

RESUME

Dániel GAZSÓ

The Hungarian diaspora's historical evolution

This paper provides a general overview of the Hungarian diaspora's historical evolution. According to the main emigration waves of the modern and present era as well as its effects on the already existing dispersed Hungarian communities I analyse their history in four phases. The first refers to the period before the Great War dominated by a rural exodus. The second denotes the interwar period during which the majority of the Hungarians who left the Carpathian Basin were native-born in areas detached from historic Hungary after the First World War. Therefore, these people were not registered as Hungarians in their host states because they arrived as citizens of other successor states of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The third phase is characterized by the religious and political fragmentation in the Hungarian diaspora communities caused by the so called '45, '47 and '56 Hungarian emigration waves following the Second World War. Finally, the fourth phase treats the formation process of the Hungarian diaspora and its institutions as well as the migration trends affecting Hungary in the present age following the political changeover of 1989.

Judit ENDRŐDI

Hungarians in the Wild West

Today, when we talk about Hungarians living in the USA, only a few of us know that Hungarian culture has been blossoming for more than half century not only on the east and west coast, but also in the middle of the country. Tiny communities in the Wild West with their truly important and unquestionably Hungarian history – belong to our collective national memory. This present work focused on the past and the present of Colorado Hungarians, and is based on historical sources, documents and more than sixty oral life-interviews. Participating in the Kőrösi Csoma Sándor Program I had the opportunity to meet Hungarians who had to flee their homeland due to the storms of history, never forgetting where they had come from.

Their memories also show us how the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 is remembered by them. Through publishing their stories about struggle, patriotism and success (like those of Ilona of Hungary, Molnar Ski, and other famous companies founded by Hungarians) and showing the present life of the younger generation, their cultural programs and events, this work highlights the importance of learning about this forgotten part of our common history, as a bridge can be built between Hungarians and Hungarians beyond the sea.

Júlia REGÉNYI

Calgary's Hungarian community

In Calgary, which is a dynamic Canadian city, there live almost 20 000 people of Hungarian ancestry. More than 8000 kilometres from Hungary, they maintain Hungarian organizations and institutions, because hundreds of them are dedicated to Hungarian cultural and community life. In the first part of my study I focus on their successful activity maintaining their Hungarian identity. In Canada, where multiculturalism is supported, the Hungarians arrived in waves. The first wave came mainly for economic reasons, but later waves left their homeland for political reasons. The second part of my paper focuses on the role of the religious institutions in the history of the Hungarian inhabitants of Calgary. I summarise the history of Calvin Hungarian Presbyterian Church and St. Elizabeth of Hungary Parish to 1968. That was the year for the establishment of the Calgary Hungarian scout troops that have provided for the needs of children and youth. Up to this time the emigrants of the 1956 revolution were the base for the flourishing Hungarian community and cultural life of Calgary. Their achievements are continued by the present leaders and volunteers of the Hungarian organizations.

Anna BÍRÓ

**The major past and present challenges
of the Hungarian Colony of São Paulo**

I spent a year in the Hungarian community of São Paulo in 2014–2015. During this time I could get to know the Hungarian people in the Casa Húngara and Associação Húngara de São Paulo. My work was really varied, so I could obtain detailed information about their identity and culture. At the same time I tried to research the Brazilian-Hungarian colony from a cultural anthropology perspective. Some rich literature exists which helped me to reconstruct the details of the past in addition to interviews. Also, I had the chance to survey many documents from the Igreja Cristã Reformada Húngara do Brasil. Previously these documents were not open access. So I would search answers about how they could preserve their Hungarian identity in São Paulo from the beginning to the present. In my article I have focused on major aid, education and religious organisations. This does not mean that the others are not important! At the same time I am very interested in how the young people think about the future of the colony. I think today this is the most important question.

Mária H. KAKUCSKA

Hungarians and Argentina

This paper is based on the experiences acquired by the author working at the Hungária Circle of Friends of Books (HKK) in the Hungarian Colony of Buenos Aires as a participant of the Kőrösi Csoma Sándor Program (KCSP). The presence of Hungarians in Argentina goes back to the 18th century. László Orosz was one of the first Hungarian Jesuits, who came as a missionary. He was professor at the university of Cordoba and founder of Argentina Printing. The next Hungarian group was composed of political emigrants. János Czetz, one of the generals of the Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1848/49, found here his new home from 1860 onward. In 1871 he had a leading role in establishing the Argentinian National Military Academy. The Hungarians arriving after the First World War were often from the territory of the former Hungarian Kingdom, but arrived with the passport of the successor states. They were committed to their traditions and language. For this reason they founded several associations and institutions. The next emigration group came after the Second World War. They maintain their national identity through their own associations and institutions. All these groups agree that Argentina is an immigrating-friendly country, backed by the Argentinian Constitution (1853) and also by the annual holiday Día del Immigrant, celebrated on September 4.

Norbert TÓTH

The impact of Croatia's EU-accession process on the improvement of the state's minority protection related legislation – including especially the question of the right to effective public participation

Croatia acceded to the European Union, becoming its 28th Member State in 2013 after approximately ten years of negotiations. Croatia is the second former Yugoslav republic to join the European Union. As it is well known, both the State and its society actively took part in the struggles of the civil war of the southern Slavic nations in the 1990s. In my article, I deal with how current Croatian legislation was evolved and improved after the independence of Croatia with due attention to the EU-Croatia negotiations for integration.

Attila DABIS

Why are Swedes more successful than Samis?

The article analyzes the reasons why the Swedish community in Finland proved to be more successful, relative to the Samis, in implementing their political, social and economic aspirations. Parallel to the relevant scientific literature, the study is partly based on a four-month long research visit to Finland, conducted in 2015, April to July. The analysis found that the success of Swedish-speaking Finns is, to a large extent, the result of the peculiar historical development of the Finnish nation and the role of the Swedish speaking community in that process. Other relevant factors that contributed to Swedish success included better lobbying, a larger number of Swedes compared to Samis, as well as better representation in domestic and international institutions.

Petra Lea LÁNCOS**Linguistic discrimination against Hungarians living abroad in the EU – judgment of the European General Court with respect to a recruitment test organized in connection with the Romanian accession**

The present article gives a critical account of the European General Court's judgment in the *B.A. vs. Commission* case. B.A., a Hungarian and Romanian dual citizen sought the annulment of the decision of European Personnel Selection Office (EPSO) which denied her the right to sit for the competition in her native language, Hungarian and refused to admit her to the oral test after she failed the test in Romanian. B.A. claimed that she had been afforded unequal treatment, since the fact that she was precluded from writing the test in Hungarian “placed her, on an objective view, at a disadvantage compared with her fellow citizens who had received their school and university education in Romanian.” The case and the arguments put forward by the parties provide a clear insight into the ambiguities surrounding the EU language regime as well as the difficulties faced by minorities whose mother tongue is both an official language of the EU and a minority language with no official recognition in the Member State in which it is spoken.