

RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF ETHNIC AND NATIONAL MINORITY STUDIES

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I. Main tasks of the research institute in 2009

- The institute took part in three FP6 researches as co-ordinator or partner organisation: (**CHALLENGE**) *The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security*; (**LOCALMULTIDEM**) *Multicultural Democracy and Immigrants' Social Capital in Europe: Participation, Organizational Networks, and Local Level Public Policies*; (**IDEA**) *Mediterranean and Eastern European Countries as New Immigration Destinations in the European Union*. All of the aforementioned projects have been successfully accomplished in 2009.
- Two FP7 projects have been launched or continued with the participation of the institute in 2009: (**EDUMIGROM**) – *Ethnic differences in education and diverging prospects for urban youth in an enlarged Europe*; and (**IME**) *Identities and Modernities in Europe*.
- With the participation of Ukrainian and Hungarian historians an edited volume was published on the history of Subcarpathia between 1919 and 2009. Another book published provides a parallel analysis of the shared Slovakian-Hungarian history.
- Researches on Hungarian minorities of the neighbouring countries, and on the economic and cultural elites of these minorities have been continued.
- Researches on the equal opportunities of Hungarian Roma, on the labour market situation of Roma women in two micro-regions, and on the opportunities and problems of Romungro children advancing to technical and vocational high schools in two settlements have been continued.
- With regard to historical research, specific attention was paid to research on the development of the policies of the Budapest governments vis-à-vis Hungarian minorities, and the identification, processing and publication of archival sources regarding the history of the German minority living in Hungary, as well as the creation and modification of the Minority Act.
- Research on the socio-demographic composition and spatial distribution of third country nationals in Hungary, and the main factors influencing their integration took place.

In 2009, one colleague of institute obtained a PhD degree; two colleagues have successfully habilitated.

II. Outstanding research and other results; and their socio-economic impact in 2009

1. International research projects

The institute took part in three FP6 research programs in consortium with other Hungarian organizations, research groups.

In the research program **CHALLENGE - The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security**, which took place between 2004 and 2009 the institute was responsible for the 7th work package. The core issue examined in the referred work package was the effect of EU

enlargement on the security policy of the new member states. In the course of the research a public database was compiled (<http://libertysecurity.org/rubrique1.html>), which includes analyses and evaluations on the changing relation between liberty and security in Europe. The working group led by the institute reported the results of the 2009 research activities in the Challenge Observatory electronic journal and summarized the lessons learnt during the already accomplished phases of the project in an international conference in Budapest.

The FP6 research project ***LOCALMULTIDEM – Multicultural Democracy and Immigrants Social Capital in Europe: Participation, Organizational Networks, and Public Policies at the Local Level*** which took place between 2006 and 2009 (www.um.es/localmultidem/index.php?id=2) analyzed the political integration of immigrant communities in seven European cities (Lyon, Milan, Budapest, Madrid, London, Geneva and Neuchâtel). The aim of the project is to study the political integration of immigrant populations and the operation of multicultural democracy on local level. Colleagues of the institute participated in the organization of the final conference of the project held in Brussels, as well as the finalization of the aggregated databases compiled during the project.

The FP6 research project ***IDEA – Mediterranean and Eastern European Countries as New Immigration Destinations in the European Union*** launched in 2007, studies the new recipient regions specified in the title of the project and the possible effects of migration. The research aims to map the situation of the respecting recipient countries and to analyze potential effects of migration. In 2009, colleagues of the institute finalized the Hungarian country report, and contributed to the regional CEE report. In February 2010 an international workshop took place in the framework of the project.

The institute acts as a coordinator of the ***National Focal Point (NFP) of the RAXEN network of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights*** (FRA, formerly European Union Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia, EUMC) since September 2003. The project is based on the analysis of secondary data sources including statistics compiled in and reports published by official bodies and NGOs and available literature. In 2009, the most important studies compiled in the project are as follows: Racism, xenophobia and related intolerance in sport in Hungary; Housing Conditions of Roma and Travellers in Hungary; Human rights issues and debates during the 2009 European Parliamentary election campaign in Hungary.

EDUMIGROM – Ethnic differences in education and diverging prospects for urban youth in an enlarged Europe In 2009 a quantitative survey was carried out in 18 schools in two cities and seven villages, 35 classes, 611 pupils in the 8th grade of elementary education. On the basis of the data collected, an English language analysis was compiled, as a basis of international comparative research. The qualitative data collection was carried out by two members of the Institute in 2009 in two schools of the city of Komló, while two further colleagues did the same in Kazincbarcika. The quantitative data collection revealed that the number of minority (Roma) children is above average in both of the aforementioned schools, however they employ characteristically different strategies with regard to education of disadvantaged and minority (Roma) children.

The ***IME – Identities and Modernities in Europe: European and National Identity Construction Programmes and Politics, Culture, History and Religion*** FP7 research focuses on three large issues: what do we consider as European identities, how have these identities developed, and what are the potential directions of their future development? In 2009 a

literature review was compiled on the issues of modernity, European and national identities from a Hungarian perspective.

2. Research outcomes with regard to Hungarians living in neighbouring countries

Changing discourses on the nation: identity and differences in the relation of Hungarian citizens to minority Hungarians. The research links the empirical data collection of an individual OTKA (National Scientific Research Fund) project with research on specific questions on the aforementioned subject, such as: associations supporting minorities, the Hungarian-image of the national pilgrimage and tourism in Transylvania, and the online presence and youth subculture appearance of national radicalism.

Subcarpathia 1919-2009: culture, politics, history. The primary objective of the project is that Ukrainian and Hungarian historians, political scientists and sociologists compile a comprehensive modern monograph on the basis of available research results on the aforementioned issues. The manuscript of the monograph presents the ‘long’ 20th century in four historical phases. The discussion of different issues follows a common guideline. The monograph, to be published both in Hungarian and Ukrainian, will be a useful handbook in education as well.

The research ***Old and new minority organisations in Romania*** began in 2007. In the framework of the research a monograph was published on the relation of 19th and 20th century co-operative movement and nation building in Transylvania, as well as two sourcebooks on policies vis-à-vis Hungarians of the Hungarian Alliance (Magyar Népi Szövetség) and that of the Ceauşescu regime.

Source publication of the diaries of Ernő Fábrián (1980–1990). Ernő Fábrián, a high school teacher in Kovászna (1932-2001) presented the model of ‘creative countryside’ intellectual, who, as a philosopher, discovered the traditions of Hungarian intellectual history, and the Transylvanian references of the nationality issue, in his books and studies (in journals *Korunk* and *Kriterion*). In the eighties, while two of his books were banned from publication, he was active in the Limes group, but meanwhile he became isolated in his role as a small city school teacher. His diaries are important documents of his historical epoch, reflecting his own inner struggles as well. The book has been compiled; references in the diary are clarified to the public in more than 1.200 footnotes.

Policies of the Budapest governments vis-à-vis Hungarian minorities The research analyses the period of 1920 until today. In 2009 the following documents were produced: an institutional overview of the interwar period; a digital archive of Northern Transylvanian documents between 1940-1944; a case study examining the Kádár regime’s policies regarding Hungarians in neighbouring countries through the history of a small city (Komárom); and four studies analyzing the post-1989 Hungarian policies’ supporting and educational policies.

Elite and innovation. Innovation and value creation capacities of Hungarian elite groups in Hungary and in the neighbouring countries in the framework of European Union. Three colleagues of the institute participate in the research subsidized by the Ministry for National Development and Economy. The project aims at the analysis of key actors of innovation and value creation, namely economic, political and cultural elites in Hungary, as well as the examination of minority Hungarian elites in Slovakia and Romania in this respect. In the

reporting year the empirical data collection has been accomplished and the primary processing of collected data took place.

The research *Calvinists and Hungarian identity in Voivodina* was continued in 2009, with interviews and participant observation in Torontálvásárhely, diaspora communities in Belgrade, and Calvinist congregations and diaspora communities in Bánság.

In the research *Positions in Change* four country case studies on changes of the employment and education situation of Hungarians in the respective countries, as well as four case studies on Roma with Hungarian affiliation were compiled, on the basis of the latest census data.

In April-May 2009 – in co-operation with the Max Weber Foundation in Cluj – the Institute continued the qualitative research of the *Kárpát Panel 2007* research. In Transylvania ten focus group discussions were recorded in six settlements, primarily on questions of identity and inter-ethnic relations. At present the processing and coding of recorded texts take place. The study is to be published in the planned Kárpát Panel volume.

3. Research outcomes concerning minorities and immigrants in Hungary

The research project „**Identity – migration – modernization**” began in 2004. In 2009 the relationship between language and identity was studied. Beyond research on all minorities, the role of language in the identity formations of German and Serbian minorities were in the focus of our investigation. Two members of the institute participated in the project, who presented their findings in two publications and two conference lectures. The manuscript presenting the methodology and results of the Language and Identity research was completed, as well as the database of Hungarian parliamentary elections (1990-2006).

Concerning the research **policy analysis of the minority politics in Hungary: the case of the Minority Act** the research fellow finalized the data collection gathering and published the sources in the form of a monograph.

Within the framework of our project on **the history of Germans living in Hungary (1670-1950)** colleagues explored the archives of local governments and prepared a repertory of these documents. Employers of 13 county libraries took part in the research whose work was coordinated by the institute. In 2009 the manuscript was completed that will be published on our homepage in 2010 in German. An abbreviated version will be published as a book.

The project on „**Ethnicity, local society and power relations in a Hungarian German settlement, Harta, 1920-1989**” aspires to reveal the changes of local society, public life, and communal identity over a century starting with a flourishing German peasant apolitical society that was disintegrated by the tragedies of the 20th century, and how it was reconstituted through different waves of migration in a new political, economical and social framework after 1949.

Our database on **minority legislation** of Hungary has been updated with data from 2008, used immediately for new analysis. The colleagues began methodological and organizational preparations for undertaking a comparative legal research with respect to neighbouring countries in the Carpathian basin.

The project „**Immigrants in Hungary**” studied the socio-demographic characteristics of the immigrant population, and the factors determining their social integration, as well as their participation in the economic, political and cultural lives in Hungary. The final report was enthusiastically received by the press, it was sent to over 300 email addresses.

4. Achievements in the study of Romani people

The equal chances of Roma people in Hungary – was the title of a long-term project supported by the Ányos Jedlik Program which started in 2006 and was completed in 2009. Members of our institute were responsible for the sections on local government, positive discrimination and education. In 2009, a textbook on antidiscrimination was published and a manuscript was prepared on the role of international law in minority protection.

Staying in or dropping out? The chances and the problems of Romungro children in vocational high schools– was the title of the project supported by the Ministry of Education, which investigated the subject in two multiethnic localities in Pest County, Piliscsaba and Csobánka. The two researchers, both members of our institute sought to explain the high dropout rate of Romani children by studying the parents’ educational achievements and failures, and the influence of the school and that of the broader social environment.

The chances of Romani women in the Hungarian labour market is the title, and at the same time the main question of another research project supported by the Hungarian Government. Applying both survey and qualitative methods in two micro-regions (Szikszó and Monor) the researchers are looking here for description and explication of ethnic differences in the labour market, manifesting in diverging chances of Romani and non-Romani women in the same status category. The survey data collection was completed in 2009.

5. Jewish Studies

The Centre for Jewish Studies of the Institute studies on the one hand contemporary Jewish culture and religion; on the other hand it undertakes historical and philological research.

In 2009, the research a project on **Jewish cemeteries in Hungary and their Hebrew inscriptions** was completed. A database and a bibliography were published on Internet, as well as a book on the Jewish cemeteries in Vác that uniquely comprises all inscriptions of the two cemeteries.

Two projects reviewing the Hebrew and Yiddish literatures and bibliographies in Hungary continued. In collaboration with the Institute for Literary Studies the colleagues work on the historical synopsis of **literary works written in Hebrew and Yiddish in Hungary**. Within the framework of a second project, Hebrew and Yiddish sources of the history of Hungary and Hungarian Jewry are being compiled into a sourcebook.

In the process of research design, researchers are seeking after the applicability of their results in governmental work and the preparation of decision-making. Special attention is paid to the archiving empirical data (interviews, survey results, documents) so that they can be available for future use.

6. Research databases and Internet sites

By creating a web site for the history of minorities and regions, the aim of the institute was to document and publish researches on the post 1918 history of Hungarian minorities, the 19th and 20th century history of minorities living in Hungary, as well as the history of ethnic relations. Having uploaded researchers' sites, bibliographies and chronologies (see: www.tortenelem.mtaki.hu), this year colleagues are uploading the texts of fundamental Hungarian sources (Kisebbségkutatás books, Regio books, Teleki László Foundation conference proceedings, MTAKI series, journals Limes and Kisebbségkutatás) and databases of repertories (Teleki László Foundation manuscripts, Láthatár, Magyar Külügyi Szemle).

III. Presentation of national and international relations

Workshops, Conferences and Research related activities:

The institute presented its new publications at the following places and dates: Volumes of Minority History, Kossuth Klub in Budapest, February 4.; Hungarian Minority Communities in the 20th Century, Bratislava, February 13.; „Our inner pasts”, Budapest, February 18.; Multiple faces of Ukraine between 1991-2008, Budapest, March 19. Three of our books were presented at **16th International Book Festival in Budapest**, on 24 April 2009 in cooperation with Gondolat Publisher House.

With the cooperation of the migration research group there was the final conference of LOCALMULTIDEM FP7 project titled *Multicultural Democracy and Immigrant's Social Capital in European Cities* in Brussels, January 28-29 2009.

In relation to the book „Borderless women” published in 2008, a conference was organized “Borderless relations: women and men. The latest results of gender studies” in Budapest on 29-30 January 2009.

With the Institute for Political Science, the Institute of Sociology and the Institute for World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences an international conference was organized on the *Balance of EU Membership in the Visegrád Countries: Results and Expectations* on 5-6 February 2009 in Budapest. The institute organized a panel with Czech, Polish and Slovakian presenters on the minority policies and legislation of the Visegrad countries.

On 17 February 2009 the Roma Research Network organized a workshop „**Conflicts, racism and violence**” at Central European University where some of our colleagues also made a presentation.

On 19-20 February 2009 the **IDEA regional research workshop** was organized, where the participants discussed the Czech, Polish and Hungarian research groups' studies.

On 23 February 2009 **the expert roundtable discussion and public debate of the second meeting of the Slovakian-Hungarian Consultative Initiative** took place in Bratislava with our contribution.

Between 15 and 19 April 2009, with the Faculty of History of the Babes-Bolyai University, a training programme was organized for history teachers at Arkos in Romania.

On 5 May 2009 the Institute organized the scholarly debate of the book on Hungarian-Americans titled „World out of speaking” with MTA KMB.

On 14 May 2009 the Philosophy and History Section of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences organized the conference **”Nation, nationality and nation-building in Central and Eastern Europe”** with the participation of our colleagues.

Between 3-5 June 2009, the **final conference of the IDEA New immigration patterns in the European Union** international project took place in Cracow, Poland.

On 15 June 2009 the Eszterházy Károly College with the institute organized an international workshop on **The Role of the V4 Countries in the European Neighborhood Policy** in Eger.

On 8 September 2009 a conference was held in relation to the research *Staying in or dropping out? The chances and the problems of Romungro children in vocational high schools* in Budapest.

On 6 October 2009 the institute organized a conference with the Statistical Section of the Hungarian Sociological Association and the Social Policy Institute of Corvinus University on *Censuses: national and ethnic data* in Budapest.

12-13 November 2009 the institute organized a conference with the Archives of Nograd county, the Castle-museum of Fülek and the Social Science Institute of the Slovakian Academy of Sciences on *„Our common past- values and conflicts. Hungarian and Slovakian interpretations”* in Balassagyarmat.

On 16 November 2009 the institute organized a conference with the Slovenian Minority Research Institute on *The situation of Slovenian minority in Hungary and Hungarian minority in Slovenia* in relation to the meeting the two countries parity committee.

On 27 November 2009 the Annual Conference of the institute focused on *Immigrants in Hungary* where the results of the related research were presented in front of a numerous audience.

IV. Brief evaluation of successful national and international grants

Hungarian and International Co-operations

The institute has common research projects with the Institutes of Ethnography, Linguistic, Geography, Political Science, Legal Science, History, and Sociology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The institute also collaborates with various university research units: the Department of Cultural Anthropology of the University of Miskolc, the Institute of German Studies at ELTE, the Department of Cultural Anthropology of ELTE, the Department of Intercultural Pedagogy and Psychology of ELTE, the Department of Ethnography of ELTE, the Department of Communication and Media Studies of the University of Pécs.

The research fellows of the institute take part in the work of several university departments and doctoral schools. The institute is cooperating with the research institutes of minority self-governments, such as the Research Institutes of Hungarian Slovaks and Croats.

The colleagues are taking part in the editing of various academic journals, such as *Pro Minoritate*, *Kisebbségkutatás*, *Forum*, *Regio*, *Föld-rész*.

In the framework of international research projects, the institute collaborated with several Eastern and Western European research institutes and universities. Close links have been established with the minority research institutes of the Visegrad countries

The institute maintains close links with the Fundamental Rights Agency based in Vienna, the Europäische Volksakademie in Bolzano, the Bundesinstitut für Kultur- und Geschichte der Deutschen im östlichen Europa in Oldenburg, the Künzig Institut in Freiburg, with the Institut für donauschwäbische Geschichte und Landeskunde in Tübingen, the Migration Policy Group in Brussels, the Minority Research Institute in Ljubljana.

On the basis of common research projects, the institute developed close ties with academic institutes of neighbouring countries, such as the Institute of History, Ethnology and Social Sciences of the Slovakian Academy of Sciences and the Institute of History and the Masaryk Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences.

The institute has regular academic contacts with the following Hungarian research institutes in Romania: the Hungarian University Institute in Cluj, the Kriza János Society, the Ethno-Cultural Resource Center, the Sapientia Transylvanian Hungarian University. In Slovakia the institute has contacts with the Forum Minority Research Institute, Gramma Linguistic Office, the University of Komarno and the Institute of Ethnology at Komarno.

The institute has similarly close links with Hungarian research groups in Ukraine, Slovenia, and Serbia, such as the Hungarian Cultural Institute and the Identity Research Group in Voivodina, the Hungarian Cultural Institute in Slovenia, and the II. Rakoczi Ferenc Hungarian Teacher Training College based in Beregovo.

The institute manages the Domus Hungarica and For Hungarian Science in Neighbouring Countries scholarship programmes. With the help of the latter scholarship a Hungarian-Slovakian researcher carried out research on mid 20th Hungarian –Slovakian relations.

Hungarian and international research grants

In 2009 the institute applied for several grants with success. The institute gained support from the European Integration Fund, the Ministry of Education, National Scientific Research Fund, the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour.

The colleagues participate in three FP6 and two FP7 programmes.

V. Major Publications in 2009

1. Bárdi Nándor: Momente de cotitură și grupuri generaționale în istoria minorității maghiare din România (1918–1989). In Olti Ágoston–Gidó Attila (editori): *Minoritatea maghiară în perioada comunistă*. Kriterion – ISPMN, Cluj, 2009, pp. 11–76.
2. Dobos Balázs: A nemzeti és etnikai kisebbségek hatékony közéleti részvétele Magyarországon. *Regio*, 2009/2. pp. 125–142.

3. Ferenc Eiler, Dagmar Hajkova et al. : Czech and Hungarian Minority Policy in Central Europe 1918–1938. Masaryk Ustav-MTA ENKI, Praha, 2009.
4. Fedinec Csilla–Szereda Viktória (szerk.): Ukrajna színeváltozása 1991–2008: politikai, gazdasági, kulturális és nemzetiségi attitűdök. [Regio Könyvek.] [Kiadást támogatta: Szülőföld Alap, MTA Kisebbségkutató Intézet.] Kalligram, Pozsony, 2009.
5. Feischmidt Margit: Die Verortung der Nation an den Peripherien. Ungarische Nationaldenkmäler in multiethnischen Gebieten der Monarchie. In Fischer, Wladimir, Waltraud Heindl, Alexandra Millner und Wolfgang Müller-Funk, eds. Räume und Grenzen in der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie von 1867–1914. Tübingen; Basel: Francke, 2009. 109-138.
6. Kovács Nóra: Szállítható örökség. Magyar identitásteremtés Argentínában (1999-2001). Gondolat Kiadó – MTA Kisebbségkutató Intézet, Budapest, 2009.
7. Kóczé Angéla: “The limits of rights-based discourse in Romani women’s activism: the gender dimension in Romani politics”. In: N. Trehan and F. Sigona (eds.): Contemporary Romani Politics in Europe: recognition, mobilization and participation, Palgrave/Macmillan, London, 2009. 135-159.
8. Hajnal Virág–Papp Richárd (szerk.): Így kutatunk mi. Az antropológiai terepmunka módszereihez 5. Szimbiózis, Budapest, 2009.
9. Papp Z. Attila: Kárpát-medencei magyar felsőoktatási és kutatási térség lehetősége. In: Jancsák Csaba (szerk.): Fialok a Kárpát-medencében. Belvedere, Szeged, 2009. pp. 47–60.
10. Szarka László–Vizi Balázs–Tóth Norbert – Kántor Zoltán–Majtényi Balázs (szerk.): Etnopolitikai modellek a gyakorlatban. [Tér és terep. Az MTA Etnikai-nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézetének évkönyve 7.] Gondolat Kiadó, Budapest, 2009.
11. Ágnes Tóth–János Vékás: Borders and Identity. In: Hungarian Statistical Review, Volume 87., 2009. 13. szám 3–31.
12. Ágnes Tóth: Einige Zusammenhänge zwischen der Bodenreform und dem Wandel der Sozialstruktur im südlichen Transdanubien (1945–1949). In: Karl-Peter Krauss (Hrsg.): Agrarreformen und ethnodemographische Veränderungen. Südosteuropa vom ausgehenden 18. Jahrhundert bis in die Gegenwart. Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart, 2009. pp. 255–280.
13. Vizi Balázs: ‘Hungary: a model with lasting problems’. In: Bernd Rechel (ed.): Minority Rights in Central and Eastern Europe. Routledge, London, 2009. pp. 119–134.