**HAS Centre for Social Sciences**

**Institute for Minority Studies**

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**I. Main duties of the research unit between the 1st of January and the 31st of August, 2019**

In the reporting period, in addition to the research priorities in the mid-term development plan for 2016-2019 as well as to the original research commitments, the deepening of the new research directions continued that were outlined in 2013, focusing primarily on the minority competences and the interdisciplinary researches on identity politics, while the main research areas of the Institute – the Roma and other nationalities in Hungary, Jewish communities, Hungarians living in the neighbouring states, and migrants in Hungary – have remained constant. The main results were published at prestigious international publishing houses and the researchers published several articles in leading journals with impact factor. Researchers also attended a high number of international conferences which contributed to disseminate the research results to wider audiences. One colleague awarded the title of Doctor of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Two researchers successfully obtained the János Bolyai Scholarship, analysing the effectiveness of minority self-governance and the identity strategies among the new Hungarian diaspora. As before, various regular public events such as conferences, public lectures, roundtable discussions and smaller workshops were organized. The open access journal of the Institute, *Regio – Minority, Culture, Politics, Society* e-journal had one issue in the reporting period, while another one was at press. The website of the Institute aims to support professionals with a growing number of digital content, documents, online databases and relevant news. In addition, *Intersections – East European Journal of Society and Politics*, the international social science journal of the Research Centre, which has been ranked as Q2, is also published with the assistance of the Institute staff.

**II. Outstanding research and other results between the 1st of January and the 31st of August, 2019**

**a) Outstanding research results**

***Research carried out within project Minority Competences***

The research project ***The school is not an island. Educational and social resilience in multi-ethnic environment***financed by the National Research, Development and Innovation Office (NKFIH), examines those factors that make a school successful. Although school performance has been to a large extent explained by family background, the ways in which pupils can build upon external and internal characteristics of their environment to achieve success remains an open question. This phenomenon of resilience was studied in the first stage of the research using statistics, and in the second stage using qualitative methods. In the course of the year field research in the selected locations was conducted, the first school and community studies were finished, on the basis of which some important results are taking shape: 1. Statistical resilience is not easily detected in everyday school practice. 2. The concept of resilience has to be re-conceptualized, not as a criterion of success, but as a tool to maintain a certain level of success 3. The diversity of the teaching methods is not necessarily related to school resilience, traditional, frontal instruction can also lead to resilient success maintenance. 4. Although the main hypothesis was, that the school is not an island, the changes in the operation of schools have resulted in that schools have lost direct contact with the local self-government and the community and therefore function in fact as an island. 5. School segregation is strong, and the phenomenon of white flight was strengthened by the increase in the proportion of church-run schools.

The analyses based on the survey data collected in the project ***Genezys 2015*** on youth in the Carpathian basin continued. After the publication of a comprehensive volume in 2017, these studies focus on dual citizenship, migration, prejudices, media consumption, language use, cultural patterns and consumption, economy and ethnicity.

As part of the research project ***Social mobility and ethnicity: trajectories, outcomes, and the hidden costs of educational mobility*** financed by the NKFIH, more than half of the planned semi-structured, narrative, in-depth interviews with first-generation intelligentsia were conducted. Furthermore, institutional ethnographic research started in eight institutions that foster social mobility. Results were presented in a book chapter in English and in two international conferences.

In the second year of the research project ***Attempts on the institutionalization of ethnic economy among Hungarians in Romania and Slovakia***financed by the NKFIH, field research focusing on the ethnic aspects of communal farming was carried out in two rural settlements, as well as in Târgu Mureș and Satu Mare. In the latter two cities ethnic polarization is the strongest in Transylvania, however, the effects on the economy/welfare are different. The research focused on how coordination problems resulting from ethnic-linguistic diversity are managed, which practices evolve and institutionalize to address diversity in various institutions, and how these affect work efficiency. The data from Târgu Mureș show, that Hungarians are drastically underrepresented in the leadership of institutions, furthermore they are more likely to occupy leading positions where average wages are lower. This also explains the 15% difference in wages, but ethnic differences are even higher in the case of capital incomes. The study managed to gain considerable coverage in both Hungarian and Romanian media, leading to several presentations and media appearances.

***Diversity and welfare in Transylvania***. In the second year of the research sponsored by Bolyai Fellowship, three Hungarian and international papers on the relationship of ethnic diversity and welfare in Transylvania were written. These focus on the change of regulatory framework regarding ethno-linguistic diversity in Romania, and its effect on the social and economic positions of minorities. The results show that the positions of Hungarians in Transylvania deteriorate, institutional parallelism based on ethno-linguistic characteristics is increasing in the economy as well. This is affected by three interrelated set of factors: demographic concentration of Hungarians, deterioration of Romanian language skills, and the decay of inter-ethnic relationship. Increasing ethnic polarization has a negative effect on the development of local economy. Higher proportion of minorities in a settlement leads to worse aggregated welfare indicators, and the negative effects of parallelism are the strongest on the management of public goods. The research results were presented in several Hungarian, Transylvanian and international conferences.

***Research projects on identity politics***

***Identity Politics as a Response to the Social Conflicts in Relation to European, National and Local Contexts***. The edited book in English summarising the results of the research explores the individual subjective motivations, the biographical bases and institutional forms of solidarity; it also compares the relations of solidarity, civil society and transnational processes in international context. The research has compared philanthropic processes targeted at ethnic Hungarians living in a minority with ideologies of philanthropic and humanitarian aid directed at refugees in 2015; the results are going to be published in an international peer-reviewed journal article.

***The Szekler Flag as the Materialization of Nationhood****.* The doctoral research focuses on the Szekler flag, and its main research questions are as follows: How can the feeling of national belonging be materialized? How was the flag designed, and how did it become an everyday used object through the process of commodification? What kind of meaning did this regional flag gain in the context of Hungarian politics? The method of the research followed the rules of “multi-sited ethnography”, interviews and participatory research. The research reveals the hidden contexts of the belonging, firstly, how nationhood is embedded in the social structures, secondly, how the classificatory struggles influence the national belonging in the frame of the political/civil/scientific groups. Thirdly, the research highlights the everyday relevance of the question, those practices which are suitable to show national belonging. The manuscript will be discussed this autumn.

***Research projects on immigrants and migration***

Within the framework of HAS Excellence Cooperation Program Mobility Research Centre, the ***institutionalization process of Hungarian diaspora in the United Kingdom*** was examined through qualitative interviews and participatory observation. The research focuses on the founding and functioning of Hungarian Sunday-schools, as well as on the motivations and transnational social networks of persons returning to Hungary from the UK. A separate sub-project concentrates on the international mobility in higher education. Regarding the ***survey among Hungarians living abroad***, an online questionnaire has been created, on the basis of which the empirical data collection has also been completed. The survey was based on a previous research carried out in the Institute in 2014 on Hungarians living in the UK – the current research also covers Hungarians living in other places of the world. The questionnaire also reflects a few questions that were raised by the above mentioned qualitative research on the newly forming Hungarian diaspora. The data collection carried out between June and July 2019 resulted in more than 18.000 respondents. The first results of the research are expected by November. A separate research focuses on ***reconsidering social mobility and deservingness in the context of international migration***. The subject will be analysed with qualitative interviews conducted among persons living or working in Germany, and also with a quantitative survey carried out in 2018. The data allows for analysing target groups and deservingness regimes in the context of philanthropy; the results will be published in a Hungarian language journal article by the end of the year.

***Hungarians in Germany. Security and solidarity in a transnational environment***. In connection with the previous project, the purpose of the joint research with Humboldt University was to explore the labour market situation of the Hungarians living and working in Germany, their relative well-being, and the structural relationships of their successes and failures. It also aims to reveal the impact of intra-EU migration experience on the assessment of those arriving outside Europe, within the context of competition, security and solidarity. Within this framework new interviews were conducted in June, and based on the previous rounds of interviews three manuscripts were prepared and submitted to international and Hungarian journals.

***Hungarian ethnic return migration to Hungary from Latin-America***. The research on this thematic field focused on two groups of phenomena this year. The first concerned the social reception and use of an alternative theory of Hungarian ethno-history (Sumerian-Hungarian ethnic relatedness) that arrived in Hungary as a consequence of diasporic return migration from Argentina. A review of relevant international literature and an analysis of online content were followed by the preparation of an English language journal article manuscript. Informal contacts and preparations for fieldwork were made in the research project on the state assisted return migration of Venezuelan-Hungarians.

***Children in situations of transnational migration***. The research stems from the already terminated NKFIH project titled “Chinese person in the family”. This year the analysis of a yet unexamined group of qualitative data on the situation of the children of Chinese migrant entrepreneurs was performed. The results were presented at two international conferences.

***Post-colonial and post-socialist perceptions of global hierarchies. The case of Indonesians and Hungarians living in the Netherlands***. The doctoral research aims to conduct a comparative analysis of the perception of global hierarchies among Indonesians and Hungarians living in the Netherlands. In the reporting period, empirical data was collected.

***Research projects related to Hungarians living in the neighbouring countries***

***Self-image construction of the Szekler Land in the 19th and 20th centuries***. The research supported by the NKFIH and launched in 2018 aims to explore the historical construction of the regional identity of the Szekler Land as well as to identify and detect the operators of the process. As the main outcomes of the research project, an edited volume and two monographs have been prepared for publication, and multiple interview- and manuscript catalogues have been edited and organized. In addition, preparations have been made for the English language publication of the History of the Szekler Land. The research also includes the exploration of Sándor Kacsó’s work, the most prominent writer and politician of the Szekler issue, as well as the processing of interwar media publications about the Szekler topic.

The research project on ***Minority Hungarian Communities in the 20th Century*** examines the institutionalisation and community operation of minority Hungarian networks that are organised on an ethnocultural basis through databases, bibliographies, digital libraries, document collections, monographs, and chronologies. As a result of the project, the improved and extended edition of the volume *Hungarians in Romania, 1990-2015* will be published this year. In addition, two collections will be available online by the end of the year: the media review of the Carpathian Basin between 1999 and 2018, and a settlement-based database on the ethnic and denominational relations of Vojvodina between 1860 and 2011.

***The image of Romanians in Transylvanian Hungarian diaries and memoirs, 1914–1922****.* The aim of the project is to provide the Bucharest-based Humanitas publishing house with a compilation of annotated Transylvanian Hungarian diary entries from the time and aftermath of World War I that shows the transformation of the image of Romanians in the era.

The research project on the ***Hungarian kin-state policy of the Budapest-based governments*** examines the activities of Hungarian governments in relation to Hungarian minority and diaspora communities from 1918 to the present. In the framework of the project, the collection of materials and a conference presentation were realized during 2019.

***Heritagization in the Transcarpathian region***. This joint research with the Antal Hodinka Linguistics Research Center in Berehove/Beregszász focuses on the history, explanation and practice of the phenomenon that in Transcarpathia, the majority of the population lives not in the official time but in the informal local time: the official, Kiev-based time dominates in places related to the state, whereas in informal spaces, such as in the case of non-governmental and private labels, Kiev time and local times appear in parallel. Using local time is a bottom-up process that is generally accepted and does not cause a problem in the daily lives of the locals. The disturbances are caused by political interventions. The special way of determining time in Transcarpathia is a significant extension of space and time in the construction of identity. A category of time has evolved historically that integrates into the identity of the Transcarpathian people, and it creates a western oriented local group in terms of space and time.

***Minority-majority relations in Ukraine since Euromajdan***. Ukraine's geopolitical importance is determined by its physical size and geographical location. Since 2014, the country has lost a considerable portion of its territory, there has been a permanent war zone in its eastern counties, and it has experienced a significant decline in its population. The country’s position in the world has changed as a result of, first, having become an associate member of the European Union, and second, having achieved that the Orthodox Church be independent of the Moscow Patriarchate—the latter bearing an even stronger message than the former. The change of direction in foreign policy also set the state–and nation building project on new paths. After the disintegration of the socialist bloc, ethnic and national minorities in Central and Eastern Europe have been playing an increasing political role. From the minority’s point of view, relations with the kin-state have always been decisive, and from the state’s perspective it is crucial that the existence of national minorities have been seen—to varying degrees—as a security risk. Due to this fact, the relationship between politically active minorities and the central government could be burdened with politically sensitive distrust. In this regard, the analysis and interpretation of memory- and minority politics and daily political discourse are particularly valuable. Several publications have been published and are in the process of being published in this topic.

***Minority question in Hungarian-Romanian diplomatic relations during István Bethlen's government****.* Within this research financed by the NKFIH, a collection of documents has been prepared for publication, and some of the results of the research have been published in several Hungarian language publications.

***Self-image of Hungarians in Vojvodina, 1945-1990****.* The doctoral dissertation in this topic will be concluded by the end of the year. In addition, some chapters of the dissertation that are dedicated to important Hungarian personalities in Vojvodina will be published separately.

The PhD research project „***Ethnic non-profit organizations and their characteristics***” studies the operation of organizations, primarily non-profits, of minorities in three locations (Košice, Pécs and Timisoara) by means of interviews and survey data collection, and in the three countries using data on the grant systems providing financial support to minority organizations. In 2019 the PhD thesis based on the research was discussed in a research seminar at the Institute, and the manuscript was finalized based on the discussants’ feedback. Some results of the research were presented at an international conference, other results were published in two articles, one in English and one in Hungarian.

***Research projects on minority rights and ethnopolitics***

***COST ENTAN – European Non-Territorial Autonomy Network****.* With the support ofCOST Action Program, the European Non-Territorial Autonomy Research Network was established in 2019, with one of its working groups (Politics and Law) led by the Institute’s researcher. The network held its first workshop in Skopje in June.

***Bilateral Treaties and Minority Protection in Central and South-Eastern Europe.***The purpose of the research, sponsored by the NKFIH, is to examine how minority protection standards in bilateral agreements in the Central and Southeast European region are being enforced. Particular attention is given to the circumstances, experiences and problems of the establishment of basic treaties and other minority protection agreements between Hungary and the neighbouring countries. In 2019, a volume of studies analysing the Hungarian-Slovenian minority treaty will be published and sources were collected on the work of the joint committees of the Hungarian-Slovak and Hungarian-Romanian Basic Treaties. Further results of the research were presented at two international conferences, including the UN Regional Forum for Europe in May 2019.

***The Internal Dynamics of Non-Territorial Autonomy Regimes in Central and South-eastern Europe: a Five-Country Comparison***. The aim of the postdoctoral project which was supported by NKFIH and finished in early 2019, was to analyse the main features of minority elections in a comparative manner, in five countries (Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Serbia, and Slovenia), which constitute an integral part of non-territorial autonomous regimes in the region. One of the most important results of the project is that an electoral database has been compiled and made available on the website of the Institute. The monograph on the main findings was discussed in a research seminar and it will be published by the beginning of 2020. The project results were presented in various domestic and international conferences and several Hungarian and English articles were published or submitted to journals.

***Research projects on Roma communities***

***Researching Roma communities in the 21st century by modern research methods*.** Using the results of the earlier researches and with the help of modern quantitative and qualitative research tools, the purpose of the research program is to develop and testify a research method that allows conducting representative Roma researches based on empirical data. In 2018 the actual fieldwork took place in Nógrád county and its results were presented by the participants in a conference. The finalization of the final volume of studies is in progress.

***Participatory Roma and Traveller Theatre and Social Change (PARTTS)***. An international research consortium focusing on socially responsible Roma theatres and their effect on social change is in the process of being established. The formation of the consortium was facilitated by an international workshop which was organized this year.

***Roma transnational migration****.* As a continuation of an NKFIH research completed in 2018, a household survey was conducted in two small towns, which reveals the various transnational migration paths and their outcomes. The preliminary results were presented in a study in English and at an international conference.

***The society of slums***. ***Informal economy and the history of an ethnographic research***. The volume which summarizes the results of the participatory observation research will be published next year. It will examine the society of a Roma village and its surroundings, the portfolio of poor households, the informal lending practices and other livelihood strategies.

***Issues related to the education of the Roma in the light of the pedagogical vocational press – Educational programs, plans and projects that support and hinder the integration of a community in a social peripheral situation between 1978 and 1998*.** The doctoral research deals with the educational models, strategies that were published about the education of the Roma children in the most important national pedagogical reviews’ columns. During the course of the year a summarizing database and about half of the dissertation chapters were completed.

***Research projects in Jewish studies***

***Jewish scout organizations: their history and memory***. This research project started in 2018, and its goal is to look at the history of Jewish scout organizations between 1913 and 1948 based on contemporary source material, memoirs and objects. The first results of the research were published in a thematic block in Regio (2019, no. 2). The four papers focused on the period between 1913 and 1944 from different perspectives: scouting in the service of Jewish nationalist ideology; the appearance of scouting in Neolog denominational youth work; Jewish Scout Troops in Transylvania; the Hungarian Scout Alliance and the Jewish Question.

***The Jewish Heritage of Szeged***. The Rothschild Foundation (London) supports this research project, led by HAS-University of Szeged Religious Culture Research Group and the Jewish University in Budapest. Its goal is the digitalization and publication of archival material from the past 200 years, and a scholarly registry of objects in the community. The digitalization and publication of the Community Archives continued in 2019, in particular the Hebrew and Yiddish documents were catalogued.

***Migration, Mobility, and Acculturation in the Jewish Community of a Nineteenth-Century Hungarian Town*.** The doctoral research seeks to analyse the social mobility strategies of the Lackenbacher family members who were influential in the local Jewish community in Nagykanizsa – a town in southwestern Hungary – throughout the 19th century. The methodological approach is implemented on two levels: at a local level, relying on community documents and the Jewish Census of 1848, and at transregional level, focusing, among other things, on the family’s business relations with Vienna and on its involvement in military supply. The first results were presented in two articles (in Hungarian) and at a conference organised by the HAS-Momentum Integrating Families Research Group.

***The political rhetoric of the 1868-1869 Jewish Congress (“Israelite Universal Assembly”).*** The results of the research were presented at an international conference and summarized in an English article.

***The Hungarian church policy context of the Jewish schism from the perspective of Israelite confessional politics****.* Within the dividing religious-ideological thinking and political debates among the Hungarian Jewry, references and analogies to certain Christian practices and policies played an important role throughout the 19th century. The results of the research were published in an international article.

***Hebrew booklore in Hungary and East-Central-Europe***. Within the research one article was published in an edited festive volume in Jerusalem.

***Research projects on the minorities living in Hungary***

The aim of the research ***Germans in Hungary between 1950 and 1990*** is to present the history of Germans in Hungary between 1950 and 1990 in a monograph. During the reporting period, the principal investigator successfully awarded the Doctor of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and started to prepare the manuscript to be published. The exploration of archival sources in the Politisches Archiv in Berlin, and in the National Archives of Hungary continued as well as the analysis of the articles of the German minority newspaper, Neue Zeitung between 1970 and 1990, focusing on the bilateral relations between the German Democratic Republic and Hungary. The project results were presented in a domestic conference.

***“Die helfte hier und die helfte zu hause” - The history of Germans in Hungary from 1944 to 1953***. The aim of the international research is to explore the circumstances and political, economic and social aspects of the migration processes that affected Hungary after World War II. Such processes include the resettlement of people within the country, the expulsion of the ethnic German population, the Slovak-Hungarian population exchange, the relocation (“bringing home”) of the Szeklers from Bukovina, and measures to cope with the arrival of Hungarian refugees from neighbouring countries. It also sought to explore the integration of the expelled German population in Germany as well as the broader European context of these processes. As a result of the project, a bilingual book which analyses the situation of Germans in Hungary in the international and domestic political contexts through ca. 400 documents was published in 2019. With the help of its detailed introductory study, the Hungarian and German summaries of each document, and its annexes the book can be an useful source in education and offers the possibility for researchers to examine certain aspects as well as to launch further researches.

***Germans from Yugoslavia in Hungary, 1944-1950****.* In the reporting period, a German article was written and accepted for publication within this research project.

***Local and Regional Activities of German Organizations in Hungary between 1924 and 1945.*** Supported by the NKFIH, in the last year of the research project, the database with maps was more specified and expanded with an IT specialist’s contribution. The database will be made available online on the website of the Institute by the end of 2019. In addition, the principal investigator started to prepare the monograph on the main findings of the project.

***The Place of Immigration in the Memory Politics Related Aspirations of German Organizations in Hungary (1920–1945)***. In 2019 the project focused on those publications from the 1930s that dealt with the history of the settlements especially in Baranya and Tolna counties. Although these materials concentrated on that time but may contain important findings on the period of immigration, too. In addition, from these articles it can be also explored how these authors considered the integration of German communities at local level in the interwar years.

The research entitled ***The history of the Germans in Hungary in the first half of the 20th century*** and started in 2018 focuses on the analysis of local communities on the basis of archival sources. The first partial results were presented in a book chapter, three articles in the Hungarian Political Encyclopaedia, and in several media appearances.

***Identity – migration – modernization****.* In the reporting period, the project focused on the analysis of the social and economic situation of minorities in Hungary between 1970 and 1990, as a point of departure for those processes that evolved after the regime change. Particular attention was paid to the socio-economic features and organizations of the German minority, the activity of the National Alliance of Germans in Hungary.

***b) Science and society***

It is a strategical objective of the Institute that the knowledge accumulated and published is made publicly accessible. In the reporting period, ca. 10 public scientific events including conferences, workshops, manuscript debates, lectures of renowned international scholars as well as scientific debates were organized in the Institute. These events, other minority studies related news and scientific publications were advertised via the Institute’s website, Facebook profile, and YouTube channel. The Digital newsroom, which displays an increasing number of digitalized publications and database, aims to support research. In the first half of 2019, numerous researchers presented their findings and results in informative videos and articles on the website of the TK.

*The events organized by the institute between the 1st of January and the 31st August, 2019:*

* Lecture in Hungarian: “The administration and everyday life in Transcarpathia in the shadow of German brotherhood in arms (19th March – 27th October 1944)”, 17th January;
* Conference in English: “Unhealed Breach” or a Good Divorce? The Hungarian Jewish Congress (1868–69) and the “Schism” in Historical Perspective. Co-organized with the Department of Assyriology and Hebrew, Eötvös Loránd University, 5-6th February.
* Lecture in Hungarian: “The internal dynamics of non-territorial cultural autonomies. Minority elections in five countries of Central and South Eastern Europe”, 26th February.
* Book launches (in English and Hungarian): *The charitable nation – solidarity and power in assisting Hungarians abroad; Refugee protection and civil society in Europe,* 7th March.
* Lecture in Hungarian: “The structural and operational features of minority organizations in Central Europe”, 26th March.
* Lecture in Hungarian: “Internet memes in political communication. Understanding the Hungarian case in international context”, 9th April.
* Lecture in Hungarian: “Was there a ‘Gypsy question’ in socialist Romania?”, 23rd April.
* Book launches in Hungarian: *Oszkár Petrogalli: Democracy on crutches. Writings, speeches, statements; Ernő Ligeti. An urbane Transylvanist; Once I thought we worked together. Conversations with researchers of minority studies,* 30th April.
* Book launch in Hungarian: *Documents on the history of Germans in Hungary, 1944-1953/****Quellen zur Geschichte der Deutschen in Ungarn 1944–1953,* 11th June.**
* Acting Heroes: Participatory Roma and Traveller Theatre for Social Change (PARTTS). H2020 consortium building workshop, 27th June.

***Media reports***

The staff of the Institute had an active presence on minority issues in the print and electronic media in 2019, too. The media have regularly reported on the events and conferences of the Institute. The media reports related to the Ukrainian crisis should be noted. The number of social media followers has reached 1850 and the YouTube channel is increasingly popular as well.

***Other activities***

Within the frameworks of the internship scheme, the Institute regularly hosts Hungarian and international students. Consequently, university students and scholarship holders (Erasmus) collaborate with the institute in increasing numbers. Our colleagues have held many scientific and popular lectures and seminars in Hungary and abroad.

**III. A presentation of national and international R&D relations between the 1st of January and the 31st of August, 2019**

Amongst the institutes of the HAS, the primary partners are the other institutes of the Centre for Social Sciences such as the Institute for Political Science, the Institute for Legal Studies, and the Institute for Sociology; the Institute also collaborates with the Institute of History at the Research Centre for the Humanities. Amongst Hungarian universities, there is collaboration with the Institute for Cultural and Visual Anthropology and Institute of Applied Social Sciences (former Institute of Sociology) at the University of Miskolc, the National University of Public Service, the University of Pécs, the Jewish Theological Seminary – University of Jewish Studies as well as with the Doctoral School of Educational Studies and the Department of Ethnography at the Faculty of Humanities, University of Debrecen.

Amongst other Hungarian organisations, within various projects, collaboration has been developed with the Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Research Institute for National Politics, the Research Institute for National Strategy, the Tom Lantos Institute, as well as the Áron Márton College. Amongst our international collaborations, the links to the National Institute for Minority Studies in Cluj, Romania, the Forum Institute for Minority Studies in Samorin, Slovakia, the Sapientia – Hungarian University of Transylvania, the Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj, Romania and the Institute for Ethnic Studies, Ljubjana, Slovenia should be underlined. Numerous colleagues participated in international conferences and workshops, and events organised by international scientific organisations, primarily by the Association for the Study of Nationalities (ASN); several colleagues are also members of these organisations.

In the first half of 2019, 5 colleagues were members of the teaching staff of doctoral programs or taught PhD courses. 12 colleagues gave 24 theoretical courses and 21 seminars, assisted the work of 7 BA students and 13 MA students, and tutored 3 TDK and 19 PhD dissertation candidates. One visiting researcher spent a month at the Institute with the support of Tempus Public Foundation.

In the reporting period, one issue of the *Regio – Minority, Culture, Society, Politics* e-journal of the Institute was published, while another one was in press. The Intersections *– East European Journal of Society and Politics*, the international social science journal of the Research Centre was also published with the assistance of the Institute staff. Several colleagues worked in the editorial boards, or as reviewers of Hungarian and foreign scientific journals, such as *Acta Humana, Pro Minoritate, Magyar Kisebbség, Erdélyi Társadalom, Studia Sociologia, Századok, Fórum Társadalomtudományi Szemle, Hungarian Journal of Minority Studies, Modern Magyarország, European Yearbook of Minority Issues*; and reviewed articles for various renown international journals, and were involved in other professional activities.

**IV. Brief summary of national and international research proposals, gained between the 1st of January and the 31st of August, 2019**

Publication grants from NKA supported the publication of the Regio journal, an edited volume on the history of Germans in Hungary over the past hundred years, and a book on the elections of non-territorial cultural autonomies in Central and South Eastern Europe. Two researchers successfully obtained the János Bolyai Scholarship of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, while one colleague awarded the Bolyai+ Scholarship within the New National Excellence Program of the Ministry of Innovation and Technology.

**V. List of important publications between the 1st of January and the 31st of August, 2019**

1. Bárdi, Nándor; Zahorán, Csaba: Utopias in the Shadow of Catastrophe: The Idea of Székely Self-Determination after the Collapse of Austria-Hungary. In: Angela Ilić, Florian Kührer-Wielach, Irena Samide, Tanja Žigon(szerk.): Blick ins Ungewisse: Visionen und Utopien im Donau-Karpaten-Raum 1917 und danach. Regensburg: Pustet, F; Auflage, (2019) pp. 73-94., 21 p. <http://real.mtak.hu/103240/>
2. Fedinec, Csilla (szerk.): "Kijevi csirke": (Geo)politika a mai Ukrajnában. Budapest: MTA Társadalomtudományi Kutatóközpont, Kalligram Kiadó (2019), 296 p. <http://real.mtak.hu/92951/>
3. Fedinec, Csilla; Csernicskó, István: The People of the “Five Hundred Villages”: Hungarians, Rusyns, Jews, and Roma in the Transcarpathian Region in Austria–Hungary. In: Markian, Prokopovych; Carl, Bethke; Tamara, Scheer (szerk.): Language Diversity in the Late Habsburg Empire. Leiden: Brill Academic Publishers, (2019) pp. 160-195., 36 p. <http://real.mtak.hu/103243/>
4. Feischmidt, Margit (szerk.); Pries, Ludger (szerk.); Cantat, Celine (szerk.): Refugee Protection and Civil Society in Europe. CHAM: Palgrave Macmillan (2019). <http://real.mtak.hu/93185/>
5. Filep, Tamás Gusztáv: Ligeti Ernő: Egy urbánus transzszilvanista. Budapest: MMA Kiadó Nonprofit Kft. (2019), 216 p. <http://real.mtak.hu/101779/>
6. Kállai, Ernő: Akiket arcul csapott a valóság: Roma közösségeket segítő helyi programok és azok vezetői. Budapest: MTA Társadalomtudományi Kutatóközpont Kisebbségkutató Intézet (2019), 168 p. <http://real.mtak.hu/101851/>
7. Kovács, Eszter: Direct and indirect political remittances of the transnational engagement of Hungarian kin-minorities and diaspora communities. JOURNAL OF ETHNIC AND MIGRATION STUDIES online. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1369183X.2018.1554315>
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9. Papp, Z. Attila: The Hungarian language in education in Romania. Leeuwarden, Hollandia: Fryske Akademy (2019), 62 p. ISSN: 1570-1239. <http://real.mtak.hu/103184/>
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