

**Barbara BILTSIK – Alessandro MARENGO –
Nikolett POSTA – Péter Krisztián ZACHAR (eds.)
New Approaches in a Complex World:
International Relations, History and Social
Sciences**

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The book titled "New Approaches in a Complex World: International Relations, History and Social Sciences" is the collection of the most recent scientific findings and researches carried out by professors of the Kodolányi János University of Applied Sciences, Department of International Relations and History. The collection of studies, should it be presented briefly in numbers, could be summarized as follows: 14 authors compiled the most important recent issues in the field of political sciences in 3 chapters on 212 pages, covering 14 different topics. As the title – "International Relations, History and Social Sciences" – suggests, the book is divided into three main parts.

The first part, on history, explores and points out three different issues from the 20th century. The opening article "Ninety years of Trianon crisis-management" written by László Tamás Vizi gives very deep analysis on the tragedy of the Treaty of Trianon, one of the Hungarian pivotal national traumas during the twentieth century. The author underlines that seriously unjust decisions of the Treaty of Trianon caused economic, financial, political, military, social, ideological, social, transportation-, cultural, moral and last but not least mental distress for Hungarian people, which is perceptible till today in many ways. This could rightfully be declared the greatest national crisis experienced in the history of twentieth-century Hungary. The one that could not be treated in its fullness and could not be managed to find the right therapy by the present day. The aim of the study is to introduce and briefly summarize the alternatives of the management of the Trianon-trauma between 1920 and 2013. The paper focuses on the most important solutions, those that came up correctly in politics as potential opportunities to handle the crisis in the post-1920 period. The "Testimony Along the National Cohesion" act issued by the Hungarian National Assembly in 2010, on the 90th anniversary of the Trianon peace treaty signings, ends a ninety-year long rugged process. It faced the tragedy of Trianon, and the decades-long national crises caused by it. It summarized the dead-end-like solution alternatives, and at the same time it offered a solution for the entire Hungarian nation: the program of national cohesion, and the national self-development above the state borders.

Irén Simándi's article looks at the case of „The feminist movement for women's suffrage" – the right of women to vote – in Hungary and analyses the emergence of the question of women's suffrage from 1870s till 1925. The struggle for political equality and the

women's suffrage was always on the agenda of the Association of Feminists – one of the most significant civil rights organizations in Hungary – founded on 18 December 1904. Endeavours in the direction of political emancipation of women and the suffrage movement became the central aim of its activity. The movement's most active period was the years before World War I with the aim of equal rights for women and to campaign for women's suffrage. The journal of the Association titled "A Nő" (The Women) covered almost all of their programmes, described how the situation and position of women changed due to the war. It called attention to the debates concerning suffrage and published the various views of politicians and political parties. The author in her article justifiably considers the possibilities as well as the obstacles to the creation of political rights and better circumstances for women.

The last thesis of the first chapter focuses on the first laws on emigration at the turn of the 19-20th century and in the first decades of the 20th century. The authors – János Sallai and Ildikó Lőwi – explore how exodus from Hungary started in 1880-81 and increased to the mass migration in the turn of the century. According to the existing statistical data of the USA the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was one of the top ten countries that contributed most significantly to American immigration. An estimated 3,5-4 million citizens – among them 774 thousand Hungarian citizens – of the former Habsburg Monarchy. Mainly the lowest and poorest segment of the population and unskilled labourers left for the USA. The essay investigates the role of the economic crisis in shaking emigration and reflects its impact on the social, political and legal system of Hungary. The authors argue that the regulations were deficient and could not inhibit emigration. The number of emigrants from Hungary did not decrease after the ratification of the first laws on emigration, but increased significantly.

The second chapter of the book – including 8 studies – depicts the recent issues of the international relations. The author of first essay titled "Who likes who? Friendly and hostile nations in Europe" in which János Simon investigates where Hungary locates among the European nation-states, and what role the country plays. The writer examines this question in a network-approach. On the one hand he describes who likes Hungarians and who doesn't; on the other hand he investigates which nations are mostly liked and which are disliked by the Hungarians. On the bases of this the author presents which nations can be considered friends and which hostile ones. It is highlighted that the most friendly nations towards us are the Polish, Italian, German and the Dutch, while the Slovak, Romanian, Serbian, Ukrainian and the Russian citizens, so called the nations of Trianon around our country, are considered the most hostile ones. The other side of the coin is the relationship of Hungary towards the other nations. Our relation to the others shows almost the same consequence, and both approaches clearly demonstrate that we have a really strong friendship to Poland. In both countries the political culture is based on a strong pillar of collective historical experiences and the memories remain through generations. A clear picture arises from the research as the trauma of the Trianon-dictatum is still strong in the collective memory of Hungarians. The author draws attention to a momentum that the enemy-picture is still linked to the tragic experience of Trianon, the unresolved problems

of Hungarians who were stranded beyond the border, and the infringements and atrocities against them.

Chapter 2 goes on with discussing “Russian Policy towards Central Europe and Hungary” by Lyubov Shishelina. The current research on Russian foreign policy introduces the most important changes happened within 25 years since the beginning of reforms. The author agrees that relations between Russia and Central European countries underwent dramatic changes. During the 1990s both sides undertook a serious effort to change the strategic vector of their foreign policies towards intensifying the Western ties. The real break in relations between Russia and Central European countries happened on the eve of their membership in the European Union and the NATO. Due to this fact a new trend had been formulated in Russian foreign policy towards the Eastern European countries. It was realised the manner of “no initiative on Russian side, but correct response to constructive proposals coming from the countries of the region”. However, East-Central European countries soon realized that the Eastern – i.e. Russian – market is inevitable for them, which began to drive Russia and Central-Europe closer to each other. At the beginning of the 21st century they managed to restore the volumes of pre-reform trade with Russia and started to explore the Russian market more intensely. They started new business relations, and CE companies took part in Russia’s transcontinental projects. In the article particular attention is paid to Hungarian and Russian relations that have been mostly developed according to the general pattern, having both the periods of draw back and new impetus. As a summing up the results, it can be concluded that common understanding sooner or later might bring a really new type of prosperous bilateral relations.

The paper written by Edit Lőrinczné Bencze analyses the characteristics of the enlargement process of the European Union and describes its key principles. The first part of the paper introduces the enlargement of the EU with respect to the integration theories, the timing and the legal framework of the enlargement. In the article particular attention is paid to the substantive enlargement criteria, to the credibility and conditionality. Credibility from the candidates in respecting all criteria and enforcing the required reforms, but also credibility on the EU’s side in moving forward, once the agreed conditions has in spite of these been met. The EU’s credibility had to be reinforced through strict membership criteria, through conditions, which have undergone a three dimensional evolution. The first one is based on the specific features of SAP, the so called pre-pre-accession conditionality. The second evolutionary dimension of the pre-accession conditionality regards the introduction of the tool of benchmarking. The third stage of conditionality is in the post-accession period’s specific safeguard clauses. Based on the results, the paper draws attention to the challenges and perspectives of the EU enlargement in the future, that has two main drivers: safeguarding stability and security within the wider European context, and achieving economic prosperity and growth. The author points out that unfortunately the current enlargement agenda is strongly affected by several fatigues: by enlargement fatigue appeared after the Eastern enlargement, by aspirant countries’ accession fatigue, by serious financial fatigue because of financial crisis and by commitment fatigue. It can be concluded, that in spite of these problems the Community has to find the way of keeping the enlargement process open.

The next article is "The Danube Chambers of Commerce Association's activity for recovering from the economic crisis and increasing the competitiveness of enterprises in the Danube Region" by Péter Krisztián Zachar. The author underlines that in the last few years, considerable attention has been paid to the chambers which have a community building function in the micro-region and for the macro-regions and the intermediary role between different actors, such as the state and community institutional systems and the civil sector in the macro-regions. The current research is focusing on the Danube Chambers of Commerce Association which is one of the newest international organisations in the Danube Region. According to its statute the purpose of the DCCA is to develop sustainable competitiveness of the economies connected by the River Danube. Established in the summer of 2010 the DCCA wishes to be one of the new dimensions of cooperation, which aims to enforce the common representation and advocacy of the enterprises operating and entrepreneurs living along the Danube. The paper gives an insight into the formation, the strategy, work-plan, achievements and future plans of the DCCA and it introduces activities for recovering from the economic crisis and increasing the competitiveness of enterprises in the Danube Region. Since its establishment many attempts were made to create a single platform of economic opportunities and to enhance economic co-operation in the Danube macro-region especially to overcome the economic crisis. Is it possible to react together to the open questions and remaining challenges in this region, which includes not only some of the most affluent areas in Europe but some of the poorest regions of the continent as well. The article investigates how old and new EU-members and non-member states can work together to promote regional and cross-border cooperation for further economic growth.

András György Kovács's article titled "The legal nature of Communications in the EU law" investigates sources of law within the EU which have no binding force. The author points out that the standards of the EU law can be learnt from several documentations of legal nature including the "acquis". However, their legal effects are not unambiguously clear. Therefore the objective of the study is to clarify these ambiguities in order to solve a legal issue of the EU law in Hungarian environment. The author, András György Kovács is a judge, whose field of expertise mainly covers regulated markets including telecommunication, energy law, etc. In his article he brings instances from these legal fields. The paper introduces three kinds of binding legal acts "Regulations" which are to be applied generally and directly, "directives" which are not applied directly, and "decisions" which are normative ones without any specific application or specific addressees. Recommendations and opinions have no binding force. The problem with this approach is that non-binding legal acts is unknown in Hungarian law. Therefore it raises the question how they should be interpreted, what about their legal effects. The purpose of the paper is to answer these questions. Based on this specific issue of the paper is to determine the nature of communication, since non-binding legal acts are non legal ones, but in practise they often act as if they were seen to be compulsory law.

Tamás Sorosy has written a meaningful article with the title "New elements of NATO's new

strategic concept". The aim of the paper is to examine how the changes in the international situation and the birth of the new strategy influenced each other. The author gives an overview about the most important elements of the previous concept, the international situation and the decisions made by NATO during the period between the two strategies – between strategy created in April 1999 during the period of the Kosovo crisis, and the new strategic concept accepted in Lisbon on 11 November 2010. The paper analyses the basic views regarding the dilemmas related to the concept, the proceedings characterizing the preparation of the concept in detail as well as the new and innovative elements of the new strategy in terms of both content and format. The findings of the research are quite convincing, and thus the following conclusions can be drawn: NATO proved to be that it is the world's most powerful political and military alliance in 2010 as well as the most effective collective defensive organization of the European and North American states. During the past decade, NATO has been able to adapt to the changes of the security environment and to the threats which significantly differ from the previous ones. Today, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism are on the first place, but threats in the cyber-space and challenges of sustainable development are also highly significant.

Chapter 2 goes on with discussing the role of the European Union in the Sahel Region. The article written by Éva Remek focuses on the crisis in Mali and the EU Military Training Mission in the country. The root of the problem is that the Sahel region is consisting of nine states, the human and geographical realities of which do not correspond to the political borders. The author overviews Mali's geographic situation, its history, she analyses the events in 2012, and the efforts made by the international community to restore Mali's territorial integrity by confronting terrorism and disrupting criminal networks in the region. On the 17 January 2013 the Council of the European Union established a Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) Military Training Mission (EUTM Mali) to specifically train and reorganise the Malian Armed Forces (MAF), in order to contribute to the restoration of the country's territorial integrity. The EUTM has been asked to support the transitional authorities of Mali in the stabilization of the country and implementation of the transitional roadmap. The Mission was focusing on the major population centres and lines of communication, protecting civilians, human rights monitoring, the creation of conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance and the return of displaced persons, the extension of state authority and the preparation of free, inclusive and peaceful elections. It is difficult to give a concise summary about the achievements of the mission, since it is still running its operations as the author sums up her study.

The last article of the second chapter is "The policing challenges of globalization" by Krisztina Kállai and János Sallai. However, the aim of the study is not the analysis of globalisation, the first part of the article gives a quick overview of it in order to introduce and understand the challenges of law-enforcement. According to the authors the global world of the 21st century, policing, criminal investigation have to face with several challenges and risks. These are the growing organised crime, migration including human smuggling, prostitution and child trafficking, terrorism, disasters such as flood, lack of freshwater due to the effect of global warming and due to the growing environmental harm. From the outcome

of the authors' investigation it is possible to conclude, that today it is very hard to struggle with the process of globalisation. The solution could be to lay stress on cooperation of policing extending over borders, activities between Interpol and other authorities both in the European region and beyond its borders.

The last chapter explores and points out three different issues from the field of social sciences. Pál Koudela's article titled "Turning points of emigration from Hungary – understanding the present changes in migration structures" gives an overview of Hungarian migration from the middle of the 19th century on. The author focuses on the main turning points of the migration and reveals their causes, while major emphasis is put on the last twenty years. The aim of the paper is to stand side by side those historical elements and periods of emigration from Hungary which can be characterized by typical patterns in the past as well as to introduce newly emerged pattern. In addition to show how differences evolved and migration trend have been changing in the past and in the recent years through drawing parallels between the characteristics of these two periods. The article states that historical reasons of the migration are interpreted by mainly political and economic factors such as structural differences of labour market and of economic powers or political, religious persecutions which are partly out of date in the modern world. Changing technological, infrastructural and communication environment transforms the migration patterns too, new demographic groups and destinations are involved. The author investigates the most important factors of changes in Hungarian migration such as the spread of speaking foreign languages makes not only travelling and crossing borders easier, but also getting a job, settlement, studying or creating new connections as well. Thus the paper calculates with the increasing the number because of the abilities and with a growing and changing pattern in migration chains.

Chapter 3 goes on with the article written by Zsuzsanna Wirthné Móricz titled "The role of social enterprises and their projects in the implementation of strategic plans". Around the turn of the 21st century, the concept of social well-being and the need for higher employment met those goals of the European Union such as knowledge-based economy, social capital and social innovation in the worldwide competitiveness. To solve the social and economic problems of the turn of the century social enterprises came into life. In the first part of the essay the author gives the definition of social enterprises, since it is even today not clear what the definition covers and what their role may be in the economic and social spheres. The study is followed by the emerging of social economy which is a rapidly growing achievement of the European economic area generated by two main phenomena: on the one hand an increasing need for social, personal and community services, on the other hand the aim of budgetary limitations and the cuts of taxes as well as to reduce the high unemployment rate. In the paper, the focus of attention is on the formation of social businesses and their involvement in local planning and development. The author strongly believes that these processes have launched a faster development of the participatory democracy and a higher awareness of the civilians of their strategic planning and implementation. From the research, that has been carried, out it is possible to conclude that members of social businesses will acquire management and business skills, they may

gain practical experience from the fulfilment and implementation of strategies and thus they can have higher potential of leadership and human resource on the job market, which generates a higher level of competitiveness as well.

The book finishes with the study on “The clarification of incomplete and misinterpreted social science terms in national relations – the necessity and legitimacy of a monolingual dictionary”. Lajos Darai has written a meaningful article about the direct heritage of Central Europe and its impact on the countries and nations of the region. The author examines, in careful detail, the components of this common heritage such as the two World Wars, followed by the unfair peace treaties, the aggressive dissemination of communism, the Cold War, the division of the continent with the Iron Curtain, the asymmetric ending of the communist regimes, and the asymmetric system of the European Union. The question arises how all these events presented in the Hungarian historical works. The author introduces it on the one hand through the findings of the well known Hungarian researchers, authors and historians and on the other hand through the limited using of the Hungarian language resulted from the Trianon trauma. The last part of the article is about the emergence of the nation, of national culture, the nation-state, its institutions, self-government and the autonomy of the national community. The author finishes its article with a conclusion adopted by the Council of Europe, which specifies the rights of individuals belonging to nationalities to possess autonomic or local authorities, or local status appropriate for local historical and regional conditions in regions where these individuals are in majority.

The present book is to be recommended to all those who are interested in the new phenomena in the field of international relations of the 20th century history and social sciences, who are keen on collaborating and discovering scientific publications. It offers 14 interesting, meaningful and useful articles concerning the contemporary world. The book therefore enriches our understanding of major changes. This book will be useful not only for the researchers dealing with social sciences but also for students, for non-professional persons and everybody that wants to know more about our current world issues.

Edit Lőrinczné BENCZE

Institute of Social Sciences and Liberal Arts
Kodolányi János University of Applied Sciences
Székesfehérvár, Hungary