

**The Institute for Minority Studies of the Centre for Social Sciences  
of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences**

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**I. Main duties of the research unit in 2012**

In accordance with the Institute's medium-term development plan for 2011-2015, the research on the factors of social integration of the Hungarian Roma population proceeded in 2012. The research supported by the EU FP7 research programme concerning the identity constructions in an international comparison has been successfully concluded. Two researches on the migration to Hungary and the integration of migrants have been concluded with conferences. In addition a successful application made it possible to start a new research, the study of the situation of migration in Hungary using international indicators. The third book volume within the confines of the project of the Center of Jewish Studies „Jewish Cemeteries in Hungary and their Hebrew Inscriptions” has been completed. The two-volume monograph “The History of the Jews in Hungary” was also published this year. Several researches concerning the history of the Hungarian communities abroad dealt with the strategies of the Hungarian governments and governmental institutions as well as with the issues of minority self-organization and education. These projects are expected to be finished in the following years. With the launch of the new homepage of the Institute, the upload of certain databases of minority law and migration researches has started, thus making them available to the wider public.

**II. Remarkable research and other results in 2012**

**a) Remarkable research and other results**

**Research findings relating to the Roma population**

*Ethnopolitical mobilization and Roma parties in Hungary and East-Central Europe.* The major aim of the project supported by the Bolyai János Research Scholarship between 2012 and 2015 is to comparatively analyse the main features of Roma ethnopolitical parties in Hungary as well as in the neighbouring countries, despite the slight role that ethnic cleavages play in these cases in terms of politics. In 2012 the research of both international and Hungarian literature, that of the relevant Hungarian sources, and the research on their electoral results at the parliamentary, municipal and European parliamentary elections began.

*School achievement and pedagogical added-values by the rate of Roma students.* The research explored the relationship between the rate of Roma students and the level of pedagogical added-values. Although we have known that in Hungary the high percentage of Roma students implies low school achievement, it can be asked in what measure these ethnically segregated schools are resilient.

*The integration of Roma in Hungary.* In the framework of the research 10 settlement based case studies, a comparative analyses, and a list of interview questions were carried out.

**Research findings relating to the legal and political status of minorities**

The OTKA project running between 2010 and 2012 under the title: „*The political role of minority ethnic parties in Central and Eastern Europe*” was successfully concluded by an

international closing conference. The research focused on Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia and Slovakia, selecting one minority party from each. The research comprised not only the domestic political sphere, but it was extended also to cover the role of ethnic/ethnoregionalist parties at European level, especially in the European Parliament. The results and conclusions obtained during the research help to understand better the internal organisation of minority ethnic parties, their political opportunities and particularities both at domestic and European level. Besides setting up a viable typology of ethnic minority parties and offering a theoretical background, single case studies on these four countries have been published as well.

***The comparative analysis of minority right in Central Europe.*** The aim of the comparative analysis is on one hand to establish and continuously expand a legal database, while on the other hand to develop a common set of indicators which analytical grid is essential to measure the legislative developments and regularly and critically assess those laws that affect the situation of minorities in Hungary and the neighbouring countries. In 2012 the relevant legal material was collected in Hungary until 2012, at the federal and provincial level in post-1945 Austria, in (Czecho)Slovakia, in Croatia and Slovenia (since 1990-1991), and in Ukraine in the post-2008 era and the database is going to be online.

***The theory of multi-level governance and the practice of minority self-governance in Central and Eastern Europe.*** During the three years of research supported by the Bolyai-scholarship between 2009 and 2012, the main focus was on the effects of EU regional development and enlargement policies on regional devolution and national-ethnic autonomy developments in candidate states. In the last year of the scholarship this research focused also on the issue of linguistic rights and EU policies on multilingualism in this context. The examples of Kosovo, Serbia, and Macedonia (FYROM) show that the territorial administration, regional development policy and EU accession are closely intertwined and linked to the situation of ethnic, national minorities' autonomy claims. In this broader context it appeared that EU leverage does not mean a clear norm-transfer or direct influence in candidate countries, it is rather just reinforcing existing domestic policy developments.

**Research findings relating to national and ethnic minorities in Hungary and to migrants**  
***Sources on the history of Hungary's national minorities in the 20th century.*** The project aims to gather and process primary and secondary sources relevant between 1920 and 1989, thereby it provides a basis for the scientific analysis of the periods in the institute. In 2012 the research at the National Archives of Hungary focused on the sources related to the interwar history of the Germans in Hungary as well as the relevant materials of the Prime Ministry between 1945 and 1953. In addition, the research at the Pest County Archive also involved the sources related to the German minority.

***„die helfte hier und die helfte zu hause” The history of Germans in Hungary, 1944-1950.*** The aim of project which runs from 2012 to 2015 is analyse the political, economic, and social context of the various migration processes affecting Hungary after the World War II (internal settlements, the relocation of Germans, the Hungarian-Slovak population exchange, the process of “bringing the Bukovinian Seklers home”, settling Hungarian refugees coming from the neighbouring states). In 2012 the elaboration of the methodology was undertaken and the research on the relevant materials in the Hungarian National Archive began.

***Immigrant Citizen Survey.*** The aim of the international research lead by the King Baudouin Foundation in 2011-2012 was to give a picture about the effects of the integration policies in various EU member states on the lives of immigrant individuals and communities. A survey

research on a representative sample tried to find out how immigrants experience the impact of certain laws, policy measures, institutional mechanisms, as well as what objective changes they encountered due to these effects and how they evaluate subjectively these measures. In the seven member states of the research there were altogether 7.200 interviews made. In Hungary there were 1.200 interviews made in Budapest, the results of which were presented at a conference.

The aim of the „*Migrant Organisations in Hungary*” research implemented in 2011-2012, funded by the European Integration Fund and the Ministry of Interior, was to obtain information about the number, geographical location, network and activity structures of civil society organisations established and operated by third country nationals live in Hungary. As a result of the research one could get a more accurate picture about the role of these organisations in social integration processes as well as about those problems and opportunities which could be influenced by policies in order to include and encourage these organisations more effectively. The data collection based on survey and qualitative interviews identified 150 operating migrant organisations – about half of these were included in the survey. The results of the research were presented at a conference.

The „*Situation in Hungary based on indicators of integration*” research implemented in 2011-2012, funded by the European Integration Fund aims at analysing data from research works implemented in the past years based on the set of indicators adopted at the 2010 Zaragoza conference of EU member states’ ministers responsible for integration. Based on a unified set of criteria it provides a comprehensive picture on the integration of third country national immigrants in Hungary. The aim of the research is providing data with the help of integration indicators based on previous research results to the foundation and development of the Hungarian integration policy. The altogether 13 studies being prepared during the research will be published in an edited volume in 2013.

*The expulsion of the Pest county germans and its antecedents.* The project was ended in 2012. In the last year of this project were made up the relevant resources from the Archives of Pest County, Primatial Records of Esztergom, the Bishopric Records of Székesfehérvár and the Bishopric Records of Vác.

#### **Research findings concerning the minority Hungarian communities**

*A chronology of the history of the Hungarians in Vojvodina and related documents, 1945-1990.* In 2012 the research on the historical sources, the press, and the archival sources of the Hungarian embassy in Belgrade from the period between 1955-1964 was conducted. A chronology entitled *Hungarians in Vojvodina, 1954-1959* has been published as part of the research project.

*The historical chronology and documents of Hungarians in Transcarpathia, 1944-1991.* The project focuses on the compilation of the chronology and documents of Transcarpathia in the Soviet period – highlighting the history of Hungarians in a public-historical context. The comprehensive study of literature, contemporary media and archive sources on the first place may help the re-interpretation, the enlargement of the present narrow cross-section of the subject and change the reception of Hungarian literature based mainly on self-reflection. In 2012 the bibliography of some more than a decade after 1945 was prepared and the documents of the Hungarian Embassy in Moscow stored in the National Archives of Hungary were processed.

***The “unknown” eminence of Hungarian minority politics (Portraits of Tibor Pataky, Aladár Vozáry and Károly Hokky)*** The project aims at the procession of the work of personalities of Hungarian history whose role and influence were significant in the public life of the given period, especially in minority questions. Two of them were important actors of Transcarpathian political life, and the third – who had also Transcarpathian roots - was the one-man leader of the main institute of official Hungarian minority politics for more than 20 years. In 2012 the documents stored in the National Lutheran Archives were collected.

***The history of Ukrainian politics.*** Ukraine is the biggest neighbour of Hungary and the European Union, whose history is connected to Hungarian history in several ways. From the point of view of minority history we can't neglect the thorough study of the given historical-political background. The discussion of the question takes basic notice of relevant events, will answer calls or invitations and help to act the part of an expert.

***The Hungarian minorities policy of the Hungarian governments.*** The project deals with the key questions of the Hungarian minority's history in the inter-war period. Drawing on archives and newspaper material from Romania, it investigates on the one hand the alternatives elaborated by the Hungarian minority community as a reaction to historical challenges; on the other hand, it presents the support policies developed by the Hungarian governments. Within this framework, the project focuses on the relationships among the different generations of the Hungarian elite. The PhD thesis *Home and Homeland: Studies about the Hungarian Minority in Romania* was written and defended as part of this project. It forms the basis of a monograph that will be published in the spring of 2013.

The basic question of the project ***“Old and new minority organisations”*** focuses on what minority elites think about their societies, how they construct them, and whom they represent, why and how. The Hungarian minority communities were caught between parallel processes of nation building; their elites, fighting an ongoing legitimacy deficit, attempted to build a parallel society not only in the interwar period, but also after World War II and 1989. The investigation looks at the processes of institutionalisation, their cultural codes and social historical connections. A volume of essays, which was part of the project, was almost ready for print in the reporting year. The internet portal *“Collection of digital texts for the historical study of Transylvanian Hungarian humanistic and social sciences”* reached 200 items during the reporting year.

***Demographic analysis of the ethnic minorities in Romania, 1977–2002*** is the title of a research project that runs from 2009-2012 and is focused on an investigation of the comparative socio-demographic features of the minorities. During the research a comparative analysis was undertaken, which was based on official and census ethnic data regarding the main Romanian minority groups (Hungarians, Germans, Roma), and also it was explored the socio-demographic aspects of Roma-Hungarian mixed minority group. In the last year of the project a modernisation index were computed by using the household items, and it were compared between different minority groups.

***School choice in Carpathian Basin.*** The aim of the research project is to map the school choice strategy of Hungarian minority parents in four countries (and at eight places) in Carpathian Basin. The research also tries to describe demographic and other type of factors which have a strong impact upon school choices in these regions.

***School achievement in Hungarian Diaspora in Carpathian Basin.*** The research is funded by BGA Zrt., and its aim is to analyse the school efficiency on different local diaspora communities. The research was done in two phases: the first one consist of carrying out interviews in some places in Moldova, Sub-Carpathia and in Voivodina. During the second phase of the research a standardized competency test was applied to children integrated in these type of education in Moldova and Sub-Carpathia.

The research „*Carrier monitoring of minority PhD students*” analysis the students mobility features in Carpathian Basin. The scope of the research consists of main bigger Hungarian minority communities living in Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine, and Serbia. The research in these regions is carried out by using on-line questionnaires, in Ukraine were also done about 50 in-depth face-to-face interviews.

***The history of the Hungarians in Romania during the inter-war period: chronology and documents.*** Within the framework of the project, all the photos of the György Bernády legacy from the archives of Marosvásárhely were taken into stock, with a detailed index of their contents. Besides, in 2012 the thematic register of the documents referring to Romania was developed from the materials to be found in the National Archives of Hungary: K 437, K 26 and K 28 (the Prime Minister’s office), reapectively K 63, K 64 (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

***The German minorities living outside Hungary in the political endeavours of Hungarian governments and Hungarian minorities (1920-1944).*** Within the project supported by the Bolyai János Research Scholarship sources continued to be excavated at the National Archives of Hungary and the National Széchenyi Library. In addition, the manuscript of the small monograph, an essential basis for a future larger book, was completed, too.

The aim of the research project entitled ***Ethnic and political heterogeneity in Eastern-Slovakia during the interwar period***, which runs between 2012-2013, is to collect and compare archival sources on minority self-organisation in interwar Czechoslovakia. In 2012 the following documents have been processed in the State Archives of Košice and the State Archives of Prešov: the documentation of the Police Headquarters, the Košice County, the United Hungarian Party and the Police Headquarters of Prešov. The project analyses the Czechoslovak minority policy based on these documents providing information about the Hungarian, Jewish and German minority parties and associations, as well as their activities. The project is supported by the International Visegrad Fund.

***Regional development of Eastern-Slovakia between 1867-1945.*** The research project intended to examine the regional development of Eastern-Slovakia in modern times by collecting different Slovak and Hungarian archival sources from the Municipal Archives of Košice, the State Archives of Prešov and the National Széchényi Library. The objective of the research was to investigate the regional policy of contemporary Hungarian government towards the region by analysing the multilingual sources on the so-called „East-Slovak question”. The research used an ethnic studies and social science approach.

### **Research findings concerning the European, national and local identities**

***The project IME. Identities and Modernities in Europe: European and National Identity Construction Programmes and Politics, Culture, History and Religion*** supported by the Seventh Framework Project of EU has investigated the different European identities in a comparative way. In the closing year of the project (started in 2009) national reports and a

comparative paper has been completed analyzing the perception of modernity and the representation of EU in the discourses of specialized institutions and people involved in the process of education, teachers, parents and pupils.

In the final year of the OTKA (Hungarian Scientific Research Fund)- research entitled ***“Examples of ethnical equipoise, local models of coexistence in two small regions of mixed ethnicity (Tövishát, Zobor-vidék)”***, taken in 2009-2012 focused on the secular and religious feasts and remembrance-culture of the four selected settlements, the pastoral conflict of Čechynce (Nyitračsehi), general and local elections and the disunity of the minority Hungarian politics. The results of the research have been presented in the closing conference and the editing of the volume of studies is being done.

The project ***“Nationalism, right wing extremism and interethnic conflicts”*** is the follow up of our previous research “The national discourse in change” supported by the Hungary Research Found. Last year we have worked on completing the manuscript of a monograph on new nationalism in Hungary and we realized two new empirical investigations, one on the local aspects of right wing mobilization and interethnic relations, and another on the social demand of the youth to radical political ideas and new concepts and symbols of nationalism.

***“The history of ethnic Germans in Yugoslavia, 1944-1950”***, aims, among other things, to illuminate the policy of the Hungarian state towards ethnic Germans refugees that fled to Hungary from the Bácska region. By means of an analysis of the diaries of two German refugees, it presents the effects of politics on everyday life by focussing on the fate of individuals. In 2012, in addition to the collection of material in Hungarian county and Serbian archives, the transcripts and translations of the diaries were checked.

The research ***“The Survey of Minority Elites in Hungary”*** involves the further analysis and evaluation of the databases of the already finished research “Elite and Innovation. The Innovative and Value-generating Capacity of the Elites in Hungary and Abroad Within the Context of the European Union”, which was carried out in cooperation with the Institute for Political Science. During this year the research focused on the media consumption of the minority elites in Hungary, their political sympathies and self-classification, attitudes towards Hungary and the European Union, their standard of living, as well as the list of renowned political, economic and cultural actors they named.

### **Research in the field of Jewish Studies**

***Hebrew codex-fragments in Hungarian archives.*** The project supported by the OTKA in 2010–2013 aims to find and document medieval Hebrew codex fragments, and thus contribute to a wider knowledge of Hungarian Jewish culture in the Middle Ages. The project has progressed according to the original plans and schedule. We have started establishing the website of the project, which will include the entire documentation of the research in Hungarian and in English.

***Hungarian Jewish cemeteries and Hebrew tomb-inscriptions.*** The project aims to document and publish the Hebrew inscriptions of Jewish cemeteries – the documentation and the volumes thus published are to serve as a methodological basis for further research. Of the three volumes planned by the project, two have already been published: the documentation of the Jewish cemetery in Vác was published in 2011, and of Lovasberény in 2012. The research and documentation of the Jewish cemetery in Pilisvörösvár has been in progress in 2012. The research and the documentation of the Jewish cemetery in Csörsz utca (Budapest), which has

been underway in 2012, has implications beyond the research of Jewish cemeteries and Hebrew inscriptions: based on the material of the cemetery, it aims to cast a light on the history of orthodox Jewry in Budapest in 1880–1920.

***Jewish communities of Subcarpathia and Slovensko.*** As a part of a project of a wider scope concerning the history of Jewish communities in the territories that belonged to Hungary before the First World War, the research has concentrated on two very specific territories (Subcarpathia and Slovensko), looking at primary sources mainly – but not only – from the interwar years and during the Second World War, and concentrating on reactions to the change of regime, forms of self-organization, elite strategies, national (linguistic) identities, internal stratification of society, differentiation based on generations and religious affiliation.

***The history of Yiddish culture in Hungary.*** The aim of the research project is to look at the everyday use of the Yiddish language in the territories of historical Hungary, primarily from the perspectives of cultural history and sociolinguistics. The annotated bibliography of Yiddish printing in Hungary was published in late 2011, and a bibliography of Yiddish sources related to Hungary from before Jewish printing in the country was printed in 2012.

***Yiddish literature in Subcarpathia and Transylvania.*** The aim of the project is to research and analyze Yiddish press and literature in Subcarpathia, Marmures and Transylvania. 2012 was spent with in-depth research of Yiddish press in the regions.

#### **b) Dialog between science and society**

Improving public access to the research results has always been an important issue of the Institute. By organising conferences, paper discussions and book presentations, as well as through electronic media the Institute presented to a wider non-professional public its research result during the whole year. Being a member organisation of the Research Centre for Social Sciences, the Institute was involved in the events of the Researcher's Night and in the scientific programs of the Academy realised in the frame of the Hungarian Science Festival, as well as in the conference and exhibition entitled „Innováció és társadalmi hasznosság a társadalomtudományokban” [Innovation and Social Utility in the Social Sciences] which was organised by the Research Centre.

#### **Major conferences organised by the Intitute in 2012**

20 March 2012, Budapest (Hungary): „A romániai szórványkutatások legújabb eredményei” [Latest results of diaspora research in Romania] in cooperation with the Institute of Ethnology, Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Science

23 March 2012, Budapest (Hungary): „Bevándorlók tapasztalatai az integrációról Budapesten és más európai nagyvárosokban” [How immigrants experience integration in Budapest and other European cities] in cooperation with Menedék - Hungarian Association for Migrants

5 July 2012, Budapest (Hungary): „Etnikai egyensúlyhelyzetek, lokális együttélési modellek két vegyes lakosságú kistérségben (Tövishát, Zobor-vidék)” [Ethnic balance and local co-existence models in two small regions of mixed population (Tövishát, Zobor area)] in cooperation with the Institute of Cultural and Visual Anthropology, University of Miskolc

9 June 2012, Budapest (Hungary): „Migráns szervezetek Magyarországon” [Migrant organisations in Hungary]

9-20 July 2012, Budapest (Hungary): „Polemos/Pulmus: Ways of Confrontation in Judaism, Paganism, and Christianity in Late Antiquity” in cooperation with Central European University and Eötvös Lóránd University of Sciences

14-16 October 2012, Budapest (Hungary): „Wissenschaft Between East and West: The Hungarian Connection in Modern Jewish Scholarship” in cooperation with the Central European University

20 November 2012, Budapest (Hungary): „Innováció és társadalmi hasznosság a társadalomtudományokban” [Innovation and social utility in the social sciences] organised on the occasion of the Day of Hungarian Science, in the frame of Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, in cooperation with the Institute of Sociology, Institute for Political Sciences and the Institute for Legal Studies

29-30 November 2012, Budapest (Hungary): „Etnikai pártok Kelet- és Nyugat-Európában - Ethnic parties in Eastern and Western Europe” in cooperation with the Institute for National Policy Research

### **Book presentations in 2012**

19 April 2012, Budapest (Hungary): Presentation of the Institute’s five new books in the Central European Cultural Institute

8 June 2012, Harta (Hungary): Presentation of the volume entitled „Németek, helyi társadalom és hatalom. Harta 1920-1989” [Germans, local society and power. Harta 1920-1989] in cooperation with Argumentum Publishing House and the German Minority Self-Government of Harta

17 October 2012, Budapest (Hungary): Presentation of the Institute’s four new books in the Central European Cultural Institute

23 November 2012, Zenta (Serbia): Presentation of two volumes entitled „Egyén és közösség” [Individual and Community] and „Magyarok a Vajdaságban 1955-1959” [Hungarians in Vojvodina between 1955-1959] in cooperation with the Hungarian Cultural Institute of Vojvodina

### **Media presence**

The Institute’s fellow researchers promoted their scientific results also by giving television, radio and newspaper interviews on the past and current situation of minority groups in Hungary and the Hungarian ethnic groups in foreign countries, as well as on contemporary migrations issues during 2012. The interviews given by one of the Institute’s research fellow can be considered one of the most important among them. The Institute’s renewed website kept continuously informed those interested in minority studies about the programs organised by the Institute and the current or upcoming events in the field of minority studies. Moreover, has been uploaded to the website a continuously expanding database providing information about the Central European minority rights and on the migrant organisations in Hungary.

### **Further training**

A research fellow of the Institute organised a popular science lecture series entitled „Magyarok kisebbségben a 20. században. „Előadások a történelem, a művelődés és a politika tárgyköréből” [Hungarians in minority during the 20th Century. Lectures on history, culture and politics] in Tata between September 2012 and May 2013, in cooperation with the Magyar Zoltán Society of Folk High School. Several researchers were joined in the program. In September 2012 the Institute contributed to the international scholarship program entitled „Kárpát-medencei fiatal magyar könyvtárosok együttműködése” [Cooperation of young Hungarian librarian from the Carpathian Basin] which was organised by the Parliamentary Library. The Jewish Studies Research Group of the Institute organised a two-week international course in English, entitled “Polemus/Pulmus: Ways of Confrontation in Judaism, Paganism and Christianity in Late Antiquity” within the Summer University of the Central



European University. 4 Hungarian and 20 foreign PhD and post doctoral students have been participated in the course.

### **Other activities**

On 22 November, a group of students and teachers from the Babes-Bolyai University (Cluj-Napoca) visited the Institute to have an insight into its main research projects. Furthermore, the Institute's research fellows held several popular science lectures in Hungary, Western-Europe, in the neighbouring countries, as well as in Russia. The lectures attracted not only the professional sphere, but also a wider non-professional audience who with the help of these programs could get acquainted with the Institute's scientific results and minority studies researches.

### **III. A presentation of national and international relations**

The main partners of our Institute from the Centre of Social Sciences are Institute of Political Science, Institute of Legal Studies and Institute for Sociology, from the Research Centre for Humanities are the Institute of Ethnology, the Institute of Literary Studies and the Institute of History. We also cooperate with Geographical Institute of the Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences and with the Research Institute for Linguistic. We are also cooperating with the Cultural and Visual Anthropology Institute of University of Miskolc, with Andrassy University and with Intercultural and Psychological Department of ELTE as well.

Two members of our staff were also member of academic staff in different doctoral schools and two other members were tutors in different doctoral programmes. Nine members of our staff were leading 31 theoretical and 26 practical courses on different universities and were acting as supervisor for 20 MA and 12 PhD thesis.

During the year 22 students were scholars in our Institute due to the agreements made with the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of Pázmány Péter Catholic University and with the Institute of International Studies at Corvinus University of Budapest. Students made researches mainly in the field of resource exploration for history of minorities.

We were also working together with other Hungarian research centres in the framework of different projects. Our partners were the Hungarian Institute for International Affairs, Central European Cultural Institute, Research Center of National Policy, Tom Lantos Institute and Terra Recognita Foundation. Some of our staff member were participating in the work of Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA) Sociology-Demography reviewer committee.

Our staff members are also members of several domestic and international journals' editorial board – Pro Minoritate, Kisebbségkutatás (Minority Research), Magyar Kisebbség (Hungarian Minority), Modern Magyarország (Modern Hungary), Educatio, Fórum Social Science Review.

The aim of the cooperation with the Bundesinstitut für Kultur- und Geschichte der Deutschen im östlichen Europa in Oldenburg is publishing monographies and source collection. The target aim with the Institut für donauschwäbische Geschichte und Landeskunde is to publish document collection, common applications for international grants and organise conferences. The cooperation with the Hungarian Cultural Institution of Vojvodina continued in the year 2012 and due to this cooperation the researches connected to the history of Hungarian community in Vojvodina were published. In the framework of the Immigrant Citizens Survey Project we were cooperating with the following institutions: King Baudouin Foundation

(Brussels), Migration Policy Group (Brussels), ISMU Foundation (Milan). One of our staff members was participating in the research project of European Research Center FP7.

We are cooperating continuously with the following institutes: European Agency for Fundamental Rights in Vienna, European Centre for Minority Issues in Flensburg, Künzinger Institut Freiburg, Herder Institut in Marburg, National Minority Research Institute in Cluj Napoca, Center for Research Ethnicity and Culture in Bratislava, Minority Research Center in Ljubljana, Fórum Research Institute in Samorín. During 2012 four researchers from Romania were making researches in our institute with the assistance of Domus Hungarica.

#### **IV. Brief summary of national and international research proposals, winning in 2012**

In 2012, the Institute obtained less financial resources from tenders than in the preceding year. The research "The situation in Hungary in the light of indicators of integration" taking place between September 2012 and June 2013 is funded by the European Integration Fund. The financing for the project "Jewish Communities of the Ceded Territories" taking place between September 2012 and December 2013 is provided by the Rothschild Foundation based in London.

This year the Institute won two Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA) tenders: one for research funding and the other for book publishing. The publishing grant obtained in 2012 from the National Cultural Fund (NKA) enables publishing of the Institute's yearbook "Identity and Segmentation. Analyses of the Cultural Fragmentation."

In addition, two researchers won the three-year Bolyai János Research Scholarship, and one researcher obtained an MTA international conference participation grant for young researchers.

#### **V. List of important publications in 2012**

1. Bárdi Nándor: Minority Policy Strategies of the Hungarians of Romania between the Two World Wars. In: Hunyadi Attila (szerk.): *State and Minority in Transylvania, 1918-1989: Studies on the History of the Hungarian Community*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2012. pp. 3-26.
2. Bárdi Nándor; Tóth Ágnes (szerk.): *Egyén és közösség: Tanulmányok*. Zenta: Vajdasági Magyar Művelődési Intézet, 2012. 547 p.
3. Fedinec Csilla: Ukraine's Place in Europe and Two Decades of Hungarian-Ukrainian Relations. *FOREIGN POLICY REVIEW* 9: 48-65. (2012)
4. Feischmidt Margit: Constraints and Accommodation. Economic and Symbolic strategies of Romani people living in Hungarian villages. In: Heller Mária, Kriza Borbála (szerk.): *Identities, Ideologies and Representations in Post-transition Hungary*. Budapest: ELTE - Eötvös Kiadó, 2012. pp. 259-290.
5. Komoróczy Géza: A zsidók története Magyarországon. Pozsony: Kalligram, 2012. 1230 p. (Hungarica Judaica; 26.) 1., A középkortól 1849-ig
6. Komoróczy Géza: A zsidók története Magyarországon. Pozsony: Kalligram, 2012. 1213 p. (Hungarica Judaica; 26.) 2., 1849-től a jelenkorig
7. Kormos Szilvia; Bányai Viktória (szerk.): A lovasberényi zsidó temető. Budapest: MTA TK Kisebbségkutató Intézet Judaisztikai Kutatócsoport, 2012. 304 p. (Hungarica Judaica; 29.)
8. Papp Z Attila: Ratio of Roma Students in Hungary and Some characteristics of Schools. In: Péntes János, Radics Zsolt (szerk.): *Roma Population on the Peripheries of the*

- Visegrad Countries.: Spatial Trends and Social Challenges.* Debrecen: Didakt Kiadó, 2012. pp. 31-59. (ISBN:978-615-5212-07-9)
9. Tóth Ágnes: Rückkehr nach Ungarn 1946-1950: Erlebnisberichte ungarndeutscher Vertriebener. München: Oldenbourg Verlagsgruppe, 2012. 389 p. (Schriften des Bundesinstituts für Kultur und Geschichte der Deutschen im östlichen Europa; 43.)
  10. Turán Tamás: Leopold Löw and the Study of Rabbinic Judaism - A Bicentennial Appraisal. *JEWISH STUDIES : FORUM OF THE WORLD UNION OF JEWISH STUDIES* 48: pp. 41-75. (2012)
  11. Vékás János-Tóth Ágnes (eds.): Magyarok a Vajdaságban 1955-1959: kronológia. Zenta: Vajdasági Magyar Művelődési Intézet, 2012. 453 p.
  12. Vizi Balázs: Minority Languages and Multilingualism in Europe and in the European Union. In: Marác László, Mireille Rosello (szerk.): *Multilingual Europe, Multilingual Europeans: concepts and consequences of European multilingualism.* Amsterdam; New York: Rodopi, 2012. pp. 135-157. (European Studies; 29.) (ISBN:978-90-420-3528-7)