

國際化、難民、僑民——民國時期中國的匈牙利外僑團（1924-1940）

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民國時期的中國在為統一和主權奮鬥的同時，也恰逢前所未有的國際化階段。除了勢力強大和擁有特權的外國人外，南京政府還面臨管理來自歐洲貧困難民的挑戰。近年來，近代中國的俄羅斯人與猶太人的歷史，已成為學術關注的焦點。然而至目前為止，尚欠缺與在中國的中歐僑民相關的學術研究。中國為確保國際地位而積極拓展外交，嘗試與後哈布斯堡王朝等中歐國家建立平等的條約關係，但未能完全實現，本演講將說明其原因。

作為這類貧困移民群體的第一個落腳處，上海在民國時期是眾所周知的國際化城市。本演講藉由探討上海的匈牙利救濟基金會及相關人士的歷史，闡明此基金會為從原奧匈帝國領域逃往中國的兩波難民潮，所提供的援助與聯繫。由於母國從未與中國建立外交關係，匈牙利僑民學會自力更生。當中國政府在大部分地區失去控制權時，他們也肩負起救援猶太難民的責任。

主講人的看法是：一、一戰期間被北洋政府收容的奧匈帝國戰俘，提供了一個展示能力和主權的外交機會；二、在1920年代救援前奧匈戰俘所積累的人道主義經驗，讓上海的中歐僑民團體領導人，面對1930年代更大規模的猶太難民危機有充分準備。特別是由哈布斯堡後的移民匈牙利人創建的匈牙利救濟基金，探索它對在華的無國籍人士和非條約國國民，所提供的援助和保護。

本場演講探討的是一段中歐難民的跨國救濟史，特別是保羅·康茂（Paul Komor）先生及其同仁在猶太難民救濟工作前的慈善事業。透過討論匈牙利、猶太 and 中國史的交匯，聽眾將更了解民國時期的外國群體管理、中國與中歐的外交關係，以及上海猶太難民救濟的歷史。

Internationalization, Refugees, Diaspora. Republican-Era China's Hungarian Community (1924-1940)

Republican China's struggle for unity and sovereignty coincided with the country's unprecedented internationalization. In addition to the looming presence of powerful and privileged foreigners, the Nanjing Government faced the challenge of administering destitute refugees from Europe. The history of Russian and Jewish communities in modern China has come to the fore in recent years. However, hitherto no scholarly work examined Central European diasporas in China. Aiming to secure its country's place on the international stage, Chinese diplomacy sought to establish equal treaty relations with its peers, including the post-Habsburg Central European countries. However, for reasons discussed in this talk, that never fully realized in the period.

Primal home to such destitute groups, Shanghai's status as an international city in the Republican Era is well known. By covering the history of the Shanghai Hungarian Relief Fund and the individuals involved in its operations, this paper aims to shed light on the organizational and personal links that connect the assistance offered to two waves of refugees from Habsburg Central Europe to Republican China. Being a community whose country never established treaty relations with China, the Hungarian community learned to fend for itself. At a time when the sovereign Chinese government lost its control over much of the country, it came down to members of this community to take action in the Jewish refugee relief efforts.

The presenter argues, that 1) the Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war interned by the Beiyang Government during the Great War offered a diplomatic opportunity to demonstrate competence and sovereignty; 2) that the humanitarian experience accumulated over the 1920s' relief for the ex-Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war, prepared Shanghai's Central European community leaders for the more massive Jewish refugee crisis in the 1930s. In particular, the Hungarian Relief Fund, created by Hungarians of the interwoven post-Habsburg diasporas, explored the avenues of assistance and protection for stateless persons and non-treaty nationals in Republican China.

A truly transnational history of the Central European refugee relief is presented

here, focusing on Paul Komor and his fellows' philanthropic involvement before the Jewish refugee relief efforts. By exploring this intersection of Jewish, Hungarian, and Chinese histories, listeners will gain insight into the administration of foreign communities in Republican Era-China, Sino-Central European diplomatic relations, and the prehistory of the Shanghai Jewish refugee relief.

主講人簡介：

馬加什（Mátyás Mervay），匈牙利籍，美國紐約大學歷史學系博士候選人。馬先生對民國史中較少為人所關注的，兩次世界大戰期間自歐洲移入中國的難民有深入探索。本年獲得漢學研究中心獎助，研究主題為「民國時期中國當局對來自原奧匈帝國的中歐外籍難民人士的准入政策和待遇」。