

ség egy részének germán folytonosságelmélete a maga csálhatatlanságában vetekszik a dáko-román kontinuitáselmélettel. Ennek erőteljes megnyilatkozása a szász fajtájának szenvedéllyel elkötelezett fiatal tanár látomásos beszéde a brassói Honterus-Gimnázium mindenkor városi eseménnyé szélesedő ünnepélyén. Az előidők fantáziavilágába merülő képzelet színterén mintha a dobrudzsai táj ősi tartozékaként bemutatott bivalykút maga is az egykori germán múltat idézné.

Komáromi Sándor

RESUME

Dániel GAZSÓ

An endnote definition for diaspora studies

The purpose of this paper is to provide an explicit definition of the diaspora concept. As the term diaspora has become more and more popular nowadays, its meaning has been stretched too far. To avoid conceptual confusion about this matter, the paper will summarize the development of scholarly discourse to establish criteria allowing the reader to distinguish diaspora from other types of macro-communities. The interpretative explanations of the constituent criteria of the present definition will show how diaspora studies contribute to the long awaited emergence of a framework for relating the global, the national and the local.

Eszter HERNER-KOVÁCS

Theoretical frameworks for the studies of diaspora politics

Governmental toolkit of diaspora engagement practices have proliferated in the past 20-30 years considerably. However, as academic research on diaspora politics has mainly focused on case studies, the theoretical frameworks for comparative studies have evolved only very recently. The paper summarizes these recent results of theoretical implications of diaspora politics, with special attention to two researches: Ragazzi's typology on diaspora politics based on a multiple correspondence analysis with a sample of 35 states, and Gamlen's study on the motivations of diaspora engagement of 70 countries.

Gabriella HERMANN

Diaspora politics. Different aspects of the concept and its lessons for the Hungarian research

In recent years, both politics, as well as social sciences have turned towards diaspora communities with renewed interest, although with little exception, few efforts have been made to synthesize the international scholarship of the last ten years and applying it for the Hungarian diaspora's political practices. With this article my purpose is to make one step towards this aim. The theoretical structure presented here does not focus on homeland or receiving country of the diaspora communities, but on the diaspora politics diaspora's political practices on its various aspects. Based on the theoretical approach of Michael S. Laguerre and Eva Østergaard-Nielsen, the numerous dimensions of diaspora politics are illustrated – where possible – by the practical examples of the triadic relationship between the Hungarian and other countries' governments and the Hungarian diaspora. Hopefully this approach will contribute to the further exploration of the Hungarian diaspora practices.

Zoltán EGERESI**From guest workers to international advocacy groups: relation of Turkey and the Turkish diaspora**

The paper aims at describing Turkey's diaspora policies, outlining its main goals and features. It shows the history of the emerging community since the 1960s when a great number of guest workers immigrated to Germany and other Western European countries. After the oil crises in the 1970s, most of the guest worker programmes were finished in Europe. Nevertheless, Turkish immigrants decided to stay in the destinations countries and bring there their family members. The family reunifications paved the way towards the formation of a stable community that has been called Euro-Turk in the 1990s. Consecutive Turkish governments have been working on the integration and the preservation of the Turkish diaspora since the 1980s. In order to support the community's integration into host countries' society, Turkey enabled dual citizenship and called the diaspora to active political participation. During last decades various institutions were founded in order to boost the relations between the diaspora and the motherland. Turkey's current kin-state policies focus on the mobilization of the community and the preservation of their Turkish (ethnic, religious and cultural) identity.

Csaba SÁFI**Appearance of the problem of Russian/Russian speaking communities beyond the border in Russia's political discourse between 1991-2011**

After the collapse of the Soviet Union more than 25 million ethnic Russians and Russian speakers found themselves behind the frontier of the Russian Federation. The leading post-soviet states' and other European politicians weren't ready for the situation. The Russian political, academic and business elite for a long time also underestimated the importance and the weight of the Russian/Russian speaking compatriots and therefore this newly emerged subject in the 1990s was not an important pillar of the Russian foreign policy. After the turn of the millennium Russia's ambition to become a global power influenced all areas of its foreign relations. Since one of the most important areas of it was the post-Soviet space, the state's policy concerning the Russian/Russian speaking minorities beyond the borders got special attention. However an important contradiction remained between the theory and the practical implementation, which therefore had a negative effect on the policy's efficiency. The article shows how the ethnic Russian/Russian speaking community appeared in the Russian political thinking and how the "Russian-question" became a part of the foreign and internal politics, topic of election campaigns in Russia. In addition the paper tries to show a few analogy of the Russian-question with the case of Hungarian minorities in the neighbouring countries.

Eszter PROPSZT**About the experiences of research method of the Hungarian-German minority literature**

The renewal of the research method of German minority literatures has been urged for a long time by experts specialised in this topic. However, a great number of them doubt in the possibility of such a renewal, stressing the nature of hermetics of minority literatures. The aim of my study is to present a complex approach for the research of these literatures, analysing the processes of meaning and comprehension formation, using it in a systematic, reflective and thus verifiable way. With the implementation of the discussed method we get an insight into the formation principles, operational structure of literature texts, and also into their ideological determination. I am arguing in favour of my research method proposal on the example of Hungarian-German minority literature. In my opinion the presented approach can be adopted and used effectively in the analysis of any minority literature.

Árpád HORNYÁK**The border issue and minorities in the Hungarian-Yugoslav relations in the end of the World War II and its aftermath**

This paper aims at elaborating the different views on the northern border of Yugoslavia towards Hungary in Belgrade and Zagreb. The Yugoslav Government used the border issue as a possible menace to put the Hungarian Government under the political pressure in order to find its "proper way" on the one hand and also to get some concessions, first of all the good will of Budapest towards Yugoslavia that Belgrade found important to reach its ambitious political aspirations. Also in this issue the south Slavic minorities in Hungary had important role since Belgrade breaking with its past practice paid serious attention to them but also used them as instruments in its policy of putting Hungary under political pressure.

A szemle rovat forrásai

- Český časopis historický (Csehország)
 Ethnic and Racial Studies (Egyesült Királyság)
 Határtalanul. Határon innen és túl (Magyarország)
 Pro Pannónia Kiadó (Magyarország)
 Slavia Occidentalis (Lengyelország)
 Slavic Review (Amerikai Egyesült Államok)
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 Südosteuropäische Hefte (Németország)
 Ungarische Immigranten in der Schweiz (Svájc)
 Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte (Németország)
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Szemle

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