ABSTRACTS

Balázs Kiss–Gabriella Szabó–Anna Antal
POLITICAL MASS RALLIES AS RITUALS OF INTERACTION

Rallies play an important role in strengthening or weakening political communities and movements. The crowd present at a street event has autonomy in its activities and emotional or cognitive reactions. The autonomy may surprise, even shock the politicians and organizers who tend to instrumentalize rallies, emotions as well as the crowds themselves. The paper is based on a field research close to ethnography carried out at the rallies of the three most important political forces of Hungary: Fidesz-KDNP, Jobbik and the grouping of leftist parties on the same day, the 23rd of October 2013. Using psychodynamics and micro-sociology the approach is able to explain why the leader of the biggest leftist party was hindered to start his speech for surprisingly long at a leftist rally.

Keywords: Political rallies, emotions, interaction ritual, community, political parties in Hungary, Randall Collins

Zsombor Bódy

The article examines the political features of the Hungarian society in the first half of the 20th century, in the framework of Stein Rokkan’s cleavages-theory. On the basis of historical analyses of voting behaviour the article identifies some great and quite stable groups of voters, having borders which correspond to the cleavages observed by Rokkan in the West European societies. The essential finding of the research is that the social conditions needed for a parliamentary system, were given in the Hungarian society, independently from the institutional restrictions preferring the governmental party. The politically mobilized strata of the population participated in politics through the institutionalized political parties of the parliament. The parties penetrated the society to such an extent that the well-structured party system had ensured a solid social embedding for the parliamentary system.

Keywords: Parliamentarism, social embeddedness, voting behaviour, parties
Since the beginning of the 1990s, the academic literature discussing the strengthening and the success of the radical right has been continuously expanding. The bulk of the research concentrates on parties that have achieved electoral success and in line with this they focus on voters and electoral behaviour. According to Herbert Kitschelt, besides books and journal articles that deal with terminological questions, the literature consists mainly of books and studies that try to understand the radical right’s success through demand-oriented approaches. So far research on the supply side has remained in the background; few researches have been carried out on the radical right parties themselves (Kitschelt 2007). An exception is Cas Mudde who has looked at these aspects in his book published in 2007. He examines the ideological profile of the radical right parties, their manifestos, leadership style, organizational characteristics, international contacts, as well as the role of the female politicians (Mudde 2007).

After the electoral successes of the Jobbik in 2009 and 2010, a number of papers have been published on the Hungarian radical right in academic journals, making attempts to understand the success of Jobbik and to draw some comparisons between European and Hungarian developments. In-depth researches investigate the compositions and the motivations of the party’s voters (Karácsony – Róna 2010; Tóth – Grajczjár 2011; Róna – Sós 2011), the web networks of the supporters of Jobbik (Jeskó – Bakó – Tóth 2012), the wider political movement background of the Hungarian radical right parties (Mikecz 2012), and the link between the strengthening of Jobbik and the European crisis phenomena (Tóth – Grajczjár 2012). Looking at these papers we can say that, similarly to the international trend, Hungarian researches have also focused mainly on voters. The supply side has been definitely neglected. An exception is a study written by András Bíró Nagy and Dániel Róna who point out that the organization building wave in 2009 and 2010 played an important role in the success of Jobbik. Further, they compare the positions of the party supporters and of the MPs of Jobbik with regard to the main policy topics (Bíró Nagy – Róna 2011).

The goal of my paper is to broaden the academic literature about the Hungarian radical right with a new aspect. I will study politicians who became parliamentary representatives of those parties which were at the right edge of the Hungarian party system after the system change. I will compare the members of the parliamentary groups of the Hungarian Justice and Life Party (Magyar Igazság és Élet Pártja – MIÉP) between 1993–1994 and 1998–2002 to the MPs of the Jobbik Movement for a Better Hungary (Jobbik Magyarországért
Mozgalom – Jobbik) after the parliamentary election 2010. Finally, I will suggest an answer to the question of whether we can consider the Jobbik to be continuous with the MIÉP in terms of their elites.

**Keywords**: Radical right, supply side, parliamentary elite, MIÉP, Jobbik

Márton Kaszap

**IS THERE LIFE BEYOND THE EU? ALTERNATIVES TO THE EU MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED KINGDOM**

The paper analyses the alternative relationships between Britain and the EU after a withdrawal. While the issue is quite relevant nowadays, there is a lack of real calculations about the consequences. Moreover, if the withdrawal alternatives prove to be unrealistic, there will be less room for credible withdrawal rhetoric, too. In this paper, two categories are made according to withdrawal alternatives: first, there are those countries outside the EU that already have more or less well functioning relationships with the EU (Norway, Switzerland, and Turkey). Second, there are those imaginary options that try to build a brand new relationship with the EU (Associated European Area, EU+1, NAFTA, Commonwealth, and WTO). At the end, we come to realise that life outside the EU is not necessarily easy. Sometimes it is even more complicated than inside. Thus, analysing Britain’s withdrawal alternatives help us better understand the dilemmas of leaving the EU.

**Keywords**: United Kingdom, European Union, alternatives to EU membership, referendum, David Cameron