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## RESUME

**Paul DEMÉNY**

### Europe's two demographic crises: The visible and the unrecognized

In comparison to the recent and anticipated future annual number of migrants to the European Union the number of migrants in 2015 is not especially high. What makes it recognized as an immigration crisis is the disorderly pattern and the geographically limited sources and target destinations of the influx. The crisis should prompt reconsideration of the possible future evolution of immigrant numbers in the light of shifting demographic balances between potential migrant-sending countries and the EU and a critical examination of the intellectual underpinnings of policies that have encouraged or at least allowed the immigration crisis to develop. It should also focus policy attention to the underlying but not well recognized second demographic crisis: the persistent failure of European societies to reproduce themselves.

**Pál NYIRI**

### Migration, nationalism, cosmopolitanism

Migration has always been part of human history, but after the rise of nation-states it increasingly came to be seen as a problem. At the end of the Cold War, diasporas and cross-border mobility came to be associated with a utopian hybridity in which individuals would finally be able to transcend the confines of national identity. Soon, however, it became clear that diasporas can be willing subjects of nationalist mobilisation. Today, migrants can serve nationalistic agendas, but to the extent they encounter new ways of life and reflect on their own received truths, they also remain carriers of a potential cosmopolitan sensibility

**Tibor FRANK**

### In- and Outward Migrations in Hungarian History

Throughout its history Hungary has always been in a vulnerable geopolitical situation which induced large groups to leave, and also to enter, the country. Both welcoming foreigners as well as forcing emigrations have traditions in Hungarian history. The article surveys this dual legacy and its lessons from István I, the first king of Hungary (1000-1038) to the current patterns of migrations. Most émigré Hungarians were leaving their homeland because of political or religious persecution, and unemployment. The nature

of most of this emigration, however, has been closer to the *Gasterbeiter* patterns of the 1960s and 1970s. Those who came to Hungary were often invited as additional labor-force after major foreign invasions. The article addresses some of the crucial issues of contemporary xenophobia, racism, and anti-foreignism in Hungary as well as the push and pull factors in the European Union today.

### ***Pál Péter TÓTH***

#### **Migration – A Population Decrease?**

The paper analyses the development of the demographic processes of the Hungarian population after 1980. The importance of this topic is demonstrated by the fact that the population of Hungary decreased by 853.000 people in the last 35 years, though this number was mitigated by the incoming migration of Hungarians mainly from the neighbouring countries. Consequently, the number of Hungarians decreased in the neighbouring countries, parallel with the decrease of fertility and the increase of the ratio of the older age groups. These processes further reduced the territory where Hungarians live. The aim of the paper is to answer the question of how the reduction of Hungarian population can be mitigated without affecting the population development of Hungarians in the neighbouring countries.

### ***László KOZMA***

#### **Áron Márton, bishop of Transylvania**

Áron Márton (1896, Csíkszentdomokos - 1980, Gyulafehérvár) was the bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Transylvania between 1938-1980. He defended human rights of native Hungarian people in Transylvania and struggled for free education, schools and preservation of national culture and language. For his advocating independence of Catholic church he was imprisoned between 1949-1955. After releasing he visited his bishopric. He was received enthusiastically by the people, but then he was sentenced for house arrest (1956-1967). In our publication his pupils, catholic priests and common people recall personal meetings with Áron Márton, picturing historical circumstances as well.

### ***Béla POMOGÁTS***

#### **Imre Kovács – On the Run, in Captivity, Free at Last**

Politician Imre Kovács was the President of the National Peasants' Party in coalition times till 1947. However, seeing the disintegration of his party and its drift towards the

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Communists, he resigned from his presidency. He had no choice but to emigrate – first to Switzerland, then to the United States. As one of the intellectual leaders of Hungarian political emigration, he published several studies along with his political creed and his memoirs entitled *Magyarország megszállása* [The Occupation of Hungary]. In 1963 he wrote, among others, a piece entitled *Kiugrási kísérletek a második világháborúban* [Breakaway Attempts in World War II], and in 1981 another work under the title *Egy kísérlet bukása* [The Failure of an Attempt], which deals with the political conflicts of the coalition period.



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## A szemle rovat forrásai

Ceský časopis historický (Csehország)

Ethnic and Racial Studies (Egyesült Királyság)

Halbjahresschrift für südosteuropäische Geschichte (Németország)

Historický časopis (Szlovákia)

Korunk (Románia)

Spiegelungen (Németország)

Székelyföld (Románia)

Zeitgeschichte ((Ausztria)

Vierteljahrsheft für Zeitgeschichte (Németország)

Zsidó hagyományok Galántán és környékén (Szlovákia)



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