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## **I. The main duties of the research unit in 2011**

In accordance with the research priorities in the mid-term development plan for 2011-2015, the Institute proceeded with research on the external and internal factors of the social integration of the Roma population in Hungary. In the first phase, the integrating role of the external factors was quantified by means of a social structural analysis based on a large sample, whereby complex indicators for the settlements were developed and the relationships between such indicators determined. The FP7 research programme “Identities and Modernities in Europe”, which examines and compares the construction of identity in seven countries, was successfully proceeded with. Concerning the contemporary history of the Hungarian communities abroad, several research outcomes were finalised. An English-language edition of the book *A kisebbségi magyar közösségek a 20. században* – revised and supplemented with the latest research results – was published by Atlantic Research and Publications as *Minority Hungarian Communities in the Twentieth Century*. Another published volume was *Magyarok a Vajdaságban 1944-1954* [Hungarians in Vojvodina, 1944-1954], a much-needed chronology on the post-1945 history of the Hungarians in Vojvodina. Concerning the legal status of minorities and their self-organisation, a comparative research project on ethnic political parties entitled “Government and minority party representation in Central and Eastern Europe” was proceeded with. There was also an expansion of the comparative database on the legal status of minorities in the Carpathian basin, enabling the commencement of analytical work on the subject. Research on the naturalisation and integration strategies of immigrants produced results that were more detailed and intricate than before, providing policy-makers with important information.

The Institute also successfully oversaw the operation and administration of two grants programmes – Domus Hungarica and the Grant Programme for the Scholarship of Hungarians Beyond the Borders.

## **II. Outstanding research and other results in 2011**

### **a. Outstanding research and other results**

#### **Research findings relating to the Roma population**

*The integration of Roma in Hungary.* Concerning the demographic, political and cultural factors of integration (constituting the external factors of integration), a database for 514 municipalities was established, which contained many (60-80) features of the municipalities. The degree of external integration of the Roma community in each municipality was expressed by means of several complex indicators, which were established through the weighted application of the indicators in the four integration factor groups. Analysis was undertaken of the labour market situation of the Roma population, of regional differences of integration (by correlating the employment rate and educational qualifications), of regional and local differences in education (based on a competence test), and of the role of civil society organisations and church pastoral work in the integration of Roma.

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

Under the auspices of research project supported by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA) which examines minority political parties in Bulgaria, Slovakia, Serbia and Romania between 2010 and 2012 and which is entitled *The Role in Politics of Minority Parties in Central and Eastern Europe*, the comparative criteria for the national studies were finalised, whereby emphasis was given to the vertical and horizontal complexity of the various party organisations, to the search for new members, to the election of central and local leaderships, to the standing of candidates, to internal ideological plurality, and to the relationship between party leaderships and parliamentary representatives.

Within the framework of a project entitled *Comparative Research of the Legal Status of Minorities in the Carpathian Basin*, in addition to the ongoing collection and analysis of data relating to the post-1945 legal status of the national and ethnic minorities in Hungary, legal material was collected on the status of minorities 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. During the year, with the support of the Bethlen Gábor Fund and in cooperation with the National Minority Research Institute in Cluj-Napoca, material on the legal status of minorities in Romania was compiled. Work began on creating an online biographical database, and analyses were initiated in relation to Hungary and several other countries.

*Constitutional reform in Italy: Regionalism and minority autonomy.* The research examined the effects of Italian constitutional reform on regions with minority autonomies, in particular the constitutional legal status of Valle d'Aosta, an autonomous region with a French ethnic majority. The research showed that decentralisation and enhanced constitutional regionalism do not automatically satisfy minority demands for regional self-government; nor do such measures necessarily improve the legal situation of existing ethnic/linguistic regional autonomous bodies.

*The theory of multi-level governance and the practice of minority self-governance in Central and Eastern Europe* is a research project running from 2009-2012. In 2011, the focus was on the problems associated with minority self-governance and regional autonomy, illustrated with examples of case studies in Italy and Kosovo. To date, the research has shown that a division of powers between ethnic-linguistic communities or even the role of regional autonomy in the representation of minorities and the preservation of their identity are dependent to a significant degree – and despite constitutional guarantees – on the political elite's interpretation of such powers and its application of the law.

### **Research findings relating to national and ethnic minorities in Hungary and to migrants**

A project run by the Institute and begun in 2011 – *Sources on the 20th-Century History of the National Minorities in Hungary* – aims to gather and process primary and secondary sources relevant to the period 1920-1989. Applying the triad of chronology, source publication and monograph, works will be published on the contemporary history of the minorities in Hungary. In addition to research at the National Archives of Hungary, there was a detailed examination of sources in the archives of the Political Department of the German Foreign Office as well as a partial excavation of reports made by the Germany Embassy in Budapest. Furthermore, work was begun on processing material from *Sonntagsblatt*, a weekly

newspaper that was published by the ethnic German community in Hungary between the two world wars.

***Ethnicity, local society and power in Harta, an ethnic German community in Hungary, 1920-1989.*** In addition to reconstructing the events that are relevant to the minorities question in the period 1920–1989, the main aim of the research project was to clarify the manner in which Hungarian minorities policy interacted with German ethnic ambitions to influence the fate of an ethnic German village community in the 20th century. Through an analysis of society in Harta, public life, local power and community identity, the researchers aimed to reveal the process whereby a traditional *German* peasant community with a typically apolitical and work-centred local society, became – ultimately – a community of people of (party) German ancestry who were mostly assimilated and who had experienced significant changes during their lives. The research project was concluded in 2011, and in December a monograph entitled *Németek, helyi társadalom és Hatalom: Harta 1920-1989* [Germans, Local Society and Power: Harta, 1920-1989] was published.

***The naturalisation and integration strategies of immigrants.*** The project, which lasted from 2010-2011 and was supported by the European Integration Fund and the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement, examined – by mapping out the legislative and policy background by means of interviews with experts and migrants – the role of naturalisation in the integration strategies of citizens from third countries. It also examined whether significant differences could be identified between groups in this respect. The research project was concluded halfway through the year with the holding of a closing conference and the publication of a volume of papers.

***Immigrant Citizen Survey.*** The international research project, directed by the King Baudouin Foundation in Brussels, runs from 2011-2012. Based on a representative comparative database, researchers are studying the effects of integration policies and legislation on EU member states as well as the effects of the operational mechanisms of institutions on individual migrants and community life. During the first year of the project, a methodology was elaborated and a questionnaire survey undertaken.

The aim of the research project ***Migrant organisations in Hungary***, which runs from 2011-2012 with the support of the European Integration Fund and the Hungarian Ministry of Interior, is to learn more about the number, geographical location, relationship networks and activity structure of civil society organisations that were founded and are operated by the citizens of third countries living in Hungary. The research seeks to give a more accurate picture of the role of such organisations in social integration and of the problems and opportunities whose resolution would enable policy-makers to involve these organisations more effectively. By the end of the year, a register of around 250 migrant organisations in Hungary had been drawn up.

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

***Home and homeland.*** The aim of the research project is to examine – by means of various papers on the key issues – the history of the Hungarian community in Romania during the interwar period. The project first examines how the Hungarian minority community dealt with the historical challenges and then looks at the grant policy of the Hungarian authorities by studying archival sources in Hungary and Romania. It also surveys the integration relations of generational groups of the Hungarian elite in Romania. A manuscript, comprising nine chapters, will be completed in 2012.

***The conceptual history of service to the people***, a research project examining the manner in which, after the Romanian takeover, the main attribute of the history of the Hungarian community in Romania was organisation based on the language and culture of the minority community, whereby, however, a key role was also played by servicing the intellectuals who remained in the region, which was theorised, in the pre-war period, as a “serving public administration” and “service theology”. The minority press and the ecclesiastical authorities created an ideology out of this and rapidly made it into a norm. After 1945, there was an erosion of the phenomenon, coupled with a loss of local community foundations. Under the auspices of the project, a special section of the Hungarology Congress in Cluj-Napoca specifically addressed this issue. The publication of a volume is planned for 2012; by the end of 2011, 10 of the 15 scholarly articles were complete. Two digital text archives were established in relation to the historiographical antecedents, entitled *Service to the people and the ideological historical background in Transylvania until 1945* and *Digital text archive for the study of the history of Transylvanian Hungarian human and social scientific history*.

***Diary of György Virág, 1988–2004***. The research was concluded during the year, and an annotated publication has appeared. This is the first diary of a Romanian minority politician active after 1989 to have been published; it provides an insider’s view of the history – at local level – of the Democratic Alliance of Hungarians in Romania.

***A chronology of the history of the Hungarians in Vojvodina and related documents, 1945-1990***. The research project is one of the projects of the Institute’s framework programme relating to 20th century history. The research focuses on three questions: defining the Hungarians of Vojvodina as a community and as an “entity”; marking out the “boundaries” of the ethnic community; and the circumstances influencing the community’s fate. A chronology entitled *Hungarians in Vojvodina, 1944-1954* has been published as part of the research project.

***A chronology of the history of the Hungarians in the Subcarpathian region and related documents. The Soviet era, 1944-1991***. The research project aims to compile a chronology of events in the Subcarpathian region during the Soviet era as well as related documents. The project focuses on the history of the Hungarian community in the region, placing it in the context of public history. Research of the literature, the press and above all the archival sources enables a reinterpretation of the topic, whereby the narrow cross-section is expanded and the literature in Hungarian – which is based mainly on self-reflection – is reinterpreted. In 2011, researchers began to excavate relevant sources in the National Archives of Hungary. As the result of a volume in Hungarian and Ukrainian entitled *Subcarpathia 1919-2009: History, Politics and Culture*, a chronology in the two languages was completed, with a discussion of events in the Subcarpathian region between 1867 and 2010 for use in education.

***Demographic analysis of the ethnic minorities in Romania, 1977–2002*** is the title of a research project that runs from 2009-2012 and is focussed on an investigation of the comparative socio-demographic features of the minorities. In 2011, a comparative analysis was undertaken, which was based on modernisation and other indices and was particularly timely in view of the Romanian census. The researchers concluded that there were significant differences between the minorities in Romania in terms of population and socio-demographic status. According to the modernisation index measuring social status, the various ethnic minority groups constitute a kind of hierarchy among themselves.

***Monitoring of Romanian Hungarian High School Graduates*** is a project examining the preferences and strategies of ethnic Hungarian high school graduates with regard to opportunities for further study as well as the effects of regional factors on these students. The project has resulted in a summary report and a comparative analysis. The main outcome of the research was that it showed the paths taken by ethnic Hungarians towards further education. Despite an increase – since the political changes of 1990 – in higher education opportunities available in Hungarian, almost one in two ethnic Hungarian students are studying in Romanian. This fact indicates that there is a lack of courses in Hungarian and that students tend to give priority to practical considerations when choosing courses.

***The role of the German minorities living outside Hungary in the political endeavours of Hungarian governments and Hungarian minorities (1920-1944)***. In the second year of the research project, which runs from 2009-2012, sources continued to be excavated. In addition to research in the Budapest archives, relevant sources were also excavated in the German Foreign Ministry Archives. These sources relate to cooperation between the German and Hungarian minorities in the interwar period.

### **Research findings relating to national and local identities**

***IME. Identities and Modernities in Europe: European and National Identity Construction Programmes and Politics, Culture, History and Religion*** is a FP 7 research project on the diversity of European identities in nine countries. During the year, the first international publication with research findings was published. In addition, the manuscripts of three summary papers were completed – mostly focussing on current professional questions in Hungary. These latter, based on deep interviews, reveal in a comparative fashion how the issues are made manifest in the discourses of students, teachers and parents and of civil and social actors and private individuals – where educational matters are under inquiry.

A project entitled ***Ethnic balance and local coexistence models in two small regions with mixed populations*** seeks to investigate in a complex manner – by means of ethno-sociological, historical, cultural and visual analysis – settlements in Transylvania and Slovakia (Tövishát, Zobor-vidék) and two other control settlements. In 2011, the source material was processed and analysed and there was also an analysis of the practices of local pastoral work, church life, local elections, local political divisions and interviews with people living in mixed marriages. Participants in the project reported on the findings of their research at many conferences.

***The history of ethnic Germans in Yugoslavia, 1944-1950***, aims, among other things, to illuminate the policy of the Hungarian state towards ethnic German 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 2011, in addition to the collection of material, the transcripts and translations of the diaries were completed, and with German cooperation the annotation of the texts was begun.

A four-year project entitled ***Calvinists and Hungarian consciousness as reflected in the network of fellow congregations*** (2011–2014) aims to document and analyse – using ordinary cultural anthropological methods – the similarities and differences between the congregation in Budapest-Fasor, the Calvinist congregations in Lupény (Transylvania) and Torontálvásárhely in the Banat region, the process in which they changed and the interpretation of the Hungarian and denominational features.

## **Research outcomes in Jewish Studies**

***Hebrew codex fragments in public collections in Hungary.*** The aim of the research project, which is expected to run for four years (2010-2013) and is funded by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA), is to research, document and then publish medieval Hebrew manuscript fragments that add to our knowledge of Jewish culture in medieval Hungary. In 2011, the research is proceeding in line with the schedule that was submitted to OTKA.

***The history of Yiddish culture in Hungary.*** The aim of the research project is to research the use of Yiddish in everyday life in historical Hungary from a cultural historical and historical socio-linguistic viewpoint. The findings of research have been presented at international conferences.

The research project entitled ***Jewish cemeteries in Hungary and inscriptions in Hebrew*** aims to research Hebrew inscriptions in cemeteries going back to the 18th century. The documentation serves as a basis for research on language usage, onomastic issues, and sociological and local historical topics. In 2011, a manuscript entitled *About the Jewish Cemetery in Lovasberény* was completed, and research on the Orthodox cemetery on Csörsz Street was continued.

### **b. Relationship between science and society**

The Institute lays great weight on making its work known to the public and on making the knowledge available in the broadest social context by holding conferences, by debating manuscripts, by presenting its published works, and through its involvement in the electronic media. The Institute's staff gives lectures, mostly to teachers and members of minority self-governments, within the framework of further education.

In 2011, the Institute twice held presentations of its most recent publications – on 24 February and on 6 September – at the Central European Cultural Institute. At both events, experts presented seven new publications to an interested audience.

Major conferences in 2011:

10 March 2011: The naturalisation and integration strategies of immigrants. Jointly with the ICCR-Budapest Foundation.

21 April 2011: Ethnic balance and local co-existence models in two small regions with mixed populations (Tövishát and the Zobor area). A workshop conference held jointly with the Institute for Cultural and Visual Anthropology of the University of Miskolc.

24 May 2011: National, regional and minority communities in Central Europe. The Institute's popular annual conference.

26 May 2011: A consultation on research on Jewish cemeteries in Hungary. Jointly with the Jewish Cultural Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

15 November 2011: Integration policies and changing networks. A conference organised by the Institute on the occasion of the Hungarian Science Festival.

24 November 2011: Conference in memoriam of Löw Lipót.

Book presentations in 2011:

11 February 2011: *Aranykorszak? A Ceaușescu-rendszer magyarságpolitikája I. (1965-1974)* [Golden Age? The Ceausescu Regime's Policy Towards the Hungarian Minority I. (1965-1974), jointly with the Institute of Political History.

29 March 2011: *Elitek a válság korában. Magyarországi elitek, kisebbségi magyar elitek* [Elites in the Age of Crisis. Elites in Hungary, Hungarian Minority Elites], jointly with the Institute of Political Science of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

29 March 2011: *Kárpátalja 1919–2009 - Закарпаття 1919–2009 роки* [The Subcarpathian Region, 1919–2009], jointly with the Hungarian Society of History and the Hungarian Scholars Abroad Presidential Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

27 June 2011: *Magyarrá válni – Bevándorlók honosítási és integrációs stratégiái* [Becoming a Hungarian – Naturalisation and Integration Strategies of Immigrants].

5 October 2011: *Hungarian Minority Communities in the 20th Century*, a volume in a new series in English.

#### Media presence:

The Institute's staff gave several radio interviews concerning publications on Hungarian minorities and their current situation, on the integration of minorities in Hungary, and on historical research on the German minority. Various reports on events organised by the Institute and on the results of research appeared in the print and electronic media.

The Internet is an excellent means of improving access to the findings of scholarly research, and this method was used by the Institute's staff in 2011.

In 2011, the Institute's staff contributed to ten social scientific articles that were added to the Romanian Hungarian encyclopaedia [adatbank.ro](http://adatbank.ro).

An internet version of the work *Minority Hungarian Communities in the 20th Century*, now regarded as a seminal work, is expected to become available to a wider readership on the Internet in 2012.

#### Further training:

At several events held by the Jewish Studies Research Group in connection with its projects, the local aspects of research were underlined, which served to activate local intellectuals and other interested persons. Consultations were held on the research of Jewish cemeteries of Hungary, and these consultations were attended by visitors from Slovakia, Serbia and Romania as well as Hungarian scholars. In addition, advice on methodology was given during several discussions in neighbouring countries.

The Institute assisted in the development of a training course for history teachers in German minority schools in Hungary; a lecture was given on a specific topic.

#### Other activities:

On 27 September, ethnic Hungarian librarians from the neighbouring countries visited the Institute and were informed about its work. This took place under the auspices of an international grant programme for young Hungarian librarians in the Carpathian basin, organised by the Parliamentary Library.

On 5 October, 27 students and experts from Struer Statsgymnasium (Denmark) visited the Institute and received insights into the history, current situation and integration of Hungary's Roma community.

The Institute's staff gave many informative presentations in Hungary, Western Europe (Germany), and the neighbouring countries (Romania, Slovakia, Serbia, and Ukraine). These lectures improve access to the results of the scholarly research programmes and make them available to a non-academic audience.

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

The Institute cooperated in its research with the Institutes of Ethnography, Political Science, Law, Sociology, Linguistics, Geography, Literature, and History of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. It also cooperated with researchers at the Institute of Cultural and Visual Anthropology (University of Miskolc) and at the Centre for Intercultural Pedagogy and Psychology (ELTE).

In 2011, two members of staff were permanent members of a PhD school, and five additional researchers took part as instructors in PhD programmes. Fourteen members of staff held in total 35 theoretical and 25 practical courses at various universities and also assisted 26 MSc students in compiling their theses and 13 PhD students in completing their dissertations.

During the year, 17 university students completed their practical experience at the Institute, mostly under agreements with the Humanities Faculty of Péter Pázmány Catholic University and the Institute of International Studies of Corvinus University, Budapest. The students mostly took part in research related to the Roma community or to the minority elites, and they also assisted historical source research.

Several members of staff attended the Seventh International Hungarology Congress in Cluj-Napoca, where they were organisers of, and participants in, panels on the conceptual history of service to the people and on the Subcarpathian region.

The Institute also cooperated – under the auspices of various projects with other research sites in Hungary – with the Hungarian Institute of International Affairs, with the Central European Cultural Institute, and with the Terra Recognita Foundation.

The Institute's staff contributed to the editorial work of several journals in Hungary and abroad, including *Pro Minoritate*, *Kisebbségkutatás* [Minority Research], *Magyar Kisebbség* [Hungarian Minority], *Educatio*, *Politikatudományi Szemle* [Political Science Review], *Fórum Társadalomtudományi Szemle* [Forum Social Science Review], *Kultúra és Közösség* [Culture and Community], *Memory and Narrative*, and *East European Jewish Studies*.

In 2011, the Institute signed a declaration of intent with the Faculty of Political Science and International Relations of Mikołaja Kopernika University (Torun, Poland), concerning its participation in the research programme “Central Europe in the 21st Century – Politics, Society and Identity”. An agreement with the Faculty of History and Philosophy of Babeş-Bolyai University (Cluj-Napoca) covers the holding of lectures, the reception of students for practical experience, cooperation on research, and the joint organisation of events. An agreement with the Bundesinstitut für Kultur- und Geschichte der Deutschen im östlichen Europa (Oldenburg) will result in the publication of a source publication and a monograph. A cooperative agreement with the Institut für donauschwäbische Geschichte und Landeskunde (Tübingen) foresees the publication of a volume of documents, joint applications, and the holding of a conference. Cooperation with the Research Institute for Political Regionalism of the National University (Uzhgorod) resulted in the completion of a chronology of the 20th century history of the Subcarpathian region. Cooperation is ongoing with the Cultural Institute of the Hungarians of Vojvodina (Senta), and this cooperation is manifested in the publication of research on the history of the Hungarian community in Vojvodina and in the holding of conferences.

The Institute cooperates on a continuous basis with the following institutions outside Hungary: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (Vienna), Migration Policy Group (Brussels), European Centre for Minority Issues (Flensburg), Künzig Institut (Freiburg), Herder Institut (Marburg), National Minority Research Institute (Cluj-Napoca), Minority Research Institute (Ljubljana), Forum Minority Research Institute (Samorin).

One member of staff spent a month at the research institute for federalism and autonomies of the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche in Rome. In the course of 2011, two guest researchers from Romania, two from Slovakia, one from Slovenia, and one from the Czech Republic undertook post-doctoral research at the Institute with the support of Domus Hungarica. An additional researcher from Russia undertook post-doctoral research at the Institute with the support of the Hungarian Sponsorship Board Office.

The Institute operates – for researchers from outside Hungary – the scholarship programme of Domus Hungarica as well as scholarship programmes for Hungarian scholars from beyond the borders of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

#### **IV. Brief summary of national and international research proposals, winning in 2011**

In 2011, the Institute obtained less funding than in the preceding year. This was due in part to a “freezing” of domestic grants and in part to the fact that the capacity of researchers was already met by the international grants and support that had been won previously. Once again, in 2011, professional work was funded in the main through grants.

The European Integration Fund and the Ministry of Justice are funding research on the activities of migrant organisations in Hungary from August 2011 until April 2012. Grants from the “Integration Fund Community Actions” announced by the Directorate-General Home Affairs of the European Commission are funding representative and comparative surveys of immigrant populations in seven EU member states. The research is taking place between January 2011 and June 2012.

Three research projects have received funding from the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA). The research project “Identities and Modernities in Europe” is funded by the European Union.

The Institute’s yearbook for 2011 was published with the support of the Bethlen Gábor Fund. The National Cultural Fund of Hungary (NKA) has supported the publication of two monographs – *A kisebbség joga* [Minority Rights] and *Németek, helyi társadalom és hatalom: Harta, 1920-1989* [Germans, Local Society and Power: Harta, 1920-1989] – and the holding of a conference in March 2012 on Transylvanian diaspora populations. A grant from the Federation of Jewish Communities in Hungary (MAZSIHISZ) supported the publication of a volume entitled *Yiddish Printing in Hungary: An Annotated Bibliography*.

#### **V. List of important publications in 2011**

1. Bányai, Viktória, and Szonja Ráhel Komoróczy, eds. *Teshuvot U-Sheelot: Studies in Responsa Literature*. Budapest: MTA Judaisztikai Kutatócsoport, 2011. 171 pages. (MTA Judaisztikai Kutatócsoport Értesítő; 18.)
2. Bárdi, Nándor, Csilla Fedinec, and László Szarka, eds. *Minority Hungarian Communities in the Twentieth Century*. Boulder: Atlantic Research and Publications, 2011. 859 pages. (East European monographs; 774.)
3. Bárdi, Nándor, and Ágnes Tóth, eds. *Asszimiláció, integráció, szegregáció: Párhuzamos értelmezések és modellek a kisebbségkutatásban* [Assimilation,

- Integration, Segregation: Parallel Interpretations and Models in Minority Research]. Budapest: Argumentum Kiadó, 2011. 381 pages. (Tér és terep; 8.)
4. Dobos, Balázs. *A kisebbség joga. Kisebbségi törvénykezés Magyarországon (1988-2006)* [Minority Rights. Minority Legislation in Hungary (1988-2006)]. Budapest: Argumentum - MTA Etnikai-nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézete, 2011. 269 pages.
  5. Eiler, Ferenc, *Németek, helyi társadalom és hatalom: Harta, 1920-1989* [Germans, Local Society and Power: Harta, 1920-1989]. Budapest: Argumentum - MTA Etnikai-nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézete, 2011. 221 pages.
  6. Brubaker, Rogers, Margit Feischmidt, and Jon Fox. *Liana Grancea: Nacionalista politika és mindennapi etnicitás egy erdélyi városban* [Liana Grancea: Nationalist Politics and Everyday Ethnicity in a Transylvanian Town]. Budapest: L'Harmattan, 2011. 461 pages.
  7. Komoróczy, Géza, and Kornélia Koltai, eds. *Péchi Simon kiadatlan Biblia-fordítása (1634)* [Simon Péchi's Unpublished Bible Translation (1634)]. Budapest: MTA Etnikai-nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézet, 2011. 287 pages. (Hungaria Judaica; 23.)
  8. Komoróczy, Szonja Ráhel. *Yiddish Printing in Hungary: An Annotated Bibliography*. Budapest: MTA Judaisztikai Kutatóközpont, 2011. 368 pages. (Hungaria Judaica; 25.)
  9. Kovács, András, Anikó Horváth, and Zsuzsa Vidra. "The Ferry-Country between East and West: Debates on Modernity and Europe in Hungary." In *Europe, Nations and Modernity*, edited by Atsuko Ichijo, 158-182. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2011.
  10. Kovács, András, ed. *Magyarrá válni: Bevándorlók honosítási és integrációs stratégiái* [Becoming Hungarian: Naturalisation and Integration Strategies of Immigrants]. Budapest: MTA Etnikai-nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézet, 2011. 274 pages.
  11. Papp, Z. Attila. "Párhuzamos világok? Az erdélyi magyar gazdasági és kulturális elit szocio-demográfiai jellemzői." [Parallel Worlds? The Socio-Demographics of the Transylvanian Hungarian Economic and Cultural Elite]. In *Elitek a válság korában: magyarországi elitek, kisebbségi elitek*, edited by Imre Kovács, 463-522. Budapest: MTA Politikatudományi Intézete, MTA Etnikai-nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézete, Argumentum Kiadó, 2011.
  12. Szarka, László, ed. *A Multiethnic Region and Nation-State in East-Central Europe: Studies in the History of Upper Hungary and Slovakia from the 1600s to the Present* (East European History) New York: Columbia University Press, 2011. 550 pages. (East European Monographs)
  13. Tóth, Ágnes, and János Vékás. "Kisebbségi elitek és önkormányzatok" [Minority Elites and Self-Governments]. In *Elitek a válság korában: magyarországi elitek, kisebbségi elitek*, edited by Imre Kovács, 393-432. Budapest: MTA Politikatudományi Intézete, MTA Etnikai-nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézete, Argumentum Kiadó, 2011.
  14. Vékás, János. *Magyarok a Vajdaságban 1944-1954: Kronológia* [Hungarians in Vojvodina, 1944-1954: A Chronology]. Senta: Vajdasági Magyar Művelődési Intézet, 2011. 382 pages.