993 he has been a Member of the Transcarpathian Scientific Society and the Academic Scientific Society of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County (Смолій, 2003).

In 1988 and 1989, he had the opportunity to hold a seminar at the Department of the History of Eastern Europe at Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest (Лизанець, 1994). This also gave the academic world access to the considerable results of his research in Hungarology.

*His research on Hungarology.* The institutionalisation of Hungarian studies in Ukraine was established in 1988 with the opening of the Centre for Hungarology in Uzhhorod, which was made possible with the financial and intellectual support of Hungary. The new institution still functions under the jurisdiction of Uzhhorod National University, but unfortunately it has not become a centre of Hungarian studies over the decades, as apart from some exceptions only philological research has been carried out within its walls. Perhaps that is why, decades later, the university's history departments decided to set up a separate research programme for the study of Hungarian history, with Professor I. Mandryk playing a major role in determining the research topics. Since November 2015, regular meetings have been held to present the findings of the Research Centre's staff on the Hungarian-Ukrainian past. In 2016, I. Mandryk represented the Research Centre at a scientific seminar on 26 October, 2016 organised in Uzhhorod to mark the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. The presentation of the topic was made possible by his previous research (Мандрик, 2007). The staff of the Centre is constantly researching Hungarian and Ukrainian history, and their results are reflected in both academic and popular articles («Українську гунгаристику» започаткували..., 2016).

As a professor of history at Uzhhorod National University, he has been a guest lecturer of the highly successful Kőlcsey Evenings at the Ferenc Rákóczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher Education in Berehove. It has become regular that he first gave a history class to the history students of the college, and then the actual meeting announced within the framework of the Kőlcsey Evenings, took place in front of an interested audience. In the course of the informal discussion, Professor I. Mandryk went far beyond the actual topic of his lecture, the problems of 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century Hungarian history. As usual, he spoke in general about historical processes, the forces that drive them and the personalities that shape history. He sought to shed light on the tragic events of the Hungarian past by linking the events and eras of the past, while at the same time drawing parallels with contemporary European events and interactions (Kosztju, Ljuta, Melnik, Turenko, Zakrividoroga, 1990; Történelmi párhuzamok, 2005).

A discussion entitled «The Veretske Pass in Historical Perspective» was organized at Uzhhorod University in the institution's Eduard Balahuri Museum. The keynote speaker of the forum was Professor I. Mandryk, who contributed to clarifying the many issues of the discussion. The title of his presentation was «The Crossing of the Hungarian Tribes over the Veretske Pass and the Conquest» (Чундак, 2017).

The results of I. Mandryk's research in Hungarian studies have been published in Ukrainian and Hungarian. After the collapse of the Soviet Union and the establishment of the independent Ukrainian state, the opportunities for publication increased. Under the auspices of the Centre for Hungarology in Uzhhorod, the journal *Acta Hungarica* was published. Professor I. Mandryk regularly wrote articles in this journal. Several articles on the subject of his dissertation were published (Лизанець, 1995). His works, based on archival sources, deal with the northeastern part of Hungary in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. In his opinion, at that time the turnover of agricultural production dominated the economy. He authoritatively characterized the problems of the mountain economy, the maintaining

capacity of land on different quality soils. He reviewed the statistics of the emigration of agricultural workers in European countries. According to him, emigration improved the situation of the workers, as they could bring money home, but for their families, emigration caused social tensions, which affected all aspects of life, bringing demographic and social changes at a time when modest state assistance was not providing adequate results (Mandrik, 1997). He points out that official statistics do not contain accurate numbers, as those hoping for a new world also left their homeland illegally. He also draws attention to the fact that a significant part of the population returned home or emigrated several times. He correctly suggests that statistics are available for each county (Uzh, Bereh, Uhocha, Maramuresh) and that the area of the four historical counties is significantly larger than that of today's Transcarpathia (Мандрик, 1992).

Apart from the agricultural situation, part of his archival work is devoted to the 1848–1849 Revolution and War of Independence and the Kossuth emigration. In his analysis of Kossuth's post-emigration policy, he describes his plan for the so-called «Danube Confederation», which would have been based on an alliance of three countries on a regulated and equal economic basis. He evaluates Kossuth's plans for action against the Habsburgs and discusses the popularity of the former freedom fighter among his Hungarian supporters. He portrays Kossuth objectively as a non-compromising anti-Habsburg hero fighting for the independence of his country (Mandrik, 1983; 1986).

In his writings, he also deals with the rights of the nationalities in Hungary (Мандрик, 2013). He criticises József Eötvös as a Hungarian reformist politician on the issue of nationality, and in his view, Eötvös and his comrades saw a threat to the self-government rights of the nationalities in Hungary, although they declared equality between nationalities, but he was against the federalisation of the country (Мандрик, 1991; 1995). He wrote extensive analyses of the period following the 1848–1849 Revolution and War of Independence.

His analyses of the roles of political figures in the 19<sup>th</sup> century are particularly valuable. For example, he thoroughly studied the expediency of the reforms of Lajos Kossuth, the leader of the 1848–1849 Revolution and War of Independence, or István Széchenyi, who held moderate political views. He presented the contradictions between L. Kossuth and I. Széchenyi for the achievement of a just social order. Examining the 1867 compromise between Hungary and Austria, he pointed out the success of Ferenc Deák, the creator of the compromise, in bringing about national prosperity, which was judged differently by different social classes (Мандрик, 2003). Lajos Kossuth clearly described the compromise as contrary to Hungarian sovereignty, which is why his supporters founded the 1848 Independence Party in 1868, which operated until the First World War. In contrast, F. Deák was a supporter of cooperation with Austria, which later proved to be the realistic path for Hungary, even if the compromise was considered forced (Мандрик, 2024a).

He also deals with the political history of Hungary, including the present-day Transcarpathian region, in the mid- and second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He has written a summarizing and opinion-forming study of Hungarian liberalism in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, in which he points out its characteristics. In his view, Hungarian liberalism bore the hallmarks of German progressive conservatism, as it was most favourable to the middle classes. It was only 20 years after the failed 1848–1849 War of Independence, after the Compromise of 1867, that the new ideal was allowed to unfold, when the status of the Hungarian state was essentially renewed. The most popular politician of the time was F. Deák, who, with

his followers, advocated cooperation with Austria, while L. Kossuth, in exile, proposed the Confederation of the small states on the Danube. But the latter idea failed to find support either in the country or abroad. The author describes the views of liberal politicians (e. g., Ferenc Deák, József Eötvös, Zsigmond Kemény, and János Vajda) on the present and future of Hungary. He describes the Nationality Act of 1868, which, according to liberal thought, was in keeping with the spirit of the times. In his view, liberal solutions to the nationality and economic problems prevailing in the country would have been most relevant (Мандрик, 1997а).

In a separate article, he analyzed the political role of the aforementioned F. Deák in the restoration of Hungary's constitutional order and its continuous struggle for independence against the Habsburg monarch. After the Compromise, the county itself as an administrative unit became a significant centre of domestic politics, along with the elections and tensions taking place there. The focus of political events here was on the negotiations, successes and tensions associated with the Compromise. The appointment of Gyula Andrássy as Prime Minister by the Emperor brought significant changes to the country's constitution and laws. According to Professor I. Mandryk (Мандрик, 1997b), despite the difficulties, F. Deák's consolidating policy strengthened the country's political system and made the dualist state acceptable to Hungary.

The professor devoted a special study to the emergence and strengthening of the political opposition in Hungary in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Here he refers to the party of L. Kossuth and his followers, who lived abroad as opponents and consistently criticised the Hungarian government of the day for its alliance with the Habsburgs. Differences of opinion around the dualist state created tensions not only among politicians but even among historians. The resolution of the fate of the nationalities, equal language use in areas inhabited by minorities, and the talk of armed struggle planned by L. Kossuth kept the political minds of the citizens constantly awake. The efforts of L. Kossuth, the leader of the War of Independence, for the sake of an independent Hungarian state also appear in his study. In his evaluation, the author rightly notes that L. Kossuth, as a non-negotiable hero, became a symbol of Hungarian freedom (Mandrik, 1998).

In his academic journal articles, he described the political and economic changes that took place in the Transcarpathian region, which, according to the author, brought both successes and disappointments to the population. In his opinion, the political role of the Hungarians in the region, who constituted the majority of the country's population, was strengthened, while at the same time the rights of the national minorities living in the country were diminished (Мандрик, 2006). The rights of the minorities at the state level were addressed by the aforementioned 1868 law, which became of particular importance as it ensured the use of languages by the national minorities in the county offices, the right of the church to use any language, free nationality school choice, and the establishment of nationality associations were enshrined in law. He noted, however, that the laws were not fully observed (Мандрик, 1994).

The author then presented drafts from local Ukrainian/Ruthenian politicians who called for national autonomy in the Ukrainian-inhabited areas of present-day Transcarpathia. He characterized the role of the Greek Catholic Church in the Ukrainian/Ruthenian national movement, which was an important factor in the development of intelligentsia in this region. In this regard, the professor underlines and evaluates the role of local church schools in the development of culture. The author further analyses the tensions that emerged during local

and parliamentary elections on ethnic grounds, as well as the Russophile infiltration of this area from beyond the Carpathians. In addition, the article discusses the issue of 19<sup>th</sup> century emigration from the territory of present-day Transcarpathia and the tensions associated with it in terms of labour shortages. The analysis covers the effects of the unproductive years and the tensions caused by unemployment (Мандрик, 1993).

He evaluated the so-called «Mountain Action» from a political and economic perspective, with the help of which the Hungarian government, within the framework of a ministerial department for agriculture, wanted to help the poor population of the mountainous regions. These economic subsidies (lending of farmland, credit cooperatives, import of livestock, etc.) that reached these regions proved to be useful, but did not solve the problem (Мандрик, 2006). He also examined the work of the first leader of the «Mountain Action», Ede Egán (1851–1901), in connection with the 140<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his birth. He showed that his ministerial efforts, which were only evaluated negatively in the Soviet era, did indeed bring many positive results for the simple people farming in the mountainous regions. He formulated the tensions that pitted E. Egán against local usurers and certain officials. Finally, he pointed out the confusing circumstances of his death, which officially entered history as an accident. The local Ukrainian population had great affection for E. Egán, and crowds attended his funeral in Uzhhorod (Mandrik, 1990). The agricultural theme appears in many of his Hungarian-language publications, for example in the yearbook of the county archives in Nyíregyháza and in his scientific and popular writings (Mandrik, 1997). The author summarizes the factuality of his statement based on the sources he has researched. He states that research on the topic is absolutely necessary in the future, since many established statements are less proven or incomplete. In his opinion, the radical changes implemented from above ensured the further functionality of large and medium-sized estates. He also demonstrated with examples from Transcarpathia that capitalist production methods gradually made their way into agriculture and, despite the difficulties, brought results. He pays special attention to the surplus labor force in each settlement and the related emigration to America in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The underdevelopment of industry and the small amount of arable land under the conditions of large landowners were unable to absorb free labor. Therefore, he sees the agrarian problem of the region precisely in landlessness. He uses examples of settlements to illustrate the difficult economic situation of small and medium-sized landowners. Banks gave loans on the collateral of land and property, which were very difficult to repay, and the so-called usurious interest rates became widespread (Mandrik, 1997).

Professor I. Mandryk's organizational work and lecturing talent is also evident at the Ferenc Rákóczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher Education. After the registration of the Rákóczi College in Ukraine, he played a significant role in the preparation of the history curricula and in the work of the examination boards. He is a constant participant in academic conferences organised by the College and in talent development programmes designed to help students catch up. He is also involved in the supervision and reviewing of Master's theses.

Of course, his work has been recognized on several occasions, and his commendable certificates and awards testify to this. Professor I. Mandryk is still actively engaged in research and teaching at the Ferenc Rákóczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher Education and Uzhhorod National University. On the occasion of his 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary year, we wish him good health and continued success in this wide-ranging pedagogical-research work.

**ДЖЕРЕЛА ТА ЛІТЕРАТУРА**

До 75-річчя від дня народження відомого історика-угоролога, педагога і адміністратора вищої школи Івана Мандрика. (2020, 17 вересня). <https://www.uzhnu.edu.ua/uk/news/75-Ivana-mandrika.htm>

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