

RESUME

András MORAUSZKI

Grant Support of Ethnic Hungarian Organizations Abroad: The Analysis of the Call for Hungarian Culture and Education from the Bethlen Gábor Fund (2012–2019)

This paper provides an overview of project proposals for the Hungarian Culture and Education from the Bethlen Gábor Fund in Hungary. The Fund aims to support cultural, educational, publishing and other activities of Hungarian organizations abroad. The analysis is based on the lists of project proposals published annually by the Fund, and provides an overview of the application requirements and the changes in the budget. It also reviews the organizations that applied for assistance in the years between 2012 and 2019, the nature of their project proposals and the funding priorities of the Fund. The distribution of applicants, project proposals and of the funding by country, project type and applicant type is presented. Finally the data are used to provide a profile of the composition and structure of ethnic Hungarian institutional systems in the countries from which applications were received.

Ádám CZIBULA

A Review of the Organizational Culture and Functions of Hungarian Non-Governmental Organizations in Slovakia

The aim of this study is to analyse the operational characteristics of Hungarian non-governmental organizations in Slovakia. The first part of the study provides an overview of the domestic and international trends; it elaborates on the traits of organizational culture and the emergence of the not-for-profit sector and aid policy. The paper then describes the research objective of the study and the methodology and research methods used. The last, most extensive part is devoted to a detailed overview of the research results and summarized the research conclusions. On the one hand, the study found mostly minimal differences between the members of the NGOs by sex, education and age. On the other hand, for each category, significant differences were observed based on the time spent in the organization.

Hanga ANDRÁS

The Role of Székely Identity in the Return of Migrants from Székelyland: A Missing Strategy

Since Hungarian regime change in 1989, the number of Hungarians in contiguous territorial areas has decreased by nearly three hundred thousand. This outmigration is even the case for youth with strong national identities in Székelyland. The target countries were Hungary first and then Western European states. The process is fueled not only by the hope of a better life abroad, but also by the current national policy in Hungary. Due to the latter, the self-determination of Hungarians in Romania is increasingly towards an independent Székely national identity, differentiating them from both Romanian and Hungarian national identities. The research focused on the three important elements of the emerging Székely identity: language, lifestyle, and homeland. The research sought to isolate the role of territorial identity towards Székelyland, as a source of strong national and ethnic identity among Székely youth (18–35 year olds). The research, based on a secondary analysis of previous large-scale representative youth surveys and a recent questionnaire survey, provided the basis for a series of focus group interviews. The analysis revealed a particular interpretation of the Székely identity, which makes it impossible to develop a universally applicable method to promote the return. However, the strengthening of economic, service and cultural aspects of territorial identity can offer hope for reducing outmigration and promoting the return to the native land.

Kornélia HIRES-LÁSZLÓ

The Impact on Left Behind Children of Transcarpathian Hungarian Parents' Employment Abroad in the EU

Euro-orphan/EU orphan is a neologism naming left behind children when the parents leave hearth and home for some time to find employment abroad. The study of children that have been left behind in the field of social sciences is still at an early stage of development. It only uses limited research of a larger database of EU orphans, their mothers, fathers, and grandparents. The paper presents the results of a 2019 survey whose primary aim was to reveal Transcarpathian Hungarian EU orphans' risk behavior. It tries to answer two main questions: (1) what are the basic statistics of 14–17 year olds in transnational Transcarpathian Hungarian families, and (2) what deviations can be seen within the main theme of the research in the data of children that were left behind compared to the youth brought up in a traditional family model, i.e. what are the negative consequences of the parents' (father or mother) employment abroad? Our analysis is not comprehensive; numerous questions are left unanswered and will form the subject matter of further research.

Dániel GAZSÓ

Diaspora Interviews

“Hungarian community life in Canada will be sustained by the Hungarians from the annexed territories of historical Hungary” Dániel Gázsó interviews Anna Szenthe