

## ABSTRACTS

Péter Ondré  
WESTMINSTER OUTING

This article examines the changes of the Hungarian political system in the last one year. The paper uses the comparative theory and method of Arend Lijphart, and after the examination of the ten original institutional variables argues that the transformation of the domestic system can be described as a change from a consensual democracy to a majoritarian one. In the course of the quantitative analysis I have come up against several methodological problems which have hindered general applicability and have introduced sizeable modifications so that a new democracy such as Hungary could become suitable for comparative examination. Therefore as a secondary product of this work I have tried to improve the methodology of Lijphart's book and eliminate the disturbing problems. After all I needed to create new indicators in the cases of four institutions: the government, the executive-legislature relationship, the interest-group system and constitutional rigidity. At the end of this work I present a two-dimensional map of consensual and Westminster democracies, on which we can compare the position of Hungary in 2010 with former dates and with other countries.

Keywords: Westminster, consensual, majoritarian, democracy, political system, division of power, Arend Lijphart

Boglárka Koller  
CLUB MEMBERSHIPS IN THE EU. PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL  
CONSIDERATIONS OF DIFFERENTIATED INTEGRATION

Differentiated integration is one of the joker concepts of contemporary writings on the theory of integration. Though a reference to it figured already in the Rome Treaty, differentiated integration has become a new trend in the process towards European unity only during the past ten years. The paper, in addition to presenting the political, legal and scholarly interpretations of the concept, also investigates the relevant stipulations of the Lisbon Treaty, and argues that this treaty can be regarded as a milestone in the practical realisation of differentiated integration. Differentiated integration reinterprets the theories

of integration so far used, such as federal, neo-functional and intergovernmental theories in respect of the process of integration and of assessing its ultimate goal. Consequently differentiated integration offers new ideas and trends also regarding the self-definition of the European Union and its further development.

Keywords: European Union, European integration, differentiated integration, flexibility, multi-speed Europe

Krisztina Juhász

#### THEORIES RELATED TO THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The aim of this study is to survey the main theories which are concerned with the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) of the European Union and the historical and political background of these conceptions. These theoretical approaches usually are contradictory and competing.

The dispute over the European Union's external activity is indispensable because the EU has been having a lot of military and civilian operations in the world after the launching of the European Security and Defence Policy – ESDP in 1999. The discussion of the experience of these missions, the perfection of the institutional background and decision-making system of the CFSP and ESDP is necessary to enhance the European Union's international activity and authority. We have to rethink the definition of security, the aims and the means of the CFSP and ESDP because of the new security challenges of the global era – among others international terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the problem of failed states. For this purpose we have to have appropriate theoretical models for the CFSP.

Keywords: Civilian authority, military power, normative authority, cooperative security, a list of missing elements from foreign policy

József Jeskó–Judit Bakó–Zoltán Tóth

#### THE VIRTUAL NETWORK OF THE HUNGARIAN RADICAL RIGHT

The article examines the extended online network associated with the Hungarian radical right based on the thematic blocks within it and its dynamic development over the last decade. Although Jobbik as a party and this virtual background are not interchangeable, there is a very strong connection between the two phenomena. Hungarian society is deeply divided into monolithic left and right political camps but Jobbik's success attests to the emergence of a third pillar, a grassroots movements that has, through incorporation of elements of various subcultures, established a widespread and heterogeneous online pres-

ence. This fresh approach could provide novel insights to promote a deeper understanding of Jobbik as a social and political phenomenon.

Keywords: radical right, network, subculture, political camps

András Lányi

ECOLOGY AS A POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

On the field of political theory under the name of ecology we find expounded a coherent system of substantially communitarian endeavours whose originality mostly remains unperceivable in the traditional triangular classification of the political space divided among conservative, liberal and socialist philosophies. This approach will be supported by a matrix where the different trends in political philosophy are located in accordance with their position on the question of the state on one of the axes and on the other by the priority they give either to individuals or to communities. We argue that this arrangement makes the differences and interferences more transparent between the basic trends and helps to identify the place of ecological politics in comparison with other conceptions. We also try to deduce the basic features of the politics that actually meet the principles of ecology and will indicate the way its answers must differ from the mainstream.

Keywords: ecology in social theory, political ecology, communitarianism, tipology

Peter Techet

CARL SCHMIT AND NATIONAL SOCIALISM

This essay discusses Carl Schmitt's connections with national socialism. Due to Carl Schmitt's activity after 1933 the question arises why he cooperated with the Nazi state, whereas he had always criticized the Nazi party and supported an authoritarian presidential system before. In this essay three possible answers are given to the question above: 1 Carl Schmitt was always a Nazi, but due to his opportunism he did not dare to admit it before 1933. Or: 2 Carl Schmitt's arguments are shallow, that is why any political system can be explained and supported by his arguments. Or: 3 After the conservative-authoritarian way had failed there was no other option for Carl Schmitt but to accept national socialism as a presumable defender of order and the German state.

Keywords: National Socialism, anti-Semitism, history of ideas, decisionism