

Only
For
Students

USERS' GUIDE

to HUNGARY



An Invitation

Hungary has traditionally been one of the most popular tourist spots in Europe, especially for young people. The country is rich in historical sights and has a uniquely lively cultural scene. However, many young Europeans have recently discovered our country for another reason.

Due to the processes of integration, today Hungary is an equal partner in higher education programmes of the European Union. Several thousand visitors come every year from universities and colleges of European countries. For them, as well as for our Distinguished Readers, the excellence and values of Hungarian higher education and academic life are represented by world famous scientific schools and achievements and by the list of Hungarian Nobel prize winners. Behind these outstanding achievements, there lies the vivid cultural sphere of higher education that – although in the process of transformation - is worth exploring.

This booklet – published by the TEMPUS PUBLIC FOUNDATION in Hungary and financed by the European Commission – attempts to give a brief overview of this system. The TEMPUS PUBLIC FOUNDATION – managing European co-operation programmes in the area of education and training – would like to assist the orientation and first contact of students who chose to come to a Hungarian higher education institution within the framework of TEMPUS, ERASMUS, CEEPUS, SOCRATES, LEONARDO and other student mobility schemes.

This publication is not a replacement for travel guides and other professional sources of orientation. Besides giving a glimpse of Hungarian culture and history from a student's perspective, it gathers information about student life, culture, entertainment, the Hungarian higher education system, university towns and other issues relevant for students. The chapter on useful information intends to guide students through their initial difficulties.

This volume does not contain everything a foreign student should know about this country. We hope, however, that the information presented here provides an incentive for further exploration concerning Hungary. Today, one of the best ways to gain preliminary knowledge is through the Internet. You will find Hungarian literary works translated into European languages, as well as encounter some of the renowned representatives of Hungarian music, dance and filmmaking. The most interesting things, however, can only be experienced first hand.

We are looking forward to seeing you in Hungary and hope that you can make good use of this booklet.



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I. Hungary - a thousand years in the heart of Europe



Some Famous Hungarians

Adolph Zukor
János Neumann
George Cukor
George Soros
Farkas Kempelen
Ede Teller
Tivadar Puskás
Béla Lugossy
Andrew Vajna
János Irinyi
Ignác Fülöp Semmelweis
Tom Lantos
Baron Loránd Eötvös
Judith Polgár
Ernő Rubik

One often clicks on Hungary while browsing the Internet. Click on: Budapest; click on: Bartók; on: Balaton; on: Puskás; on: Nobel Prize winners etc. Hungarian servers host more than three million web sites, a considerable number in a country of ten million inhabitants. This is not surprising, considering that it was the pioneering work of the Hungarian scientist, János Neumann that made the development of computer technology possible. But no matter where we wander within European culture, history and politics we will no doubt eventually come across Hungary. Today, when Hungary is about to celebrate the first millennium of its statehood, as it takes into account its past and future it finds constant references to Europe.

This has been even more so since the 1990 turning point in world history. Hungary played a crucial role in the collapse of the communist world order. Freed from Soviet influence, it returned to the community of free market, democratic countries.

However, the spirit and life-strategy that has been shaped by Hungarian history and culture better define Hungary's character. The central ideas of this national spirit are freedom, rebirth after defeats and periods of oppression, and the high value attributed to the intellect. The most valued elements of our national mythology are the wars of independence, heroic resistance against and occasional victories over powerful enemies, and outstanding artistic and intellectual achievements.

Although rich in historical traditions, Hungary at the turn of the millennia is still a young European country. The importance of traditions is manifested in the strong emotional attachment to folk-culture, traditional costumes, music, songs and dances. These traditions are preserved mostly by young people: the audience of the characteristically Hungarian *táncház* (folk dance clubs) based on authentic folk music and folk dances is

composed primarily of young urban people. It is also young people who are increasingly associated with the renewal of historical religious movements.

Hungarian statehood has a history of a thousand years. The founder of the state, King (St) Stephen carried out a tough programme of modernization and led Hungary into the spiritual domain of the Roman Catholic Church, which then was the equivalent of modern Europe. The basic experience of belonging to the West has now once again returned, as it did so many times during the thousand years. Freed from dependence and oppression, just as after the one hundred and fifty years of Turkish rule, the following two hundred years of Austrian domination, and lastly the forty years of Soviet influence, we once again gained an opportunity to redefine ourselves.

This new historical situation holds new possibilities for economic, political, cultural and everyday life. Due to this the thousand-year-old Hungary can begin the third millennium with great momentum.

Count Samuel Teleki
Pál Erdős
André Kertész
Vilmos Zsigmond
István Szabó
László Moholy-Nagy
Viktor Vasarely
György Cziffra



Geography

Hungary is situated in the centre of Europe, covering an area of 93 sq. km, with a population of 10.3 million. The country lies entirely within the Carpathian Basin. It borders seven other countries: Austria in the west, Slovakia in the northeast, Romania in the east, Yugoslavia and Croatia in the south, and Slovenia in the southwest. Two main rivers, the Danube (*Duna*) and the *Tisza*, divide the country into three geographical areas. West of the Danube lies Transdanubia (*Dunántúl*), between the two rivers lies Central Transdanubia (*Duna-Tisza köze*) and east of the *Tisza*, the *Trans-Tisza* (*Tiszántúl*). Seventy per cent of the country is prairie land (the largest is the Great Plain situated to the East), merely 200 m above sea level, covered with fertile loess. The rest of the land is hills and mountain ranges of medium height. Hungary's highest mountain is the *Kékestető* (1015 m) in the *Mátra* mountain range. In the centre-northern part of Transdanubia lies Central Europe's largest shallow-water lake, Lake *Balaton*, a popular resort amongst Hungarians and foreigners alike.



National symbols

► **The cockade**—One of the generally accepted symbols of the Hungarian history is the cockade. It is a rosette sewed of a red-white-green ribbon that the enthusiastic people pinned on their coats on the 15th March 1848. That tradition survives till today.

► **The Hungarian Coat of Arms**

► **The Hungarian Flag**

► **The Crown**—King Stephen got the crown from the Pope, this is the ancient symbol of Hungarian statehood. It can be seen in the National Museum.

National Anthem

by Ferenc Kölesey

O, my God, the Magyar bless
With Thy plenty and good cheer!
With Thine aid his just cause press,
Where his foes to fight appear.
Fate, who for so long did' st frown,
Bring him happy times and ways;
Atoning sorrow hath weighed down
Sins of past and future days.

(Translated by William N. Loew)

Appeal

by Mihály Vörösmarty

Oh, Magyar, keep immovably
your native country's trust,
for it has borne you, and at death
will consecrate your dust!
No other spot in all the world
can touch your heart as home –
let fortune bless or fortune curse,
from hence you shall not roam!

(Translated by Watson Kirkconnell)

Political Regime

Hungary's political institutions are set up in accordance with the principles of modern liberal and representational democracy. The main constitutional power is the "unicameral" Parliament, elected by common and secret ballot and sitting in continuous session. The parliament supervises the operation of Government and authorizes its programmes. The head of the state, the President of the Republic, is elected by Parliament, his main role being to represent the country internationally. Local communities are governed by elected mayors. State administration and local government decisions can be challenged in independent courts. The constitutionality of laws is protected by an independent Constitutional Court of high repute.

Hungary is a politically calm country. Over a short period of time, as a result of a process of conciliation, it shifted peacefully from communist autocracy to civil democracy. The arena of political conflict is the Parliament and the mass media. Demonstrations and strikes are relatively rare, the use of force by the state has been reserved to imposing peace at football games.

Economy

Hungarian economy has successfully recovered from the Communist era, and has become a market economy with majority private ownership at its base. The state receives relatively substantial income from taxes and social security deductions, much of which is then redistributed through the social system. Two thirds of goods are produced by the private sector. The structure of the economy is continuously changing due to the expansion of the range of goods produced in the manufacturing and electronics industries. The heavy industry and the obsolete structures of the socialist era have been effectively dismantled, yet the traditionally dominant agrarian economy remains a major factor.

Multinationals are the driving force behind the current dynamic growth of the economy. These companies are gradually transforming Hungary into an organic player in the world economy – the country's liberal duty policies recognize the importance of this.

Leading international technology companies have set up significant production and research and development capacities in Hungary. The financial system is underpinned by a monetary policy based on the convertible HUF (Hungarian forint). The Budapest Stock Exchange is the most important financial centre of Eastern Europe.



Foreign Policy

Hungary is an active and respected member of most significant international organizations. Membership in the OECD and the WTO bolster the country's economic recognition, while the UN and European Council are the major political affiliations. Since March 1999, Hungary is a full member of NATO. Presently, negotiations for membership to the European Union are still underway. Hungary's politics manifest a clearly western orientation: a history of associations and interests ties the country firmly to the West.

Hungary has recently re-instated relations with her neighbours in the Eastern region. In addition to the traditionally good associations with Poland, the country has overcome historical grievances and territorial disputes to consolidate relations with Romania, Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia and Slovakia. Peaceful and entirely independent relationships have been built with Ukraine and Russia.

Political Parties and Public Opinion

The plurality of political parties in Hungary is very similar to the political structure of continental Europe. Hungary has a multiparty system and the legal framework for founding political parties allows for almost unlimited possibilities.

The democratic parties generally define themselves on the basis of their relationship to liberal values, national traditions and interests, as well as towards the old communist system and its leftover elite. Successive government coalitions have defined themselves as being either left-or right-wing. Hungary is presently ruled by a right wing coalition, dominated by the strongest right-wing force, the conservative-liberal *FIDESZ-MPP* (Federation of Young Democrats - Hungarian Civic Party). The other parties on the right: are the agrarian, traditional Hungarian party, the Independent Smallholders' Agrarian and Civilian Party (*FKGP*), and the Hungarian Democratic Forum (*MDF*). The biggest opposition party is the left leaning Hungarian Socialist Party (*MSZP*). The coalition partners of the *MSZP* in the previous government, the left-liberal Alliance of the Free Democrats (*SZDSZ*), is also in opposition today. The sixth party



present in the Hungarian Parliament is the radical national right, Hungarian Justice and Life Party (*MIÉP*). The only party not represented in Parliament with a significant support base is the communist party, the Workers' Party.

There are no terrorist or unconstitutional political movements in Hungary. Neonazi-type small groups do exist, but they have no political significance whatsoever. Occasionally they appear on national holidays and demonstrate in small groups, to the disparagement of the public.

Freedom of speech goes hand in hand with the total, legitimate freedom of the Press. Pluralism in the printed and electronic mass media is present in the Hungarian public sphere: citizens can choose from a wide variety of political and public newspapers, as well as national and commercial television and radio channels.

A special form of public opinion poll is the "*pesti vice*" (literally: the (Buda)pest joke) – an ironic analysis of the politics and political events, bitter comments on the world and on ourselves.

The Regions

Hungarian economic, political and cultural life is fundamentally shaped by regional characteristics. Budapest dominates the entire country with its huge population concentration (one fifth of the country's population lives there), and the even greater cultural, economic and political influence it carries, largely the result of intensive centralization. In Hungary this is referred to as the "*Budapest-vízfej*" (literally: Budapest-hydrocephalic) symptom.

This has been the case ever since the Trianon Treaty, following World War I, broke up the integrated network that had formerly kept the country organically connected: since two thirds of the country's territory was cut off, together with some of the most important cities. A capital designed to administer the affairs of a large country was suddenly serving a small one. The balance has not yet been re-established, although recently a number of larger towns (Győr, Székesfehérvár, Szeged, Debrecen, Miskolc, Pécs, Veszprém) have embarked on serious economic and civic development.



Religion

Approximately 68% of Hungarian people belong to the Roman Catholic denomination, 21% are Reformed (Calvinist) Protestants, and 6% Evangelical (Lutheran) Protestants. There are also small Greek Catholic and Orthodox congregations. Hungary has the largest Jewish population in Central Europe, approximately 80,000-120,000. There are also active Muslim, Buddhist, and Krishna congregations. All of these religions have their own churches, temples or prayer-houses.



Human and Civil Rights

Hungary is a signatory to the most significant international human rights conventions. The rights of citizens are guaranteed by law, and compliance with these laws is monitored by several civil rights organizations (such as the Helsinki Committee and Amnesty International). Authorized and active commissioners with extensive legal powers, elected by Parliament, proceed in the case of personal complaints (personal data protection, minority rights, social allocations, student rights). These activities are approached with sympathy both by the media and the public.

Disputes over freedom of speech and the right of assembly are occasionally on the agenda, particularly regarding hate-speech. In Hungary, the Auschwitz Lüge is not prohibited by law. Incitement of hatred is not clearly outlined in the law, but the use of oppression signs (Nazi cross, Communist star) for political purposes is prohibited.

Hungary is active in international humanitarian and human rights affairs.



Discrimination

The law condemns all forms of negative discrimination, and socially the use of intolerant language in public discourse is considered inappropriate. Far right political groups and their newspapers are unfortunate exceptions. People belonging to minority groups (in the Western sense) need not fear public ostracization, because of their lifestyles or appearance more than elsewhere in Europe.



Homosexuality has become considerably more acceptable in recent years, but homosexuals are not granted the same rights as their West European counterparts nor is the majority of the population notably tolerant. Organizations and newspapers championing homosexual rights operate freely, and there are even a number of decent nightclubs (primarily in Budapest). The rights of a number of minority groups (handicapped, non-smokers, children) have been regulated by law. Positive discrimination is becoming more widespread: many state initiatives and public movements focus on these issues. In everyday life, however, little concrete assistance is experienced.

Minorities in Hungary

Due to loss of territory and forced population exchange following World Wars I and II, Hungary is considered to be ethnically homogeneous. When compared with other eastern-European countries, the size of minorities as compared to the whole population is almost negligible (at approximately 3%). The law specifies 13 national minorities, the largest being German (1.6%), Slovak (1.1%), and Romanian (0.2%). A "national minority" is officially defined as "a population group of a parent nation living abroad", i.e. living in Hungary. Next to this there are so called ethnic minorities, that have no parent nations.

The largest and most sensitive area of ethnic minority rights in Hungarian society is the Roma (Gypsy) minority (8%). Social and cultural detachment and isolation are the cause of increasingly prevalent problems in everyday life. Violence against Romas is relatively rare. No radical Roma minority rights organization exists: the bodies representing their interests tend to be divided and concentrate mainly on cultural and social issues.

The Jewish minority in Hungary does not consider itself a separate ethnic group. Following the Holocaust, the number of the Jewish minority today is estimated to be between 80,000 and 120,000 strong. Anti-Semitism is mainly a "pub" issue; the political and ideological aspect is explicitly referred to only by the far right.

Every constituency is entitled to establish a minority government. These local minority governments are brought together by minority governments at the national level acting as the most significant mediators for minorities and as negotiating partners in the political arena. There are additional means of maintaining identity; e.g. own Press, TV programmes, traditional cultural groups, etc.



Hungarian Minorities Abroad

In contrast to the size of the minorities living within Hungary, the number of Hungarian minorities living abroad is huge at more than four million. This is basically a result of the boundary revisions of the post World War I Trianon Treaty that transferred 2/3 of the area and half of the population of historical Hungary to neighbouring countries. To this day large Hungarian minorities exist in Romanian Transylvania (2 million), in southern Slovakia (600,000) and in Voivodina in northern Yugoslavia, (300,000). Other less sizeable Hungarian minority groups are those that emigrated from the country during the 20th century (particularly following the events of 1928, 1945, and 1956). Notable Hungarian communities live in the USA, Canada, Austria, Germany, Switzerland and Australia.

The situation of Hungarian minorities living abroad is one of the most sensitive areas of Hungarian political and intellectual life. Hungarian policy monitors the rights of the Hungarian minorities abroad. Hungary also signed agreements with the neighbouring democratic countries, securing guarantees for the minority rights of Hungarians. Significantly, the price of these guarantees was the abandonment of the notion of frontier revision.

Transylvania

Transylvania (today part of Romania) is a distinguished cultural and geographical unit of Hungarian culture and history. For centuries it enjoyed a certain degree of independent statehood, but it has always been an area considered by Hungarian nation-politics. The majority of its population has its own *Székely* identity. The *Székely*, preserving their particular traditions form an emblematic element of the Hungarian ethnic group. In Hungarian public opinion Transylvania is the national symbol of "Hungarianness", Hungarian culture.



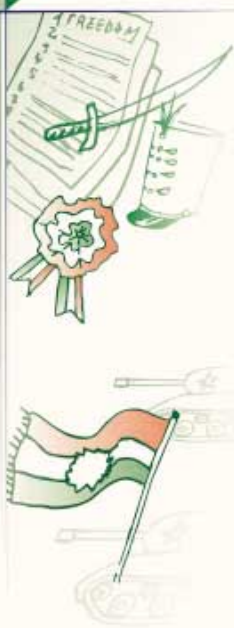
Great Years: 1848, 1956

The revolutionary wave of the mid-19th century reached Hungary as well. Distributing pamphlets and freeing prisoners, Pest university students and young literary men joined the movement against the oppression of the Austrian Habsburgs on 15th March 1848. A year and a half later, the Austrian emperor put down the revolution with the help of Russia and took terrible vengeance. Many people were executed and many others fled abroad. Hungarian national identity has been connected to the 1848 revolution very strongly ever since. Its celebration and its revolutionary leaders (politician *Lajos Kossuth*, poet *Sándor Petőfi*, military leader *József Bem*) are some of the main figures of the national pantheon.

Previously foreshadowed by the Yalta agreement of the allied forces, a communist regime protected by the occupying Russian military forces took power in Hungary after World War II. In support of the internal opposition of the communist party, street demonstrations started on 23rd October 1956 and quickly became an armed rebellion against the occupying Soviet troops and the dictatorial regime. Prime Minister *Imre Nagy* promoted a democratic multi-party system and wanted to guide Hungary out of the interest sphere of the Soviet Union. In less than two weeks the revolution was put down by Russian military intervention, leading to the arrest and subsequent execution of Prime Minister *Imre Nagy*. During this short period, hundreds of people were forced to emigrate. Further executions and reprisals against students, intellectuals and workers kept Hungarian society under terror for years.

Regimes and Leaders during the 20th Century

Miklós Horthy, a former admiral of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy came to power in 1919 as the oppressor of the post World War I Hungarian Civil Revolution and the subsequent communist take-over (lasting 113 days). He was governor of the kingless Hungarian Kingdom until 1944. The political regime marked by his name was based on territorial revisionism, on passionate anti-communism and on the conservation of tradi-



tional Hungarian economic and power relations. As a result of his anti-Communist politics, territorial claims and semi-fascistic traits (anti-Semitism, authoritarianism) Horthy chose the strategy of alliance with Hitler. When Hungary was losing the war against the Soviet Union Hungarian Nazis conducted a military coup, stripping Admiral Horthy of power, who consequently fled the country, living the rest of his life abroad.

János Kádár, a communist party functionary transformed into a political leader by Soviet influence, governed Hungary as the number one communist party leader between 1956 and 1988. His name is associated with the formation of a political system and socio-economic strategy (so-called Kádárism, or goulash-communism) that has exercised a very strong influence on the way Hungary operates up to the present day. The initial period of terror, after 1956 was followed by an era of gradual ease, well-maintained relations with the West, and social compromise. Maintaining strict limitations of freedom, the rule of a solid bureaucratic elite and the irrationalities of the economic system, living standards started to improve gradually (financed from Western loans), while strict communist ideological considerations were increasingly abandoned.



The Transformation of Regimes

The two year long peaceful transition period is generally referred to as the transformation of regimes and it is also thought of as the starting point of present-day Hungarian politics and economy. Economic failure and the gradual capitulation of the Soviet Union at the end of the 1980's fortified those Hungarian intellectual groups that offered alternatives to existing one-party rule. In response to their united action the communist regime was forced to enter into a dialogue concerning a new political system. The example had been offered by the so-called "Polish national roundtable". The media supported the negotiations – initiated by the opposition and assisted by the internal opposition of the communist party – which led to free democratic elections in May 1990. This was the birth of the new Hungarian Republic.

**Prominent Hungarians on the new Banknotes**

Gróf Széchenyi István (5000 Forint)_An earl of the 19th century, he was known for his reform spirit; he adopted the most modern western customs and view of life and wrote his name into the book of Hungarian development through several pioneering initiatives, such as the foundation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the establishment of horse-racing or the building of the Chain Bridge (Lánchíd). He got the by-name „The Greatest Hungarian”.

Szent István (10.000 Forint)_The first Hungarian king, crowned in 1001 AD. The – not so peaceful – adoption of Christianity in Hungary begun during his reign; it was due to this that Hungary was able to integrate into Christian Europe and did not disappear from the map of Europe, like many other peoples of that era.

Bethlen Gábor (2000 Forint)_His name is known as the Prince of Transylvania (Erdély) in the first half of the 17th century. The principality was at its peak under his leadership. He is of importance because during the 30-Years-War he reached the rank of the leading European politicians and he was able to exercise an influence on historical processes. It is also remarkable that during his reign various religions could be freely practised in Transylvania, which was unique in the Europe of the time.

Mátyás király (1000 Forint)_Matthew the Righteous – so is his by-name. The king from the 15th century is one of the favourite figures of Hungarian folk-tales: he always turns up disguised wherever injustice happens – like a Hungarian Harun-al-Rashid from The Thousand and One Nights. His palace in Visegrád – a ruin nowadays – was a stronghold of the Hungarian Renaissance.

Rákóczi Ferenc (500 Forint)_Prince of Transylvania. He was the leader of the struggle for political independence at the beginning of the 18th century, which was crushed in 1711. Rákóczi had to emigrate and he died in present day Bulgaria.

Károly Róbert (200 Forint)_After the extinction of the Árpád dynasty (1302), fights broke out for the succession to the throne. The new king from the dynasty Anjou succeeded the Árpáds, and managed to restore internal order.

**Puskás**

Football, the most popular game in the world is a real national matter, and a source of legends in Hungary. This is partly related to the fact that, at certain points in history Hungarian football reached extraordinary results. This was so already in the 1930s, but the true peak was reached during the first half of the 1950s. The legendary eleven, the Golden Team composed of Grosics, Lóránt, Lantos, Zakariás, Buzánszky, Hidegkuti, Bozsik, Budai, Puskás, Kocsis, and Czibor went undefeated for an extraordinary period of time. During their victory series they defeated the English selection at Wembley stadium in April 1953. Although the dictatorial communist regime took full advantage of the team's success, the football stars, most of whom emigrated from Hungary, and Puskás Őesi in particular, have become living legends for Hungarians. In public opinion it is primarily through them that Hungarians are known outside Hungary, and this makes constant the significance of football, in spite of the fact that its level and internal state today are light-years away from those early achievements as well as from contemporary European standards.

Public Places

Kossuth Lajos_Perhaps the most renowned leader of the 1848 Revolution and War of Independence. After the fall of the revolution, he was forced into emigration. He died in Toronto.

Petőfi Sándor_The poet of “love and freedom”. The leading literary figure of the 1848 Revolution. He disappeared during the Battle of Segesvár, at the age of 26.

Fő_The word means ‘main’. As in every old town, you are bound to find a square bearing this name.

Szabadág, Béke (Freedom, Peace)_Popular during the socialist era, these names were supposed to stress some sort of jaded internationalism (See: Orwell’s Animal Farm).

Ady Endre_The father of 20th century modern Hungarian poetry.

József Attila_His movingly beautiful and warm poems are one of the highlights of 20th century. The Day of Poetry is celebrated each year on his birthday, the 11th of April.

Dózsa György_The leader of the Peasant Uprising of 1514. After the fall of the uprising, he was brutally murdered in a public ceremony, where he was forced to sit on a molting throne.

Árpád_It was under his leadership, that the Hungarian tribes entered the Carpathian Basin. He is the founder of the first Hungarian royal dynasty (the House of Árpád).

II. Studying in Hungary

The first Hungarian university was founded six centuries ago. Although many obstacles had to be overcome, participation in the European university sphere has always been part of Hungarian social aspirations. Academic excellence and a high standard of teaching are among other things due to high levels of peregrination – achievement and innovation have become basic values for Hungarian researchers. The high number of Nobel prizes awarded to Hungarian scientists for their revolutionary work in several fields is a clear indication of Hungarian intellectual potential.

The Hungarian model of higher education was consolidated at the end of the last century and was based on the Humboldtian example, sharing its absorbed research morale, as well as its rigid institutional structure. Throughout the years, Hungarian higher education was also influenced by the overall political pressure of the Soviet Union. The Russian-French model was forced on Hungarian higher education, as well as on the system of research institutes. This pressure met constant resistance: morally and professionally autonomous university professors did their best to provide European level education at all times.

Hungarian higher education greeted the 1990’s as an internationally competitive institutional system, providing up-to-date knowledge and elite training. Changes in the social-economic system speeded up the transformation processes. The previously low number of students increased rapidly: formerly 80 thousand students attended universities and colleges; today there are more than 250 thousand. Education has also become more liberal. The credit system is more and more widely used; students enjoy an increased amount of freedom to programme their own studies. This has been the result of a conscious and very active campaign within higher education politics, in which, through the initiation of university reforms, student self-governments have played a crucial role.

Another important new feature has been Hungary’s swift return to the international system of higher education. The TEMPUS program initiated intensive higher education mobility

HUNGARIAN NOBEL-WINNERS

- 1905 - Lenárd Fülöp**
x-rays
- 1914 - Bárány Róbert**
physiology and pathology of the vestibular apparatus
- 1925 - Zsigmondy Richárd**
colloid chemistry
- 1937 - Szent-Györgyi Albert**
Vitamin C & the catalysis of fumaric acid (in Hungarian paprika)
- 1943 - Hevesy György**
isotopes as tracers
- 1961 - Bekésy György**
stimulation within the cochlea
- 1963 - Wigner Jenő**
structure of atom and its nucleus (atomic bomb and nuclear engineering)
- 1971 - Gábor Dénes**
holography
- 1986 - Polányi John**
elucidate energy relationships
- 1994 - Oláh György**
ingredients of oil and natural gas
- 1994 - Harsányi János**
equilibrium in the theory of non-cooperative games

between Hungary and the EU member states. Besides personal contacts and career building, international examples have become the norm to follow. Thus European and Hungarian higher education are no longer two separate entities: despite various difficulties (mostly financial and infrastructural in nature), Hungarian higher education is now an important element of the overall European educational scene.

Similarly to other European countries, one of the most visible difficulties in Hungary, too, is financial in nature. Other issues in Hungarian higher education are related to the variety of available courses and programmes, the need for high market value know-how, the flexibility of lecturers, and the increasing number of students.

Hungarian education policies have tried to meet these needs through the integration of the atomized institutional system of numerous small colleges and universities. This process is now nearing its end wherein, following the modification of the Higher Education Bill, new, integrated universities and colleges are being created. Meanwhile students and professors dedicate their time to their professional work and to the pains and pleasures of university life.



Higher Education System

The two major categories of Hungarian higher education institutions are colleges and universities. Colleges are very similar to their Western European counterparts. The most frequent three or four-year colleges are the technical and teacher-training schools.

It is partly due to the history of Hungarian higher education that up until recently only a few resembled a 'universitas' in the classical sense. Others, such as the medical, economics and agrarian universities, concentrated on the specialized knowledge of certain areas. As we have mentioned, the integration process of the past few years is nearing its end, resulting in the regional integration of various colleges and universities with a multitude of faculties.

The majority of institutions are state colleges and universities, but many private and foundation colleges have also been established in the wake of the transition. Even before the transitional period denominational higher education institutions already existed, supported by the Churches.

Budapest is the centre of Hungarian higher education: in addition to the Ministries and higher education organizations, almost half of the college and university students in the country study in the capital. Besides the six university-cities (Budapest, Debrecen, Miskolc, Pécs, Szeged, Veszprém), affiliate higher education institutions operate in more than thirty towns.

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences was founded by Count Széchenyi in the mid-19th century to develop Hungarian language and science. After World War II the society of respected scholars and writers was transformed into a Soviet-style academic research institution, covering the entire spectrum of academic disciplines. The central library of the Academy, as well as the libraries of the different institutes provide good research opportunities. The H.A.S. still fulfils a very important role in Hungarian academic life since it offers large research funds, and has the special privilege of nominating candidates for the most distinguished academic qualification (*akadémikus*).



Universities and Colleges

In June 1999 the Hungarian Parliament modified the Bill on Higher Education, with this codifying the integration of the atomised institutional system. According to the Bill, regional university centres will be created, incorporating previously independent universities and colleges. Metropolitan universities and colleges will also be integrated.

The integration of the various administrative bodies, the redefining of the institutional statutes, the election of the leading bodies and persons, as well as the harmonisation of infrastructure, education and research has now begun. A complete restructuring will naturally take some time. For this reason, below, we shall list the new higher education institutions in accordance with the Bill, while at the same time, giving the presently relevant names, addresses, phone, fax and e-mail codes. Traditional university faculties are not marked separately, detailed information concerning these can be found on the home pages of the various universities.

STATE UNIVERSITIES

Budapesti Közgazdaságtudományi és Államigazgatási Egyetem, (University of Economic Sciences and Public Administration) - BUDAPEST

BUDAPESTI KÖZGAZDASÁGTUDOMÁNYI EGYESZET (BKE)
(BUDAPEST UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMIC SCIENCES)

H-1093 Budapest, Fővám tér 8.
☎ (36-1) 217-6268, fax: (36-1) 217-8883
www.bke.hu

ÁLLAMIGAZGATÁSI FŐISKOLA (ÁIF)
(COLLEGE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)

H-1118 Budapest, Ménesi út. 5.
☎ (36-1) 186-9054, Fax: (36-1) 186-9429
www.aif.hu

Budapesti Műszaki és Gazdaságtudományi Egyetem (Technical and Economic Sciences University) - BUDAPEST

BUDAPESTI MŰSZAKI EGYESZET (BME)
(TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF BUDAPEST)

H-1111 Budapest, Műegyetem rkp. 3.
☎ (36-1) 463-2221, fax: (36-1) 463-2220
www.bme.hu

Debreceni Egyetem (University of Debrecen) - DEBRECEN

DEBRECENI AGRÁRTUDOMÁNYI EGYESZET (DATE)
(DEBRECEN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY)

H-4032 Debrecen, Böszörményi út 138.
☎ (36-52) 415-873, fax: (36-52) 413-385
www.date.hu

DEBRECENI ORVOSTUDOMÁNYI EGYESZET (DOTE)
(UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL OF DEBRECEN)

H-4012 Debrecen, Nagyterdei körút 98.
☎ (36-52) 417-571, fax: (36-52) 419-807
www.dote.hu

KOSSUTH LAJOS TUDOMÁNYEGYESZET (KLTE)
(LAJOS KOSSUTH UNIVERSITY)

H-4032 Debrecen, Egyetem tér 1.
☎ (36-52) 412-060, fax: (36-52) 410-007
www.klte.hu

HAJDÚBÖSZÖRMÉNYI WARGHA ISTVÁN PEDAGÓGIAI FŐISKOLA (ISTVÁN WARGHA COLLEGE OF PEDAGOGY OF HAJDÚBÖSZÖRMÉNY)

H-4220 Hajdúböszörmény, Désány I. u. 7-9.
☎ (36-52) 371-433, fax: (36-52) 371-559

Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem (Lorand Eötvös University) - BUDAPEST

EÖTVÖS LORÁND TUDOMÁNYEGYESZET (ELTE)
(LORÁND EÖTVÖS UNIVERSITY)

H-1053 Budapest, Egyetem tér 1-3.
☎ (36-1) 266-3119, fax: (36-1) 266-4025
www.elte.hu

BÁRCZI GUSZTÁV GYÓGYPEDAGÓGIAI TANÁRKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA (BGYTF) (GUSZTÁV BÁRCZI COLLEGE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION)

H-1071 Budapest, Bethlen G. tér 2.
☎ (36-1) 342-1379, fax: (36-1) 322-6447
www.bgys.hu

BUDAPESTI TANÍTÓKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA (BTF)
(TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE OF BUDAPEST)

H-1126 Budapest, Kiss János altábornagy u. 40.
☎ (36-1) 156-3482, fax: (36-1) 202-3859
www.btf.hu

Szent István Egyetem (St. Stephen University) - GÖDÖLLŐ

ÁLLATORVOSTUDOMÁNYI EGYESZET (ÁOTE)
(UNIVERSITY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE)

H-1078 Budapest, István u. 2.
☎ (36-1) 351-1717, fax: (36-1) 342-6518
www.univet.hu

GÖDÖLLŐI AGRÁRTUDOMÁNYI EGYESZET (GATE)
(GÖDÖLLŐ UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES)

H-2103 Gödöllő, Péter K. u. 1.
☎ (36-28) 410-971, fax: (36-28) 410-804
www.ktg.gau.hu/godollohome.html

KERTÉSZETI ÉS ÉLELMISZERIPARI EGYESZET (KÉE)
(UNIVERSITY OF HORTICULTURE AND FOOD INDUSTRY)

H-1118 Budapest, Villányi út 35-43.
☎ (36-1) 185-1155, fax: (36-1) 371-0065
www.kee.hu

JÁSZBERÉNYI TANÍTÓKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA
(TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE OF JÁSZBERÉNY)

H-5102 Jászberény, Rákóczi út 53.
☎ (36-57) 412-155, fax: (36-57) 411-551

YBL MIKLÓS MŰSZAKI FŐISKOLA
(MIKLÓS YBL POLYTECHNIC)

H-1146 Budapest, Thököly út 74.
☎ (36-1) 343-6315, fax: (36-1) 343-9602
www.ymmf.hu

Kaposvári Egyetem (University of Kaposvár) - KAPOSVÁR

PANNON AGRÁRTUDOMÁNYI EGYESZET (PATE)

ÁLLATTENJÉSZTÉSI KAR - KAPOSVÁR
(PANNON UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES FACULTY OF ANIMAL SCIENCES - KAPOSVÁR)
☎ H-7400 Kaposvár, Guba S. 40.
☎ (36-82) 319-768, fax: (36-82) 321-371
www.diag.kaposvar.pate.hu

CSOKONAI VITÉZ MIHÁLY TANÍTÓKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA
(MIHÁLY CSOKONAI VITÉZ TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE)

H-7400 Kaposvár, Bajcsy Zs. u. 10.
☎ (36-82) 318-121, fax: (36-82) 312-432
www.csomtkf.hu

Liszt Ferenc Zeneművészeti Egyetem - BUDAPEST

LISZT FERENC ZENEMŰVÉSZETI FŐISKOLA
(FERENC LISZT ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

H-1061 Budapest, Liszt Ferenc tér 8.
☎ (36-1) 322-5434, fax: (36-1) 321-4097

Magyar Iparművészeti Egyetem - BUDAPEST

MAGYAR IPARMŰVÉSZETI FŐISKOLA
(HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF CRAFT AND DESIGN)

H-1121 Budapest, Zugligeri út 11-25.
☎ (36-1) 176-1722, fax: (36-1) 200-8726
www.mif.hu

Magyar Képzőművészeti Egyetem - BUDAPEST

MAGYAR KÉPZŐMŰVÉSZETI FŐISKOLA
(HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS)

H-1062 Budapest, Andrássy út 69-71.
☎ (36-1) 342-8556, fax: (36-1) 342-1563

Színház- és Filmművészeti Egyetem - BUDAPEST

SZÍNHÁZ- ÉS FILMMŰVÉSZETI FŐISKOLA
(ACADEMY OF DRAMA AND FILM)

H-1088 Budapest, Vas u. 2/c.
☎ (36-1) 138-4727, fax: (36-1) 138-4749

Miskolci Egyetem (University of Miskolc) - MISKOLC

MISKOLCI EGYESZET (ME) (UNIVERSITY OF MISKOLC)

H-3515 Miskolc, Egyetemváros
☎ (36-46) 365-111, fax: (36-46) 312-842
www.uni-miskolc.hu

COMENIUS TANÍTÓKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA
(COMENIUS TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE)

H-3950 Sárospatak, Eötvös u. 7.
☎ (36-47) 311-418, fax: (36-47) 312-329

Nyugat-Magyarországi Egyetem (University of West-Hungary) - SOPRON

PANNON AGRÁRTUDOMÁNYI EGYESZET (PATE)
MEZŐGAZDASÁGTUDOMÁNYI KAR - MOSONMAGYARÓVÁR
(PANNON UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES FACULTY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES - MOSONMAGYARÓVÁR)

H-9200 Mosonmagyaróvár, Vár 2.
☎ (36-96) 215-911, fax: (36-96) 215-931
www.mosonmagyarovar.pate.hu

SOPRONI EGYESZET (SE) (UNIVERSITY OF SOPRON)

H-9400 Sopron, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky u. 4.
☎ (36-99) 311-100, fax: (36-99) 311-103
www.efc.hu

APÁCZAI CSERE JÁNOS TANÍTÓKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA
(JÁNOS APÁCZAI CSERE PRIMARY TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE)

H-9022 Győr, Liszt Ferenc u. 42.
☎ (36-96) 329-934, fax: (36-96) 329-934
www.atif.hu

BENEDEK ELEK PEDAGÓGIAI FŐISKOLA
(ELEK BENEDEK COLLEGE OF PEDAGOGY)

H-9400 Sopron, Ferenczy J. u. 5.
☎ (36-99) 312-203, fax: (36-1) 332-390

Pécsi Tudományegyetem (University of Pécs) - PÉCS

PÉCSI ORVOSTUDOMÁNYI EGYESZET (POTE)
(PÉCS UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCHOOL)

H-7624 Pécs, Szigeti u. 12.
☎ (36-72) 314-086, fax: (36-72) 326-244
www.pote.hu

JANUS PANNONIUS TUDOMÁNYEGYESZET (JPTE)
(JANUS PANNONIUS UNIVERSITY)

H-7633 Pécs, Szántó Kovács János u. 1/b.
☎ (36-72) 501-507, fax: (36-72) 251-508
www.jppte.hu

ILLYÉS GYULA PEDAGÓGIAI FŐISKOLA
(GYULA ILLYÉS COLLEGE OF PEDAGOGY)

H-7100 Szekszárd, Rákóczi út 1.
☎ (36-74) 412-133, fax: (36-74) 411-679
www.ipf.hu

Semmelweis Egyetem (Semmelweis University) - BUDAPEST

HAYNAL IMRE EGÉSZSÉGTUDOMÁNYI EGYESZET (HIETE)
(HAYNAL IMRE UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES)

H-1135 Budapest, Szabolcs u. 35.
☎ (36-1) 270-2216, fax: (36-1) 270-4773
www.hiete.hu

MAGYAR TESTNEVELÉSI EGYETEM (TF)
HUNGARIAN UNIVERSITY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
☎ H-1123 Budapest, Alkotás u. 44.
☎ (36-1) 156-7327, fax: (36-1) 156-6337
🌐 www.hute.hu

SEMMEIWEIS ORVOSTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM (SOTE)
(SEMMEIWEIS UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE)
☎ H-1085 Budapest, Üllői út 26.
☎ (36-1) 117-9055, fax: (36-1) 266-0454
🌐 www.sote.hu

Szegedi Tudományegyetem (University of Szeged)
- SZEGED

JÓZSEF ATTILA TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM (JATE)
(JÓZSEF ATTILA UNIVERSITY)
☎ H-6720 Szeged, Dugonics tér 13.
☎ (36-62) 311-998, fax: (36-62) 310-412
🌐 www.jate.u-szeged.hu

SZENT-GYÖRGYI ALBERT ORVOSTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM
(SZOTE) (ALBERT SZENT-GYÖRGYI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY)
☎ H-6720 Szeged, Dugonics tér 13.
☎ (36-62) 455-007, fax: (36-62) 455-005
🌐 www.szote.u-szeged.hu

JUHÁSZ GYULA TANÁRKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA (JGYTF)
(GYULA JUHÁSZ TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE)
☎ H-6725 Szeged, Boldogasszony sugárút 6.
☎ (36-62) 310-244, fax: (36-62) 310-953
🌐 www.jgytf.u-szeged.hu

DEBRECENI AGRÁRTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM (DATE)
MEZŐGAZDASÁGI FŐISKOLAI KAR - HÓDMEZŐVÁSÁRHELY
(DEBRECEN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF
AGRICULTURE - HÓDMEZŐVÁSÁRHELY)
☎ H-6800 Hódmezővásárhely, Andrásy út 15.
☎ (36-62) 346-466, fax: (36-62) 341-779
🌐 www.date.hu/date/hodm.htm

Veszprémi Egyetem (University of Veszprém)
- VESZPRÉM

PANNON AGRÁRTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM (PATE)
GEORGIKON - KESZTHELY (PANNON UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES GEORGIKON FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE - KESZTHELY)
☎ H-8360 Keszthely, Deák F. u. 16.
☎ (36-83) 312-257, fax: (36-83) 315-405
🌐 www.georgikon.pate.hu

VESZPRÉMI EGYETEM (VE) (UNIVERSITY OF VESZPRÉM)
☎ H-8201 Veszprém, Egyetem u. 10.
☎ (36-88) 422-617, fax: (36-88) 425-196
🌐 www.vein.hu

Zrínyi Miklós Nemzetvédelmi Egyetem - BUDAPEST

ZRÍNYI MIKLÓS NEMZETVÉDELMI EGYETEM (ZMNE)
(MIKLÓS ZRÍNYI NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY)
☎ H-1101 Budapest, Hungária körút 9-II.
☎ (36-1) 260-0740, fax: (36-1) 260-9732
🌐 www.zmne.hu

BOLYAI JÁNOS KATONAI MŰSZAKI FŐISKOLA
(JÁNOS BOLYAI MILITARY TECHNICAL COLLEGE)
☎ H-1091 Budapest, Üllői út 133-135.
☎ (36-1) 215-6050, fax: (36-1) 215-7923
🌐 www.bjnmf.hu

CHURCH UNIVERSITIES

Debreceni Református Hittudományi Egyetem
- DEBRECEN

DEBRECENI REFORMÁTUS HITTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM
(REFORMED THEOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY OF DEBRECEN)
☎ H-4044 Debrecen, Kálvin tér 16.
☎ (36-52) 414-744, fax: (36-52) 411-400

Evangélikus Hittudományi Egyetem - BUDAPEST

EVANGÉLIKUS HITTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM
(EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY)
☎ H-1141 Budapest, Rózsavölgyi köz 3.
☎ (36-1) 363-6451, fax: (36-1) 363-7454
🌐 teol.lutheran.hu

Károli Gáspár Református Egyetem - BUDAPEST

KÁROLI GÁSPÁR REFORMÁTUS EGYETEM
(KÁROLI GÁSPÁR UNIVERSITY OF THE REFORMED CHURCH)
☎ H-1092 Budapest, Ráday u. 28.
☎ (36-1) 218-0753, fax: (36-1) 217-2403
🌐 www.kgre.hu

Országos Rabbiképző - Zsidó Egyetem - BUDAPEST

ORSZÁGOS RABBIKÉPZŐ INTÉZET
(JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF BUDAPEST)
☎ H-1085 Budapest, József krt. 27.
☎ (36-1) 334-2121, fax: (36-1) 314-2659

Pázmány Péter Katolikus Egyetem - BUDAPEST

PÁZMÁNY PÉTER KATOLIKUS EGYETEM
(PÉTER PÁZMÁNY CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY)
☎ H-1088 Budapest, Szentkirályi u. 28.
☎ (36-1) 138-4175, fax: (36-1) 138-4640
🌐 www.btk.ppke.hu/eng

STATE COLLEGES AND POLYTECHNICS

Berzsenyi Dániel Főiskola
(Daniel Berzsenyi College) - SZOMBATHELY

BERZSÉNYI DÁNIEL TANÁRKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA (BDTF)
(DÁNIEL BERZSÉNYI TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE)
☎ H-9701 Szombathely, Károlyi G. tér 4.
☎ (36-94) 329-911, fax: (36-94) 312-248
🌐 www.bdtf.hu

Budapesti Gazdasági Főiskola
(Economic College of Budapest) - BUDAPEST

KÜLKERESKEDELMII FŐISKOLA (KKF)
(COLLEGE FOR BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES)
☎ H-1165 Budapest, Diósy Lajos u. 22-24.
☎ (36-1) 467-7801, fax: (36-1) 407-1579
🌐 www.kkf.hu

KERESKEDELMII, VENDÉGLÁTÓIPARI ÉS IDEGENFOR-
GALMI FŐISKOLA (KVF)

(COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, CATERING AND TOURISM)
☎ H-1054 Budapest, Alkotmány u. 9-II.
☎ (36-1) 332-7150, fax: (36-1) 302-2956
🌐 www.kvif.hu

PÉNZÜGYI ÉS SZÁMVITELI FŐISKOLA (PSZF)

(COLLEGE OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTANCY)
☎ H-1149 Budapest, Buzogány u. 10-12.
☎ (36-1) 363-1855, fax: (36-1) 383-4799

Budapesti Műszaki Főiskola
(Technical College of Budapest) - BUDAPEST

BÁNKI DONÁT MŰSZAKI FŐISKOLA (BDMF)
(BANKI DONÁT POLYTECHNIC)
☎ H-1081 Budapest, Népszínház u. 8.
☎ (36-1) 334-3925, fax: (36-1) 333-6761
🌐 www.banki.hu

KANDÓ KÁLMÁN MŰSZAKI FŐISKOLA (KKMF)

(KÁLMÁN KANDÓ COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING)
☎ H-1084 Budapest, Tavaszmező u. 15-17.
☎ (36-1) 210-1442, fax: (36-1) 269-9425
🌐 www.kando.hu

KÖNNYŰIPARI MŰSZAKI FŐISKOLA (KMF)

(TECHNICAL COLLEGE OF LIGHT INDUSTRY)
☎ H-1034 Budapest, Doberdó u. 6.
☎ (36-1) 250-0333, fax: (36-1) 188-6763
🌐 www.kmf.hu

Dunaújvárosi Főiskola (College of Dunaújváros)
- DUNAÚJVÁROS

MISKOLCI EGYETEM (ME) DUNAÚJVÁROSI FŐISKOLAI KAR
(UNIVERSITY OF MISKOLC DUNAÚJVÁROS POLYTECHNIC)
☎ H-2400 Dunaújváros, Táncsics Mihály u. 1/b.
☎ (36-25) 410-811, fax: (36-25) 412-620
🌐 www.polid.hu

Eötvös József Főiskola (József Eötvös College) - BAJA

EÖTVÖS JÓZSEF FŐISKOLA
(JÓZSEF EÖTVÖS TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE)
☎ H-6500 Baja, Szeged út 2.
☎ (36-79) 321-655, fax: (36-79) 321-819
🌐 www.fff.hu

Eszterházy Károly Főiskola
(Károly Eszterházy College) - EGER

ESZTERHÁZY KÁROLY TANÁRKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA (EKTf)
KÁROLY ESZTERHÁZY TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
☎ H-3300 Eger, Eszterházy tér 1.
☎ (36-36) 410-975, fax: (36-36) 410-119
🌐 www.ektf.hu

Kecskeméti Főiskola (College of Kecskemét)
- KECSKEMÉT

GÉPIPARI ÉS AUTOMATIZÁLÁSI MŰSZAKI FŐISKOLA
(GAMF) (COLLEGE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND
AUTOMATION)
☎ H-6000 Kecskemét, Izsáki út 10.
☎ (36-76) 516-300, fax: (36-76) 516-399
🌐 www.gamf.hu

KECSKEMÉTI TANÍTÓKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA (KTF)
(TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE OF KECSKEMÉT)
☎ H-6000 Kecskemét, Kaszap u. 6-14.
☎ (36-76) 321-444, fax: (36-76) 483-282

KERTÉSZETI ÉS ÉLELMISZERIPARI EGYETEM (KÉÉ) -
KERTÉSZETI FŐISKOLAI KAR

(UNIVERSITY OF HORTICULTURE AND FOOD INDUSTRY -
COLLEGE FACULTY OF HORTICULTURE)
☎ H-6001 Kecskemét, Erdei Ferenc tér 1-3.
☎ (36-76) 486-186, fax: (36-76) 481-432
🌐 www.kfu.hu

Magyar Táncművészeti Főiskola - BUDAPEST
(HUNGARIAN DANCE ACADEMY)

☎ H-1061 Budapest, Andrásy út 25.
☎ (36-1) 267-8646, fax: (36-1) 268-0828

Nyíregyházi Főiskola (College of Nyíregyháza) - NYÍREGYHÁZA

BESSENYEI GYÖRGY TANÁRKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA (BGYTF) (GYÖRGY BESSENYEI TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE)

☒ H-4401 Nyíregyháza, Sóstói út 31/b.
☎ (36-42) 402-488, fax: (36-42) 402-605
🌐 www.bgytf.hu

GÖDÖLLŐI AGRÁRTUDOMÁNYI EGYSÉG (GATE) - MEZŐGAZDASÁGI FŐISKOLAI KAR, NYÍREGYHÁZA (GÖDÖLLŐ UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES - COLLEGE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE, NYÍREGYHÁZA)

☒ H-4400 Nyíregyháza, Rákóczi út 64.
☎ (36-42) 433-433, fax: (36-42) 433-404

Rendőrtiszt Főiskola - BUDAPEST RENDŐRTISZTI FŐISKOLA (POLICE COLLEGE)

☒ H-1121 Budapest, Farkasvölgyi út 12.
☎ (36-1) 175-3594, fax: (36-1) 201-0895

Széchenyi István Főiskola

(Széchenyi István College) - GYŐR SZÉCHENYI ISTVÁN FŐISKOLA (SZIF) (SZÉCHENYI ISTVÁN COLLEGE)

☒ H-9026 Győr, Hédervári út 3.
☎ (36-96) 426-623, fax: (36-96) 329-263
🌐 www.szif.hu

Szolnoki Főiskola (College of Szolnok) - SZOLNOK

KERESKEDELMELI ÉS GAZDASÁGI FŐISKOLA (COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS)

☒ H-5001 Szolnok, Ady E. u. 9.
☎ (36-56) 376-903, fax: (36-56) 426-719

Tessedik Sámuel Főiskola (Sámuel Tessedik College) - SZARVAS

KÖRÖS FŐISKOLA (KÖRÖS TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE)

☒ H-5600 Békéscsaba, Bajza u. 33.
☎ (36-66) 447-447, fax: (36-66) 447-002

GÖDÖLLŐI AGRÁRTUDOMÁNYI EGYSÉG (GATE) - MEZŐGAZDASÁGI FŐISKOLAI KAR MEZŐTŰR (GÖDÖLLŐ UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES - COLLEGE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING)

☒ H-5400 Mezőtúr, Petőfi tér 1.
☎ (36-56) 350-070

DEBRECENI AGRÁRTUDOMÁNYI EGYSÉG (DATE) - Mezőgazdasági Viz- és Környezetgazdálkodási Főiskola - Szarvas (DEBRECEN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY - College of Water and Environmental Management - Szarvas)

☒ H-5541 Szarvas, Szabadság u. 1-3.
☎ (36-66) 313-311, fax: (36-66) 312-780
🌐 www.date.hu/date/szarvas.htm

PRIVATE COLLEGES

ÁLTALÁNOS VÁLLALKOZÁSI FŐISKOLA (GENERAL BUSINESS COLLEGE)

☒ H-1114 Budapest, Villányi út II-13.
☎ (36-1) 466-6300
🌐 www.avf.hu

GÁBOR DÉNES FŐISKOLA (DÉNES GÁBOR COLLEGE)

☒ H-1115 Budapest Etele u. 68.
☎ (36-1) 203-0304, fax: (36-1) 206-2009
🌐 www.gdf.hu

KODOLÁNYI JÁNOS FŐISKOLA (JÁNOS KODOLÁNYI COLLEGE)

☒ H-8000 Székesfehérvár, Szabadságharcos út 59.
☎ (36-22) 312-152, fax: (36-22) 316-123

MODERN ÜZLETI TUDOMÁNYOK FŐISKOLÁJA (COLLEGE FOR MODERN BUSINESS STUDIES)

☒ H-2800 Tatabánya, Stúdium tér
☎ (36-34) 310-850, fax: (36-34) 310-142
🌐 www.mutf.hu

MOZGÁSSÉRÜLTEK PETŐ ANDRÁS NEVELŐKÉPZŐ ÉS NEVELŐINTÉZETE (ANDRÁS PETŐ INSTITUTE FOR CON- DUCTIVE EDUCATION OF THE MOTOR DISABLED AND CONDUCTORS COLLEGE)

☒ H-1125 Budapest, Kútvolgyi út 6.
☎ (36-1) 201-4533, fax: (36-1) 155-6649

NEMZETKÖZI ÜZLETI FŐISKOLA (IBS) (INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SCHOOL)

☒ H-1021 Budapest, Tárगतó út 2-4.
☎ (36-1) 274-2085, fax: (36-1) 176-2735

SOME CHURCH COLLEGES

APOR VILMOS KATOLIKUS FŐISKOLA - ZSÁMBÉK (CATHOLIC TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE OF ZSÁMBÉK)

☒ H-2072 Zsámbék, Zichy M. tér 3.
☎ (36-23) 342-122, fax: (36-23) 342-340

KÖLCSEY FERENC REFORMÁTUS TANÍTÓKÉPZŐ FŐISKOLA (FERENC KÖLCSEY REFORMED TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE)

☒ H-4026 Debrecen, Péterfia u. 1-7.
☎ (36-52) 412-980, fax: (36-52) 412-980

Education

Applicants to Hungarian colleges or universities must have a secondary school certificate. In most general admission procedures, secondary school credits and the results of oral and written entrance exams are included in a score that then becomes the basis of acceptance or rejection.

The training period in colleges is 3 or 4 years, and 5 or 6 years in universities. In some universities former college graduates are allowed to finish their studies in a shorter time, however, only those who have passed the state exam are awarded a university degree.

Training is founded primarily on a compulsory seminar and lecture system. Seminars are, in general, informal, smaller discussion groups, specialized in certain topics and held with the active participation of students. They usually conclude with an independently written paper or an examination. Lecture courses follow the classic model, held for big audiences, where students have little chance to make comments or ask questions. Attendance is not obligatory. Lecture grades are usually awarded on the basis of exams (*vizsga* or *kollokvium*), in a few cases on the basis of a written paper or essay.

It is possible to gain recognition of courses completed at different higher education institutes, this however, depends entirely on the specific institute and lecturer.

Generally speaking, the extent to which freedom of education is put into practice depends not only on the institute, but also on the faculty, department or lecturer.

The academic year usually consists of two semesters: fall and spring.

The most frequent timetable of an academic year, is the following:

- ▶ **First half of September**_ student and course registration
- ▶ **Second half of September - middle of December**_preparation period
- ▶ **Second half of December**_ winter holiday (however, examinations can also take place)
- ▶ **January**_examination period
- ▶ **Beginning of February**_registration
- ▶ **Middle of February - first half of May**_preparation period (One week Easter Holiday at the end of March)
- ▶ **Middle of May - end of June**_ examination period
- ▶ **July - August**_summer holiday

Exams - Grading System

Hungarian higher education institutions are quite exam-centred. In colleges in particular (less so in the large science universities) grades are considered to be crucial in terms of evaluating both knowledge and ranking.

The highest grade is 5. This stands for "excellent". Grade 4 is "good", 3 "average", and 2 "satisfactory". Exams or papers graded 1 must be repeated - the others are considered pass grades. There are substantial differences with respect to the importance assigned to grades by professors, departments, universities or colleges.



Research Activity

Students do have opportunities to show their creativity in their individual research.

The oldest traditional form of organizing individual student research is through student conventions (*TDK*). The *TDK*-student has a consultant teacher who provides continuous guidance, or, alternatively, students become involved in the teacher's research work. Students awarded prizes at the institutional and *TDK* conventions may hope for successful scholarly careers or at least admission to Ph.D. programmes.

In every discipline, scientific student organizations have been established in order to promote individual scientific research activities. Due to the stronger co-operation between the higher education system and the business sector, students have other 'external' research possibilities (primarily in the technical, agrarian and economic sectors).



Libraries

Financial difficulties have a negative effect on the present technical equippedness and book supply of traditional Hungarian libraries. However, with a little hustle the necessary books can be obtained (with increasing difficulty as the exam period approaches). Beside the department and university libraries, we recommend that you visit the municipal and national libraries as well.



In Budapest there are some special (national) libraries, such as:

➤ **National Széchenyi Library** (*Országos Széchenyi Könyvtár*)_ contains every book published in the Hungarian language.

✉ 1027 Budapest, Budavári Palota, "F" épület

☎ (1) 375-7533

🌐 www.oszk.hu

➤ **Metropolitan Ervin Szabó Library** (*Fővárosi Szabó Ervin Könyvtár*)_practically every book published in Hungarian language can be found here and it also has an important foreign language collection, and two good selections on Budapest and Sociology.

✉ 1088 Budapest, Szabó Ervin tér 1.

☎ (1) 338-4933

🌐 www.fszk.hu

➤ **The Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences** (*Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Könyvtára*)_specializes in Hungarian and foreign language scientific publications (the world famous Eastern Collection is here).

✉ 1051 Budapest, Arany János u. 1.

☎ (1) 338-2344

🌐 www.mtak.hu

➤ **University Library of Eötvös Lóránd University** (*ELTE - Egyetemi Könyvtár*)

✉ 1053 Budapest, Ferenciek tere 6.

☎ (1) 266-5866

🌐 <http://lib.elte.hu>

➤ **Central Library of Budapest University of Economic Sciences** (*Budapesti Közgazdaságtudományi Egyetem Könyvtára*)

✉ 1093 Budapest, Közraktár u. 18-20.

☎ (1) 217-6827

🌐 <http://puli.lib.bke.hu>

➤ **Hungarian National Technical Information Centre and Library** (*Országos Műszaki Könyvtár*)

✉ 1088 Budapest, Múzeum u. 17.

☎ (1) 338-2300

🌐 www.omikk.hu

➤ **Library of the Ethnographic Museum** (*Néprajzi Múzeum Könyvtára*)

✉ 1055 Budapest, Kossuth Lajos tér 12.

☎ (1) 312-8250

🌐 www.hem.hu

► **Library of the Fine Arts Museum** (*Szépművészeti Múzeum Könyvtára*)

✉ 1146 Budapest, Dózsa György út 41.

☎ (1) 311-6478

► **Library of the Hungarian Parliament** (*Országgyűlési Könyvtár*)_an outstanding collection on International Law and the European Union.

✉ 1055 Budapest, Kossuth Lajos tér 1-3.

☎ (1) 268-4000

🌐 www.mkogy.hu/konyvtar

► **Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Library and Documentation Service** (*KSH Könyvtár és Dokumentációs Szolgálat*)

✉ 1024 Budapest, Keleti Károly u. 5.

☎ (1) 345-6000

🌐 www.ksh.hu/eng/fkonyvt/ftartj.html

► **Central European University, Library** (*Közép-Európai Egyetem Könyvtára*)

✉ 1051 Budapest, Nádor u. 9.

☎ (1) 327-3099

🌐 www.ceu.hu/library/libmain.html

► **Common Electronic Catalogue of Libraries:**

🌐 www.kozelkat.iif.hu/index.english.html

► **Integrated Library Information Services:**

🌐 <http://delfin.eik.bme.hu/ili-login>



The main difference between diplomas (equivalent to an MA degree) is that some jobs differentiate between college and university diplomas.

Merits (rite, laude and summa cum laude) are only formal, merit rankings not having been established. Differentiation is also made in respect of the institution issuing the diploma. Although there are many private and foundation colleges (no universities, however) in Hungary, less than ten issue diplomas certified by the state.

International recognition and equivalence is based on inter-state agreements. Official recognition, however, also depends on legal regulations that are highly influenced by protection of the local labour market and professional lobby interests. In general, over the last decade, higher education degrees have earned a higher value in Hungary which is partly due to the more and more intensive competition on the labour market.



Doctoral Degrees

The present system has been operational for only a few years - in practice it is similar to the structure of American Ph.D. programmes. The only officially accepted doctoral degree is conferred by universities after the Ph.D. candidate has completed the programme, attended the required courses, and passed the exams of the accredited higher education institution. By the end of this period – officially three years – (though in practice more often four or five) a dissertation (thesis) must be written and defended. The Ph.D. degree is a prerequisite for college or university careers and for certain jobs.

As a relic of the former degree system, the title of Candidate still exists. This is an accepted doctoral degree equivalent to a Ph.D.

Academic Doctor: a title conferred by the Hungarian Academy of Science for a second dissertation, it was formerly a requirement for university professor positions, but today it has a mainly symbolic function.

Medical and law institution graduates also use the title of "dr."



Diploma

To receive a university or college diploma all required curricula exams must be passed and certified. In addition to the compulsory courses – which differ from one institution to the other – one or two language exams are also required. Following this, the diploma is obtained by writing and defending a thesis within the framework of a state exam. Since only diplomas have any value in the labour market, and since it is only issued to students who have completed their state exam, the proportion of students not completing their studies is very low.



Institutional Hierarchy

The "basic cell" of colleges and universities are the departments, (*Tanszék. Intézet*) organized on the basis of the various disciplines. In general, these are independent units with minor administration. Departments are headed by a professor (in general an assistant or full professor), under whose guidance the direction and general study requirements are established, usually by consensus.

The appointment of the Head of Department is approved by the faculty or university council on the basis of the proposal of other lecturers associated with the department. Lecturers are granted significant freedom in setting up the timetables and course schedules of their departments. Student representation in this process is direct, although in a less institutionalized form. In universities, the next level of institutional hierarchy is the faculty council. This body includes the Dean, his Deputies, Heads of Department, professors, students delegated by the student self-government bodies, as well as the various institution administrators. The council makes higher level decisions. The head of faculty is the Dean, who is elected by the faculty council. He has no say over direct department-specific issues.

Student self-governments have a highly significant representation at this level, and if united they can achieve their objectives on most important issues. There are various committees operating at faculty (or institutional) level dealing with students' educational, social, disciplinary matters. Students must appeal to these committees if they have complaints. Student self-governments have a decisive role on such committees.

University councils deal with general institutional policy issues and are also the field for various lobbying efforts. Election of the Rector and voting on the university budget also fall within the competence of this body.

Positions

College-university staff are ranked in a traditional hierarchy, comprising elements of the French, Russian and German systems:

▶ **Assistant Lecturer** (*tanársegéd*)_in general a beginner, young lecturer, appointed mainly to conduct exercises, assist in training assignments and hold simple seminars.



▶ **Lecturer** (*adjunktus*)_a lecturer with a doctoral degree entitled to lecture with a certain degree of independence and supervise theses.

▶ **Associate Professor** (*docens*)_a qualified, chief lecturer, sometimes head of a department. Duties include holding lectures, presiding over examination committees, supervising doctoral degrees. Can be elected head of an institution.

▶ **Full Professor (university professor)** (*professzor-egyetemi tanár*)_the highest title in higher education conferred on the most honourable professors. A head of department, with the right to conduct courses. Heads of institutions are generally elected from among them.

Following admission to the Ph.D. training program, Ph.D. candidates may also assist in the training of undergraduate students.

Frequently departments and faculties invite and employ visiting or part-time professors. It is also customary to confer "honorary" titles (honorary university professor, honorary associated professor, etc.) on those who are not full-time employees of the institution. These titles are conferred in both colleges and universities.

Administration in Universities

The administration for students is called in Hungarian "*Tanulmányi Osztály*". For foreign students a German or English speaking student councillor is appointed. The various departments generally keep exam and seminar records and institutions, while the general registration of studies is kept by the faculty. As a result the clerks of these departments are the best acquainted with the administrative process and are in a decision-making position as far as student registration, study requirements and other related matters are concerned. Administration at the management level of the institution (college, Dean's and Rector's offices, "*Dékáni Hivatal, Rectori Hivatal*") do not usually deal with administration affairs. There are offices set up specifically for this purpose.

In Hungarian universities and colleges, the administration of student affairs is usually complex and bureaucratic with many special local characteristics.

Student self-governments are also involved in the administration of student affairs. They assist primarily at organizing and



granting social assistance and scholarships. They provide information on student career possibilities and accommodation, as well as on programmes.

Admission and registration are the most important administrative tasks. These have to be completed by a designated deadline prior to each semester. Students will then receive their student grade books, which contain the timetable of their courses. In the case of certain popular courses, it is advisable to inquire ahead as to whether there are vacancies left. The student grade book is also required during exams for recording grades.

It is equally important to obtain and validate a student card. This is usually possible in the registration department that also issues school attendance certificates necessary for work permits and application forms for financial assistance.

Student Organizations

In universities, representation of student interests is exercised by elected bodies - the so-called, student self-governments, "*Hallgatói Önkormányzat, HÖK*". These bodies have no political or trade union affiliation, and do not operate on a membership basis. Students delegate representatives by holding elections – each institution has only one general student representation body. Their main task is to represent students' interests in the committees of the institution. In general, their representation amounts to between a third and a fifth of these committees. Distribution of state scholarships and social aid is almost entirely the responsibility of student self-governments. Through them students gain access to information on professional requirements, they can communicate their opinions and can seek legal remedy for their grievances.

In addition, the organization of student life is carried out within the framework set up by the student self-governments. Student career offices and accommodation arrangements, the organization of cultural and student community events, legal advisory services, international relations, students' newspapers and clubs frequently operate under the auspices of student self-governments. They have offices in almost every institution. They also play a role in the operation of the increasingly widespread Student Counselling Offices.

The national organization, the *HÖOK* (National Conference of Student Self Governments), in which every student self-govern-



HELP_

► **Doktoranduszok Országos Szövetsége (DOSZ)**
(Association of Hungarian Ph.D. Students)_
1149 Budapest, Ajtósi Dürer sor 19-21., Professzorok Háza
☎ (1) 321-3222
🌐 www.phd.hu

► **Hallgatói Önkormányzatok Országos Konferenciája (HÖÖK)**
(The National Conference of the Student's Governments)_
1149 Budapest, Ajtósi Dürer sor 19-21., Professzorok Háza
☎ (1) 321-3222
🌐 www.sc.bme.hu/hoök

► **AISEC Hungary (N.C.)_**
1085 Budapest, Üllői u. 2-4.
☎ (1) 266-7610
✉ nc@hu.aisec.org

ment is a member, is the most influential and most extensive national organization representing students at national level. They are also involved in the planning of various ministerial organizations. The *HÖÖK* is a member of ESIB, the European association of student organizations.

Although Ph.D. candidates have student status, they also have a separate national organization, the *DOSZ* (National Organization of Doctoral Candidates). The *DOSZ* operates on the basis of membership. It is the founder of "*π-net*", the association of European and American doctoral candidate organizations. The *DOSZ* also aspires to be a professional forum – its most significant manifestation to date being the conference of young Hungarian researchers and doctoral candidates organized every year since 1997.

In addition to the two largest representation organizations, the *HÖKOSZ* and the *DOSZ*, the *FÉKOSZ* is also worth mentioning. This organization established a decade ago represents the interests of higher education dorms and participates in every important decision concerning higher education dorms. There are a few other national and regional student organizations also operational in Hungary (e.g. *AISEC*).

International Relations

The Hungarian higher education system is linked through various ties to the Western European system, and co-operation with American universities is also significant. In the course of negotiations on Hungary joining the European Union, higher education was the first field where an agreement between the two parties was reached.

The majority of teachers also teach as visiting professors in foreign universities and participate at conferences in Europe and the USA. A large amount of Hungarian scientific research activities are connected to international research projects. In addition, Hungary frequently hosts international scientific conferences, and has initiated various international co-operation projects.

Hungarian higher education institutions are gradually becoming part of the international circuit and this process has been stimulated by the recent increase in the number of Hungarian students studying in Western European and American universities. Parallel to these, the number of foreign



students studying in Hungary is continuously increasing. Hungary is considered to be the regional centre for higher education. This reputation is reinforced by the location of the Central European University in Budapest, (founded by the Soros Foundation and attended mainly by students from neighbouring countries) or by the country's joining to major European educational programmes (ERASMUS, SOCRATES, LEONARDO, etc).

Hungarian higher education institutions and Hungarian scholars are active members of the most important European professional and scientific organizations.



Social Support for Students

The government provides direct financial support to the various institutions on a per student basis, in the form of per capita quota. The criteria of allotment differ from one institution to another. Student social affairs are the responsibility of student self-government bodies that determine eligibility for social aid. Eligibility for scholarships is frequently awarded on merit. In general, foreign students get direct support in very special cases, since the institutions receive no per capita quota for foreigners.

College and university students are granted other types of support as well, such as a travel allowance, museum passes and other cultural discounts, and sports facility allowances (e.g.: a swimming pool pass). These are granted to those having student cards. In certain towns and institutions other allowances are also available, with regard to sports, meals, book purchase etc.

Other important student allowances include: the "MENZA" (student cafeteria); some movie theatres offer 50% discount to students (especially for daytime showings); certain discos and other clubs give lower prices to students or free entrance for girls.

Medical offices are set up in universities to provide medical assistance for students.

In recent years more and more businesses have been dealing with student career opportunities: an organized national network is now established. Thus college and university students



can quickly and easily find job opportunities, although the money is only a very modest contribution towards everyday life expenditures.

It is important to note that in Hungary at present no student loans are available.

Student Accommodation

The cheapest accommodation for young students who have to (or wish to) live away from home, is a student's dormitory. Hungarian student dormitories are generally diverse, depending on whether they have maintained the earlier community spirit, or function simply as student hostels (in the majority of cases, the first is true).

The number of places in student dormitories is much lower than the demand, so there is constant tension over admissions. The criteria for admission are based on the applicant's social situation, school performance and disciplinary record, as established by the student self-government bodies. In general, these bodies administer students' affairs independently.

Standards in such residences are also quite diverse, since little money is spent on renovation or maintenance. One reason is the very low accommodation fees, which are far below market prices. Still, there are some very good quality student dorms. Students can take advantage of the many opportunities offered by these residences: club life, cultural programmes, sports opportunities, and various other programmes and services. In many institutions, the most important arenas of students' community life are the dormitories.



Traditions

A general freshman's get-together is the so called "gőlyta tábor" (stork-camp or freshmen's camp). A few days prior to the beginning of school college students introduce freshmen to college life, their prospective courses and lecturers. Another freshman's programme is the "gőlyabál" (stork-ball or freshmen's ball), organized towards the end of the first semester.



The national student meeting, the *EFOTT*, organized every summer at a different location, has a decade long history. It is the largest student event, lasting three or four days, comprising cultural and sports, as well as a wide variety of entertainment programmes.

The "university-college days" is another tradition in the majority of Hungarian colleges and universities, offering cultural, sports and entertainment programmes, which differ from one institution to another. It is also worth mentioning that some college and university facilities – especially in the country – also provide cultural and entertainment opportunities, which, although not an organic part of the institutional community life, are very attractive for campus-dwellers. Naturally, many institutions host film clubs, concerts, discos, etc.

There is no serious tradition of sports in most colleges and universities, and the organization of national student sport events leaves much room for improvement. However, almost every institution organizes sports programmes (rowing, bicycle and ski tours) on a regular basis, these also facilitate social initiation of students.

Facilities

The most obvious shortcoming of Hungarian higher education are its facilities. Typical "campuses" as such are very rare, since most institutions have outgrown those facilities that were originally built to serve them. The interior and exterior conditions of buildings are deteriorating. In later years funds were made available for maintenance works, but not everywhere. Equipment, lavatories, blackboards, etc. are usable, but sometimes of poor quality.

The Technical University of Budapest, and the Universities of Debrecen, Sopron and Miskolc have, in varying degrees, managed to maintain their integrity. By contrast, the Eötvös Loránd University of Sciences in Budapest is spread out in a dozen locations (travel time is an important factor in organizing timetables). An interesting experiment, and to date, the greatest investment of Hungarian higher education is the construction of the University Centre of Budapest on the banks of the Danube.



Tradition in Higher Education
One famous tradition remains going back to the 19th Century Academy of Selmeczbánya, whose "legal successor" today is the University of Sopron. This rite adopted also by the University of Miskolc and the College of Dunaújváros, involves the recital of traditional songs and stories through strictly directed performances in traditional formal clothes. These events are designed to involve freshmen in the local community life – as well as to facilitate the consumption of plenty of alcohol in an organized way.



TPF-Programmes - for International Students

Participation in mobility programmes

ERASMUS, CEEPUS

Incoming students wishing to study in Hungarian higher education institutions can participate in both programmes in two ways: either through their home institution, or as free movers.

The SOCRATES/ERASMUS programme

It is designed to enhance European cooperation in the higher education sector, thereby contributing to the improvement of the quality of education as well as developing the European dimension of studies. Since 1997 Hungary can carry out student exchange programmes with EU member states. The European Commission does the selection of institutional applications. The home country provides the ERASMUS mobility grants. The amount of the grant differs from host country to host country. The financial support does not necessarily cover accommodation, subsistence and travel costs, but it aims to support studies abroad. ERASMUS students do not pay tuition fee at the host institution.

The procedure of student mobility under the ERASMUS programme

Partner institutions submit their Institutional Contract, in which they can apply for support for their student exchanges. If the mobility activity is approved, the home institutions advertise the mobility opportunities to their students. Students apply for the ERASMUS grant at the home institution.

Home institutions select the students wishing to study at the partner institution (in this case in Hungary). When the student is selected, with the help of coordinators (home and host institutions), the formalities (visa, residence permit, study programme, Learning Agreement, accommodation, etc.) are arranged.

The CEEPUS programme

The aim of the programme is to create the conditions of teacher and student mobility, participation in language and vocational courses and summer courses and, by this means, to strengthen the Central European intellectuals' professional relationships and friendship.

TPF_Tempus Public Foundation



Requirements for students:
student of a higher education institution in the home country;
two completed semesters at the time of application;
being a citizen of a SOCRATES country, or:
residence permit in a SOCRATES country;
support of the home institution.



NOTES: Duration of studies at the host institution is 3-12 months.

To satisfy the need for such a programme, in 1993, the governments of Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia set CEEPUS (Central European Exchange Programme for University Students) off. Since then this circle has been enlarged by Croatia, Romania and the Czech Republic.

The exchange programme started in March 1995 making possible the active teacher and student mobility.

The costs of the programme are covered by the CEEPUS countries. CEEPUS grants and living costs are assured by the host country, therefore it may vary in the different countries.

Financial support includes stipend, accommodation, social security but excludes travel costs. CEEPUS students do not pay tuition fees. The first step of application in CEEPUS is the establishment of a "Network". This is the organizational framework in which teacher and student mobility takes place. (At least three partner Universities/Faculties/Institutes, at least two of them from different CEEPUS countries form a so called "Network".)

The "Network", as a unit, applies for funding. The grant is used to support students, graduates and university teachers for studying and teaching abroad.

Network application deadline: 15 January

► N.B.:

- applicants can not receive support for travelling to the country of their citizenship
- duration of the stay is 1-12 months
- the study period can be extended once but altogether cannot be longer than 12 months

► Mobility application deadline

- 15 June (autumn semester)
- 15 November (spring semester)

► Free movers

- If you study at a university with no Hungarian partners, you can come as a free-mover.

► In this case you should

- check whether your home institution and/or national agency approves free movers;
- find the institution in which you wish to study, or
- contact the SOCRATES/CEEPUS National Agency, Hungary to help you finding a suitable institution.

Requirements for students:
student of a higher education institution in the home country
two completed semesters
age of max. 35
being citizen of a CEEPUS country
support from the co-ordinator of a certain network at the home institution

III. Surviving in Hungary

Do not panic, this is not really about survival, rather about avoiding inconveniences in advance.

Living conditions in Hungary are close to western standards. Students coming here to study, both those who are frightened and those, who come seeking 'exoticism' are bound to be disappointed. One must simply prepare for a new environment, the main parameters of which coincide with the rest of Europe.

Variety and quality, reliability of goods and services are generally up to European standards, prices are proportionately lower than those in the West and proportionately higher than those in the East. Administration and service in public offices and public-utility companies is bureaucratic and somewhat unreliable – like anywhere else in the world. The notion of customers' primacy is increasingly being understood by the commercial sector, and hospitality extensively overcomes nuisance.

Inconveniences and dangers associated with any society in transition, are similar for natives and foreigners alike. Social solidarity is not quite what it should be, manifesting itself in the most unexpected situations, and sometimes missing when really needed. State organizations are not menacing and crime can be kept away through simple precautions.

The most important rule of every day life: ask confidently! Hungarians are eager to help foreigners, the majority of young people speak foreign languages at least at a basic level. By getting informed, life can be made much easier, and considering that comforts are increasingly reaching Western standards, survival in Hungary is going to be a pleasant adventure!



How Foreigners are Received in Hungary?

Most Hungarians are very hospitable and will gladly assist you, even in complicated matters. However, it is good to be aware that here, as everywhere unfortunately, there are cheats and thieves who will try to take advantage of the naive foreigner, ignorant of the language and, for that matter, of all 'local knowledge'. So take one of your Hungarian friends with you when entering situations where your 'foreignness' can be exploited (e.g. renting a flat).



Visas

In order to study in Hungary, you need a TM-6 visa, which you can obtain at your local Hungarian Consulate at home.

• www.hungarytourism.hu/angol



Customs

Hungary's customs and excise laws do not differ much from other European countries. There is a strict ban on guns and drugs. Some foodstuffs are also under prohibition. For specifics, you should inquire at your local Hungarian embassy.

• www.hungarytourism.hu/angol



Arrival

By Air

Budapest's international airport is located at *Ferihegy*, with two terminals, *Ferihegy 2A* and *2B*. There are no scheduled flights within the country. Domestic air taxis are available, but they are extremely expensive. For more information see *Aviaexpress* (l) 357-7791 at *Ferihegy Terminal 2A*.

When going to or from the airport it is wise to take the *Airport Minibus*, which costs only 1,200 HUF and will drop you off within city limits wherever you wish. They will pick you up. If you do decide to take a taxi, be sure to discuss the fee in advance!



Airport Minibus Service:

☎ (l) 296-8555

By Train

The usual discounts (*BIJ*, *ISIC*, *INTER-RAIL*) are accepted on international lines. You will probably arrive in Budapest at either *Keleti* or *Nyugati Pályaudvar* (East or West Railway Stations). Taking a taxi from here is less risky, but it is better to choose one of the larger cab companies.

If you have none of these discounts, you can buy them at the international ticket-offices of most train stations as well as in major tourist offices, but you must pay in hard currency – Hungarian forints are not accepted.

• www.hungarytourism.hu/angol



By Car

► **Papers** Car registration and insurance papers are compulsory.

► **Rules of the Road** Driving is on the right-hand side and seat belts are compulsory. The speed limit within residential areas (marked by town signs) is 50km/h; 80km/h for secondary and tertiary roads; 100km/h for highways, and 120km/h on motorways. Speed limits are strictly enforced – in general you will be asked to pay on the spot, but be sure to get a receipt.



Names - Dates

Names in Hungary are written in the opposite order as elsewhere. The family name comes first, followed by the surname. In foreign language publications Hungarian names are reversed and written in the standard order. This applies to our booklet as well.

Dates in Hungarian are given in the following order: year – month (often Roman numbers) – day.

HELP_Words and abbreviation in Hungarian addresses:

<i>utca</i> (abbr. <i>u.</i>)	street
<i>út</i> (abbr. <i>ú.</i>)	street
<i>tér</i> (abbr. <i>t.</i>)	square
<i>körút</i> (abbr. <i>krt.</i>)	boulevard
<i>sugárút</i> (abbr. <i>sgt.</i>)	avenue
<i>sétány</i> (abbr. <i>sét.</i>)	promenade
<i>köz</i> (abbr. <i>k.</i>)	passage
<i>kerület</i> (abbr. <i>ker. or k.</i>)	district

(The 2nd and 3rd numeral of Budapest postal codes marks the district.)



Climate

Hungary has a temperate climate, similar to the rest of the continental zone. January is usually the coldest month (-10 Celsius- +4 Celsius), July the hottest (27 Celsius-32 Celsius). Don't expect extreme temperatures, but be sure to bring a full array of clothing for all seasons.

 www.cnn.com/weather



Currency

Hungary's official currency is the *Forint*, or Hungarian forint (HUF).

Coins used are 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200. Notes 200, 500, (both old and new) 1,000 (both old and new), 2,000, 5,000 (both old and new) and 10,000.



Changing Money

You can change money either in banks or in private change bureaus. The rates differ quite a bit. Most banks charge no commission for changing traveller's checks. You can also find several Bankomat machines throughout the country. Their service fees can be up to 3%, however.

Credit cards are accepted in an increasing number of places, especially the better known ones, such as American Express, MasterCard, EuroCard, Visa, etc. Look for their stickers in the shop windows.

More and more foreign banks have offices in Hungary, so you just might find your favourite bank here. Check at home, before leaving.

 www.econews.hu



HELP—You will often bump into people on the street, asking if you want to change money. Their rates might be a bit better, but it is best to beware: many of them use counterfeit bills or other tricks, and since these activities are against the law nobody will reimburse you if you get ripped off.

Time

Hungary lies in the Central-European time zone (CET). Daylight saving time lasts from the end of March to the end of October. The full 24 hour clock is generally used (though rarely in speech) – so 9 p.m. is usually referred to as 21:00 o'clock in Hungary.

Hungarians usually tell the time according to the quarter hour before the hour. Unlike the English system, therefore, the whole number always indicates the coming hour.

Thus 1/4 9 (*negyed kilenc*) (literally "one-quarter nine") means quarter past eight.

 www.fsz.bme.hu/cgi-bin/time





HELP—In cinema listings, and elsewhere you will simply find the first letters of the relative quarter:
n8 - negyed (quarter 8) = 7:15
h8 - fél (half 8) = 7:30
h8 - háromnegyed (three quarters 8) = 7:45

Language

The Hungarian language, they say, is unlearnable. Do not worry, Hungarians feel the same way about other languages.

The foreign language-departments of various universities always have language courses. These are probably the cheapest. Private teachers advertise on bulletin boards as well as in the foreign language papers, such as the Budapest Sun. There are of course dozens of language schools too.

You can also find dictionaries on the Internet:

-  English: www.sztaki.hu/services/engdict
-  German: www.extra.hu/lynxpoint



Embassies and Consulates

- ▀ **ALBANIA**
1062 Budapest, Bajza u. 26.
☎ (I) 322-3855
- ▀ **AUSTRIA**
1068 Budapest, Benczúr u. 16.
☎ (I) 351-6700
- ▀ **BELGIUM**
1015 Budapest, Toldy F. u. 13.
☎ (I) 201-1571
- ▀ **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**
1026 Budapest, Pasaréti út 48.
☎ (I) 212-0106
- ▀ **BULGARIA**
1062 Budapest, Andrássy út 115.
☎ (I) 322-0824
- ▀ **CROATIA**
1125 Budapest, Nógrádi u. 28/b.
☎ (I) 355-1522
7624 Pécs, Ifjúság útja II.
☎ (72) 210-840
- ▀ **CYPRUS**
1051 Budapest, Dorottya u. 3.
☎ (I) 266-0538
- ▀ **CZECH REPUBLIC**
1064 Budapest, Rózsa u. 61.
☎ (I) 351-0539
- ▀ **DENMARK**
1122 Budapest, Határőr út 37.
☎ (I) 355-7320
- ▀ **ESTONIA**
1052 Budapest, Piarista köz I.
☎ (I) 267-2442
- ▀ **FINLAND**
1118 Budapest, Kelenhegyi út 16/a.
☎ (I) 385-0700
- ▀ **FRANCE**
1062 Budapest, Lendvay u. 27.
☎ (I) 332-4980
- ▀ **GREECE**
1063 Budapest, Szegfű u. 3.
☎ (I) 322-8004
- ▀ **GERMANY**
1143 Budapest, Stefánia út 101-103.
☎ (I) 467-3500
- ▀ **IRELAND**
1054 Budapest, Szabadság tér 7-9.
☎ (I) 302-9600
- ▀ **ITALY**
1143 Budapest, Stefánia u. 95.
☎ (I) 343-6065
- ▀ **MOLDAVIA**
1117 Budapest, Karinthy F. út 17.
☎ (I) 209-1191
- ▀ **THE NETHERLANDS**
1022 Budapest, Füge u. 5-7.
☎ (I) 326-5301
- ▀ **NORWAY**
1015 Budapest, Ostrom u. 13.
☎ (I) 212-9400
- ▀ **POLAND**
1068 Budapest, Városligeti fasor 16.
☎ (I) 342-5566
7621 Pécs, Megye u. 21.
☎ (72) 212-700



- ▀ **PORTUGAL**
1024 Budapest, Rómer Flóris u. 56-58.
☎ (I) 316-2645
- ▀ **ROMANIA**
1146 Budapest, Thököly út 72.
☎ (I) 343-6941
6000 Szeged, Kelemen u. 5.
☎ (62) 424-429
- ▀ **RUSSIA**
1062 Budapest, Bajza u. 35.
☎ (I) 302-5230
- ▀ **SLOVAKIA**
1143 Budapest, Stefánia út 22.
☎ (I) 251-1700
- ▀ **SLOVENIA**
1025 Budapest, Cseppkő u. 68.
☎ (I) 325-9187
- ▀ **SPAIN**
1067 Budapest, Eötvös u. 11/b.
☎ (I) 342-9992
- ▀ **SWEDEN**
1146 Budapest, Ajtósi Dürer sor 27/a.
☎ (I) 352-2804
- ▀ **SWITZERLAND**
1143 Budapest, Stefánia út 107.
☎ (I) 343-9491
- ▀ **TURKEY**
1014 Budapest, Üri u. 45.
☎ (I) 355-0737
- ▀ **UKRAINIA**
1125 Budapest, Nógrádi u. 8.
☎ (I) 355-2443
- ▀ **UNITED KINGDOM**
1051 Budapest, Harmincad u. 6.
☎ (I) 266-2888
- ▀ **YUGOSLAVIA**
1068 Budapest, Dózsa Gy. út 92/b.
☎ (I) 332-9838

Police

☎ Emergency number (*Rendőrség*): 107

Police wear grey and blue uniform, police cars are blue-white. You might see some mounted-police on special festive occasions, as well as before and after the football matches of the two 'fiercest' Hungarian teams, *FTC* and *Újpest*.

Policemen have the right to ask for some sort of ID. If they are not in uniform, you should ask for theirs as well.

• www.brk.westel.hu



Public Security

The crime rates of Hungary's major cities are on the rise, but remain no worse than that of other major European cities so far. By day your only real concerns are pickpockets and car thieves. Pickpockets are most active on public transport, so take care that your wallet and passport are safely concealed, and your bags closed. Pickpockets know a lot of tricks, so be alert! Hungary's car-theft statistics are quite depressing. Always lock your car - and say a prayer. Do not leave valuables in your car, even if they are not visible. Motorcycles and bicycles are also considered fair game, so be careful.



HELP—A special Metro-police unit has recently been established in Budapest, so if in need on the Metro, turn to them. As in all other large European cities, some neighbourhoods are best left unvisited at night. Stick to well lit and busy streets. Ask locals for information about where not to go.

Police Matters - Residence Permit

For a temporary residence permit (valid for stays of no longer than one year) you need to register at the Aliens Registration Office of the official Police Department of your place of residence, within 30 days of your arrival. For this you will need the following: a student visa, a photo, some cash (3,000 HUFs) and a bit of patience. You should turn to your local Police Department if you lose your passport or have it stolen. Be prepared for language difficulties!

• www.brfk.westel.hu/brfklf



Police Matters - Safety on Road

Parking regulations are quite strict. Even if you locked your car and it is missing when you return, do not panic too soon. It may have been towed away by the authorities – you left it on the wrong place. Inquire at (I) 383-0700 in Budapest – elsewhere ask at your local police station. Your car will be returned for 3-5,000 HUFs.

Police road-checks are common both inside Budapest and outside. Generally they are simple spot checks on your driver's licence and the papers of the car you're driving. If you're fined for any misdemeanour, ask for a receipt: they are obliged to give you one.



Police Matters - Drugs

Hungarian drug-laws are very strict. Not only is selling, and producing illegal, but possession of even an extremely small amount is also prohibited.



HELP—If you are taken into custody – by mistake of course –, or are the victim of a crime, you have the right to ask for a lawyer. The police are also obliged to provide you with an interpreter, and must contact your consulate within 24 hours.

Medical Care

☎ Emergency number, ambulance (*Mentők*): **104**

If you are knocked out by some illness, it is good to know that first aid and emergency aid are free for foreigners, but you will be billed for any further treatment. State clinics do not charge much, private consultations are expensive.

How about insurance policies? You can join the Voluntary Social Security Group (*Önkéntes Társadalombiztosítási Csoport*) that gives you all medical benefits. Grab your Residence Permit, a School Attendance Certificate (in Hungarian) and your first monthly installment (6,750 HUFs) and contact your local Medical Insurance Office (*Egészség-biztosítási Pénztár*).



- ▶ **Budapest**_1071 Budapest, Damjanich u. 48. fsz.13.
☎ (1) 342-0541
- ▶ **Miskolc**_3530 Miskolc, Mindszent tér 3.
☎ (46) 350-211
- ▶ **Debrecen**_4026 Debrecen, Darabos u. 9-II.
☎ (52) 446-999
- ▶ **Szeged**_6726 Szeged, Bal fasor 17-21.
☎ (62) 487-187
- ▶ **Pécs**_7623 Pécs, Nagy Lajos király útja 3.
☎ (72) 210-122
- ▶ **Veszprém**_8200 Veszprém, Óvári u. 5.
☎ (88) 423-644
- ▶ **Győr**_9023 Győr, Szabolcska M. u. 1/A
☎ (96) 327-722

HELP—We suggest you consult your own insurance agent at home.

Hygiene conditions are generally good in Hungary. In the winter, around January, flu epidemics are usual. Consult with your embassy – they should be able to provide you with the addresses of reliable doctors (and dentists), but you can also check the foreign language papers (the German Pester Lloyd, or the English Budapest Sun).

Budapest also boasts of a number of 24 hours pharmacies. The address of the nearest non-stop pharmacy will be posted on the door of your local pharmacy. If you go to one of these pharmacies, you will find a window and a bell. Ring it! Non-stop pharmacies charge a special rate, around 100 HUFs more than you would pay during the day.

➤ **AIDS**_AIDS patients are treated in Budapest, at the Szent-László Hospital; HIV tests can be taken in any city.

1097 Budapest, Gyáli út 5-7.

☎ (I) 455-8154

➤ **Meleg HátTér**_Information and aid service for homosexuals and bisexuals

☎ (I) 329-3380

We hope you will not have to make use of the following addresses, but it is best to be safe:

➤ **Drog Stop**

☎ (80) 505-678 (free)

➤ **Aids Information**

☎ (I) 338-4555



Cuisine

Hungary is in the heart of Europe, and Europe means variety. So in Hungary today a colourful gastronomic world is beginning to bloom. You can find any cuisine you like, from Oriental (Chinese, Japanese, Thai, Korean) through classical European (Greek, Italian, French) all the way to African and Mongolian. A few surprises might still await you: Salad (*saláta*) is not the same thing as elsewhere in Europe. In Hungary it usually refers to a side dish, most often some pickled vegetable. Western salads – commonly referred to as *Vitamin Saláta*, or *Görög* (Greek) *Saláta* – are also available: just take care not to confuse the two.

Nevertheless, as far as international cuisine is concerned you can basically get whatever you want, from fast food, pizzas, and kebabs to special delicacies.



Hungarian Cuisine



Traditional Hungarian cuisine is not for health-food nuts. Food is usually quite spicy and heavy, liberally doused in fats and cholesterol – and tasty. To list all the available Hungarian specialities would require more space than we have here. We recommended you choose a good guide (either a book or a person) and go on discovery trips.

A few things to watch for:

Hungary's most famous dish 'goulash' (*gulyás*) is actually a rich soup, not a stew as most foreigners know it. The latter, in Hungary, is referred to as *pörkölt*.

Paprikás dishes do not merely contain the spice *paprika*: sour cream is an important element of their composition.

Paprika is not necessarily hot. *Csemege paprika* or *édes* (sweet) *paprika* is only mildly spicy.

Basics

➤ **Breakfast** (usually between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m.)_is generally equivalent to the international "continental" breakfast (coffee, tea, toast, rolls, butter, jam, eggs, etc.) In rural areas they often eat cold meat cuts and vegetables for breakfast as well.

➤ **Lunch** (usually from 12 a.m. to 2 p.m.)_is the most substantial meal of the day, basically consisting of a standard 3-course meal (soup, meat dish, dessert).

➤ **Dinner** (after 7 p.m.)_Most Hungarians eating at home prefer cold meals, consisting of various cold cuts, cheeses, and seasonal vegetables (tomatoes, green peppers, various radishes, etc.)

➤ **Cafeterias**

All universities and colleges have cafeterias (*MÉNZA*). The quality might not be the best, but as far as a hot meal goes they usually are the cheapest.

Home delivery on the Net:

🌐 www.netpincer.com



HELP_When Invited:
In Hungary the rule is simply the more you eat, the politer you are considered. So, if you are invited to someone's home for a meal, *fast before you go*.

Drinks

As with cuisine all sorts of international drinks can be found in most pubs, restaurants, discos, etc.

Beer

Hungary is known as a wine country, but a considerable selection of beers is available. Austrian, German, and Dutch beers dominate the market, but several other excellent beers (Belgian, Czech, Danish, British, etc.) can also be found. There are a wide variety of Hungarian beers as well, *Dréher* being the most prestigious.



Wine

Hungary is well known for both the quality and the variety of its wines. There are a number of wines of international renown, such as the fiery red *Egri Bikavér* (Eger Bull's Blood) or the famous dessert wines of the Tokay region (in two basic flavours: *Aszú* and *Szamorodni*), but most bottled wines of all regions and 'colours' are of reasonable quality.



However, while it is perfectly safe to drink either draught or bottled beer, in the case of wine it is better to be cautious. Unless you are in one of the better wine-bars or cellars it is best to order bottled wine. This may be a bit more expensive, but you will notice the difference in the morning. Wine cellars related to a specific wine region (*Tokay*, *Egri*, *Móri*, etc.) are usually dependable. In these bars, wines are supplied directly by the vineyards. (But they usually close at 10 p.m.)

Hungarians are quite fond of spritzers, known locally as *fröccs*. The varieties of these are an integral part of Hungarian wine culture.

	wine	soda
most common:		
kisfröccs (small spritzer)	10cl	10cl
nagyfröccs (large spritzer)	20cl	10cl
hosszúlépés (long step)	10cl	20cl
specialities:		
házmaster (porter/janitor)	30cl	20cl
viceházmaster (vice-porter)	20cl	30cl

Spirits

One Hungarian speciality is a digestive bearing the name *Unicum*. Produced since 1790, it contains 23 herbs blended according to a secret recipe guarded by the Zwack family. If you like bitter liquor be sure to try it. According to local lore it is even good for you!

There is also a wide range of strong spirits, called *pálinka*, close to a schnapps in taste. The best known is *barackpálinka*, apricot schnapps. *Alma* (apple) and *eseresznye* (cherry) *pálinka* are also popular. Must-try palate-pleasers include *Vilmos Körte* (pear) *pálinka*, and *Kóser szilva* (kosher plum) *pálinka*. The usual shot size is 0.5cl, known as a *feles* (half).



Closing hours

With the exception of some wine cellars (which close early, at 10:00 p.m.), there are no standard closing hours for pubs and restaurants. Most pubs are open till 12:00 - 1:00 a.m., many till 2:00 - 4:00 a.m.



Cafés and Confectioners

During and around the turn of the century, cafés were at the very centre of Budapest's social and intellectual life. While this tradition lost a lot of its "esprit" during the socialist decades, there are still quite a few cafés and confectioners worth visiting for the ambience. **In Budapest** make sure you visit:

- **Gerbeaud**_Vörösmarty tér ☎ (1) 429-9000
- **New York**_Erzsébet krt. 9-II. ☎ (1) 322-3849
- **Lukács**_Andrássy út 70. ☎ (1) 302-8747



Outside the capital:

Debrecen:

- **Pálma Presszó**_Simonyi u. 44. ☎ (52) 347-111
- **Aranybika Szálló**_Piac u. 11-15. ☎ (52) 416-777

Pécs:

- **Mecsek Cukrászda**_Széchenyi tér 16. ☎ (72) 315-444

Szeged:

- **Virág Cukrászda**_Klauzál tér 1. ☎ (62) 420-459

Tipping

Tips are given for all sorts of services in Hungary, including hairdressing and even dentistry, as well as in restaurants and taxis. A service charge is rarely included in the price. If it is, you should be able to tell from your receipt. We underline "should" because while legally you must always receive a bill, in practice this does not always happen. If you want to give a tip (which is expected), the usual procedure is to ask the price, and then request the appropriate change. For example if you pay bill of 720 HUFs with a 1,000 forint bill, ask for 200 HUFs back (or "from 800"). The usual rate is 10%.



Accommodation

Students travelling in Hungary – and that means you – can stay in dorms. The quality, however, varies from dorm to dorm.

You can also rent a flat. For information check the Hungarian as well as the foreign language newspapers. Rental agencies also exist, but it is perhaps quicker to check the campus billboards at the universities, or consult the offices of the university's student-government. Prices vary according to location. A one-room flat can be rented for 30-35,000 HUFs plus overheads in Budapest. Other cities are cheaper (15-20,000 HUFs).

• www.hudir.hu/english/business/service



Laundry

You will not have any difficulties finding laundries (*Patyolat*) or dry-cleaners (*Tisztító*).

If you wish to do your own, you might be in trouble. We know of only one Laundromat:

Budapest, Városház u. 3-5., open: 7 a.m - 7 p.m.

☎ (1) 317-2092

• www.hudir.hu/English/business/service



Shopping

It is a long time since visitors to Hungary have complained about what is or is not available in shops. Availability is not a problem.

Most stores are open from 10 a.m. - 5-6 p.m. Grocery stores usually open earlier 8-9 a.m., and occasionally close later (7 p.m.). On Thursdays many stores stay open till 7 p.m. Most stores close at 12:00 a.m. on Saturdays and do not open on Sundays. In Budapest, at least, you will find plenty of 24 hour food stores.



Car Renting



You can find offices of the major rental companies (Hertz, Avis, etc.) at the Airport and in Railway Stations. They also have offices in the city: check in the phone book under *Autó-kölcsönzés*. You need to be at least 21 years old, and hold a driver's licence of more than a year's validity.

Hitching



Hitching is prohibited on motorways, elsewhere it is authorized. There is a service, called *Kenguru* that connects drivers and hitchers.

☎ (1) 266-5857.

Travelling within the City

Public Transport

Buses provide the main source of public transport in most of the cities. In Budapest, Szeged, Miskolc and Debrecen you will also find trams. Budapest has an extensive public transportation network: besides the buses and trams, there are also trolley buses (also in Debrecen and Szeged), a Metro (subway/underground) network and the *HÉV* suburban rail network. Budapest has three Metro lines (Yellow, Red and Blue also referred to as lines 1,2 and 3 respectively). The yellow line is the oldest subway on Continental Europe. The *HÉV* lines connect the capital with neighbouring settlements and cities (e.g. Szentendre, Gödöllő).

With few exceptions, public transport tickets must be purchased in advance, and must be validated in ticket punchers. These vary in style and are located on the vehicles themselves, with the exception of the Metro lines where tickets have to be validated at the entrance.

A number of passes and discount tickets also exist, which can be bought at the ticket-offices located in all Metro stops. You will also find ticket-automats. It is difficult to get tickets after 8 p.m., so it is best to be prepared. After 8 p.m. many buses only open their front doors, and you are expected to show your ticket or pass to the driver. You should always keep your validated ticket on you: ticket-inspectors are frequent.



Night transport runs from about 11 p.m. to 4.30 a.m. Most main lines have night buses, but they only run every 1/2 - 1 hour. There are very few of these outside of the capital.

When (by accident, or out of forgetfulness) you happen to be riding the transport without a ticket or pass, and you meet a ticket inspector, what should you do? If you do own a pass (or are planning to buy one) do not pay the on the spot fine, but offer instead to go to the local office of the transportation company within 3 days of your offence, and show them your pass. This way you will only have to pay 350 HUFs. If you fail to do this in time, you will have to pay a fine of 1,200 HUFs.

In Budapest (BKV): Akácfa u. 23.

Elsewhere: Your local *Volán* Office.

Travelling within the Country

By Train:

Budapest has several railway stations. If you are travelling to major cities, your train will depart from one of three main stations: *Déli Pályaudvar* to Pécs, *Keleti Pályaudvar* to Miskolc, *Nyugati Pályaudvar* to Szeged and Debrecen. The best choices are the InterCity trains that are just a bit more expensive (you have to buy a reservation ticket that costs 320 HUFs), but are faster and much more comfortable. You usually need to buy these tickets in advance, but you can do this by phone, providing you pick up your tickets 15 minutes before departure. If you have a Hungarian Student ID, you get a special discount on train tickets.

Tickets can be bought in advance at railway stations, tourist offices, and in Budapest, at the MÁV office (Budapest, Andrásy út 35. Monday-Friday 9 a.m. - 5-6 p.m. tel:(1) 322-8275).

For information concerning national lines call (1) 461-5400, for international lines call (1) 461-5500. Expect language difficulties. In rural areas call the information centres at the railway stations.

• www.elvira.mavinformatika.hu

By Bus:

There are three long distance bus stations (*távolsági autóbusz pályaudvar*) in Budapest:

► **Népstadion**_Hungária körút 46-48.

☎ (1) 252-4496 (Metro: Red Line, *Népstadion* Station)

► **Árpád-híd**_Váci út (Metro: Blue Line, *Árpád Híd* Station)

☎ (1) 329-1450



HELP_You have the choice of single-ride tickets, day tickets, or weekly-passes. If you plan to hang out in Budapest for a while, the "Budapest Card" makes sense: as well as travel on all vehicles, it gives discounts for certain other services such as museum entrance. Look for it at the pass-offices.



► **Erzsébet tér**_Erzsébet tér 5. (Metro Red, Blue and Yellow Lines, *Deák tér* Station)

☎ (1) 317-2318

It is wiser to buy tickets before boarding, though they can be purchased on board as well.

By Car:

There are three basic road types in Hungary. Motorways (M), national highways (marked by a single digit number), and secondary/tertiary roads (marked by two or three digits). Hungary's motorway network is not very extensive. It includes 4 lines, the M1, M7, M3, M5. All motorways start from the capital. You have to pay a toll on the second section of the M1 (running from Győr to the Austrian border), as well as on the M3, and M5.

► **Motorcycles**_Helmets are compulsory, as is the use of headlights at all times.

► **Yellow Angels**_If you are a member of any affiliate of the Hungarian Automobile Club (such as the Automobile Association in the UK) and your car breaks down, the "Yellow Angels" will carry out basic repairs on the spot, free of charge. They have a 24-hour service and a free phone number: 088.

• www.autoklub.hu

By Boat:

Boat trips are available on several of the national rivers (the Danube, the Tisza, the Bodrog) as well as on Lake Balaton. Scenic trips along the Danube-bend (to and from Visegrád and Esztergom) are very popular. There are also special hydrofoils to Vienna. For more information contact MAHART ☎ (1) 318-1880.

Postal Services

Hungarian mailboxes are red and all areas have four digit codes. To send something in a hurry use the express mail services: DHL, TNT or EMS. The first two are quicker, but more costly. You can order these services in Budapest at the following numbers respectively: (40) 454-545; (1) 431-3131; (1) 222-7777 or, in the country, at the larger post-offices that display their logos.

• www.posta.hu

Telephones

Pay phones operate with 100, 50, 20, and 10 forint coins (minimum 20 HUFs) – if they work at all. You are better off with a phone-card. These are sold at post offices, news stands and some tobacconists.

Phone-numbers within Budapest have seven digits, six in other cities. If you want to make a long-distance call, first dial **06** - wait - then dial the area code followed by the specific phone number.

For international calls dial **00** and wait for the tone. Then: country code, area code, phone number.

The various codes are listed at the beginning of every phone book, and many phone booths also have a listing.

Numbers beginning **06-80** are known as "green" numbers and can be called free of charge. Phone numbers beginning with **06-20, 06-30** or **06-60** are for mobile telephones.

• www.matav.hu/tudakozo/istart_e.html



HELP_ From abroad dial the 36 country code before the area code! If you make a long-distance call within Hungary dial 06 before area code!

HELP_ Area codes of some major cities:

Budapest:	1
Szeged:	62
Pécs:	72
Miskolc:	46
Debrecen:	52
Veszprém:	88
Győr:	96

Internet

Various universities provide access to the Net. The most important servers in Hungary are:

- www.elender.hu
- www.datanet.hu
- www.euroweb.hu
- www.matav.hu

Internet-Cafés in Budapest

► **Goethe Institut**_Budapest, V. Andrássy út 24.

E-mail and internet use is free, but you have to book 4-5 days ahead, because they have few terminals.

- ☎ (1) 353-2233
- www.goethe.de/ms/bud

► **Budapest Net Internet Café**_Budapest, Kecskeméti u. 5.

Net use and an e-mail address for rent, about 30 terminals.

- ☎ (1) 328-0292
- www.budapestnet.net



IV. Hungarian culture at the turn of the Millennium

Do not just be a spectator of our bustling cultural life, be a participant, get involved!

Hungary is a real cultural adventure: someone living here on one hand will not lose contact with European culture, while can experience on the other spiritual novelties not found elsewhere, and can become a part of a totally autonomous cultural world.

Those coming to Hungary, naturally, have the opportunity to see the traditional tourist scene. Based on tourist's guides, one can discover the renowned cultural symbols. The Castle of Buda, the Parliament building, the Chain Bridge, the National Museum, the Great Church of Debrecen, the Dome of Szeged, the Mosque (Jami) of Pécs, the Minaret in Eger, the nine-arch bridge of Hortobágy, the village museum of Szentendre, and other important treasures of European architecture. A trip to the wooden church of Miskolc, a walk in the rustic courtyards of Budapest's downtown, or the discovery of the romantic Abbey of Zirc, can add a great deal to the "post card" experience.

But Hungary is the pulsating living reality of continuously renewing traditions. It is a culture that amazingly combines West-European style and standard with eastern-Balkan spice. From arts, through fashion and entertainment, Hungarian culture is unmistakable.

Out of this cultural world, perhaps Hungarian music is best-known by and most accessible to foreigners. Excellent records with the classics of Liszt, the epochal works of Bartók, the genius of Dohnányi, Werner, Kodály and Kurtág are all at hand for visitors. The twentieth century revival of folk traditions created new Hungarian music: novelties, beginning with the folk music of Szék, all the way to the chart-topping co-operation between Deep Forest and Hungarian folk-singer, Márta Sebestyén. For those interested in some real Central-European sentimental-



stuff, there are the tunes of the Vienna-Budapest operettas, the melodies of *Ferenc Lehár* and *Imre Kálmán*.

Film and movie fans already know that the golden age of European and American movies, the sixties-seventies, cannot be conceived without the contributions of Hungarian film makers. An excellent opportunity is provided to again experience the films of *Miklós Jancsó*, *Károly Makk*, *György Illés*, *Vilmos Zsigmond*, this time in their native environment. Contemplative visual experiences are offered by the *Csontváry* Museum of Pécs, by the periodical exhibitions of the Ernst Museum, or by the unique *Feszty* Panorama-Painting, constructed in the very centre of the country, in Ópusztaszer.

Serious readings in Western languages are also available. Today's Hungarian cultural reality is better accessible through the works of *Péter Eszterházy*, *Géza Bereményi*, *Gábor Czákó*, *Vilmos Csaplár*, *Péter Nádas*, *György Konrád*, *György Petri* or *Imre Kertész*.

The preservation of folk-culture is an organic part of Hungarian art. The work of *Bartók* and *Kodály* created a whole new school, renowned throughout the world, especially in the field of music teaching (*Kodály*-method). Today, folk-song groups, traditional folk-dance ensembles and a multitude of village museums present the variety of folk-dress, and handicraft. Folk-wear are more and more curiosity items, but the so called dance-houses provide a natural form of entertainment for thousands of young people.

Consumer type multiplex- movies, shopping malls, are a pain in the neck for some, but they perfectly complement the liveliness of Hungarian culture. Alternative culture also found its ways, places, especially in Budapest's evening life.

This boundless cosmopolitan culture gets along very well with Hungarian national traditions, the latter having absorbed the tumbling history of the whole of Europe. The heritage of ancient Greek-Roman culture, elements of Jewish culture, the multi-ethnic traditions of neighbouring peoples, German and French orientations, Anglo-Saxon inclinations, as well as modern "satellite" culture are all brought together in a tantalizingly unique mix. So if you are a student looking for an exciting and inspiring environment, where you can spend your "wandering college-years", Hungary is the ideal place for You!



Hungarian Cultural Institutes Abroad

For more information in your own home country, look for one of the many Hungarian Cultural Institutes.

- ▶ **Accademia d, Ungheria_ROMA**
Via Giulia 1. Palazzo Falconieri, 00186 Roma - IT ☎ (39 - 6) 688-9671
- ▶ **Centrul Cultural al Republicii Ungare_BUCURESTI**
Str. Batistei 37., Bucuresti - RO ☎ (40 - 1) 21-04-884
- ▶ **Collegium Hungaricum_WIEN**
Hollandstr. 4., 1020 Wien - AS ☎ (43 - 1) 214-0581
- ▶ **Haus Ungar_BERLIN**
Karl Liebknecht Str. 9., Berlin 102 ☎ (49 - 30) 24-23-738
- ▶ **Institut Hongrois PARIS**
rue de Bonaparte, 75006 Paris - FR ☎ (33 - 1) 43-26-06-44
- ▶ **Kultúrny inštitút Madarskej republiky_BRATISLAVA**
Somolického 1/a., 81105 Bratislava ☎ (421 - 7) 39-42-00
- ▶ **Unkarin Tasavallan Suurla:
hetystön Kulttuurija tiedekeskus_HELSINKI**
Paasivuorenkatu 4-6., 00530 Helsinki 53 - FI ☎ (358 - 0) 750-866
- ▶ **Maďarské Kulturní Středisko'_PRAHA**
Rytířská 25., 11000 Praha 1 - CZ ☎ (420 - 2) 242-122-41
- ▶ **Ungarszki Kulturen Institut_SOFIA**
Car Oszvoboditel 8., 1000 Sofia C - BU ☎ (359 - 2) 66-92-93
- ▶ **Wegierski Instytut Kultury_WARSZAWA**
Marszałkowska 80., 00 - 517 Warszawa - PL ☎ (48 - 22) 629-32-43

INFORMATION IV

Once you have arrived, dumped your bags and taken a shower, the first thing to do is get informed.

Entertainment Guides

Programme in Hungary/Ungarn – is a free monthly publication available at most major tourist offices. It contains information regarding various venues, concerts, theatrical productions, jazz clubs, major sports events, recommended restaurants, night-clubs, etc. It also carries useful addresses and phone numbers - and not just about Budapest. **The Budapest Sun** contains a supplement, entitled **Budapest Style** focusing on the capital that also has a very comprehensive **Event Diary**.

The most complete guide, however, is probably the Hungarian language *Pesti Est* (Evening Pest). It is available in almost every cinema, and is for free. With just a few Hungarian words, you will be able to make use of it in no time. This guide truly has everything (including a special listing of films in their original languages). It is also on the Net:

- www.datanet.hu.pestiest

Guides similar to the *Pesti Est*, are being established all around the country (e.g. *Miskolci Est*, *Pécsi Est*:

- www.estipecs.alfanet.hu)

You can find general tourist information on the homepage of Tourinform:

- www.hungary.com/tourinform

Budapest Leisure Time Guide:

- www.leisuretime-guide.com/index_en.html

Papers and Periodicals

Without the language, the best way to get informed about and find your way around Budapest and Hungary, is to get hold of one of the many foreign language papers. There are quite a few of these, ranging from special economic, or financial papers such as the **Budapest Business Journal** and Investment in Hungary, through general weeklies, such as the German language **Pester Lloyd** or the English language **The Budapest Sun**, to entertainment guides, such as **Seven**. Other, more academic periodicals also exist, such as **The Hungarian Observer** or **The Hungarian Quarterly**.

These papers and journals, as well as the standard international papers can be purchased at most larger news-stands, such as *Hírker*, or Hungaropress, at the airport or in the main Metro stations: *Nyugati tér*, *Kálvin tér*, *Keleti Pályaudvar*. If your Hungarian reaches passable levels, take a peek into some of the local papers. Political and cultural variety characterizes the abundant Hungarian printed media, both in relation to dailies, as well as the various informational and gossip-papers. Also recommended is *Heti Világgazdaság (HVG)*, a weekly journal in the style of *The Economist*. Outside Budapest check out the regional papers.

Best known Internet-magazines:

- www.index.hu

- www.origo.hu

- www.netlap.hu

(Several dailies have on-line forms, as well.)



TV, Radio

In urban areas Cable TV is the norm, elsewhere satellite-antennas provide access to foreign stations, as well as a wide range of Hungarian stations. Besides Hungarian public television (*MTV1*, *MTV2*, *Duna TV*) there is also a choice of commercial stations (e.g. *RTL-Klub*, *TV2*, *TV3*, etc.). The majority of programmes on Hungarian television are dubbed, but look on it as a language learning aid!

Radio is perhaps a better source of locally produced foreign language programmes. Public radio stations (*Kossuth*, *Petőfi* and *Bartók Rádió*) broadcast minority programs (in Slovakian, Romanian, German, etc.). *Bartók* plays mainly classical music. Radio Bridge (FM 102.1) broadcasts English language news at 7 am. There are numerous pop-music stations.

- stand.euroweb.hu

- ▶ **Hullámvadász Homepage** (Broadcasting in Hungary)

- www.elte.hu/hargitai/media/indexe

- ▶ **Juventus Music Radio**

- www.juventus.hu

- ▶ **Tilos Radio**

- www.tilos.datanet.hu

- ▶ **Duna TV**

- www.dunatv.hu

- ▶ **RTL-Klub**

- www.rtlklub.hu



Books

Foreign language books can be purchased at a number of places in Budapest:

Academic or scientific literature is stocked at:

- ▶ **Atlantisz Book Shop**_Piarista köz 1-3.

- ▶ **Central European University Bookshop**_Nádor u. 9.

For light reading try

- ▶ **Best-sellers**_Október 6. utca II.

For an eclectic mix, visit

- ▶ **Rhythm and Books**_Szerb u. 21-23.

Hungarian books in translation are available at the

- ▶ **Writer's Bookshop** (*Írók Boltja*)_Andrássy út 45.

Many second-hand bookshops (*Antikvárium*) also sell foreign (mostly German and English) books.



Museums + Galleries

Besides the big state museums, there are countless small private galleries. If you want to get a standard overview of Hungarian culture, art and history visit the permanent exhibitions of the great central museums: the Museum of Ethnography (The Traditional Culture of the Hungarian People), National Museum (The History of Hungary from Statehood to the Spring of 1990) and the Museum of Fine Arts.

Most museums are open between 10,00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m. Almost all museums are closed on Mondays. Some museums and exhibition halls can be visited free of charge on Tuesdays.

Information about museums:

- www.ace.hu/MNM/MN/ENG
- www.budapest.hu/bphome/dbp/indexle.html



Cinema

As in much of the world, Hungarian cinema is dominated by Hollywood movies. Some are dubbed, but most can be found in the original language. However, art films are also widely available: check the cinemas of the so-called Art Kino Network. They are usually listed separately under *Art Mozi*.



HELP *Some days also carry discounts in the Art and other cinemas (e.g. Corvin - Wednesday, Toldi - Tuesday).*

Theatre

Theatre life is quite rich all over the country, in fact considerable competition exists between the metropolitan and the rural theatres. Many now famous actors and directors made their reputations developing special workshops in country towns (e.g. Kaposvár, Szolnok, Nyíregyháza, Veszprém etc.).

Foreign language performances are held at the

► **Merlin International Theatre**_Budapest, Gerlóczy u. 4.

☎ (1) 317-9338

• www.c3.hu/merlin

as well as at the

► **International Buda Stage**_Budapest, Tárogtató út 2-4.

☎ (1) 391-2525

• www.ibstage.hu



In Pécs, besides the National Theatre (*Nemzeti Színház*) where German language productions are staged, you can also catch a few performances in Croatian.

The theatre season begins in September and most shows start at 7 p.m. It is worth buying tickets in advance. For specifics, check the foreign language papers as well as the various *Ests*, the *Pesti Est*, *Pécsi Est*, *Miskolci Est*.

Opera

As well as the home favourites, countless excellent foreign performers come to visit. The best pieces of opera-repertoire are staged at the architecturally outstanding

► **Magyar Állami Operaház** (Hungarian State Opera)_Budapest, Andrassy út 22.

☎ (1) 131-2550

Rural theatres also have excellent opera companies (e.g. Szeged and Debrecen).



Operetta

While no longer the most fashionable genre, the Operetta Theatre does stage contemporary musicals, as well as presenting the operettas of *Imre Kálmán* and others. It provides a pleasant journey back into (musical) history. Operetta is still very popular in Hungary, no rural theatre can go a season without showing at least one or two.

► **Budapesti Operettszínház**_Budapest, Nagymező u. 17.

☎ (1) 269-3870



Dance

While there is no separate building dedicated to housing ballet, there are several prestigious ballet companies such as the Ballet Company of the Opera (usually appearing at the *Erkel* Theatre), or the renowned Ballet Company of Győr. The cities of Szeged and Pécs have their own excellent companies.



Budapest has a very active dance theatre scene. Besides Hungarian groups, weekly 'encounters' with well-known international companies are also available. Main venues:

- ▶ **Trafó - House of Contemporary Arts**_Budapest, Liliom u. 41.
☎ (1) 215-1600
- ▶ **MU Theatre**_Budapest, Kőrösy u. 17.
☎ (1) 466-4627
- ▶ **Közép-Európa Táncszínház** (Central-Europe Dance Theatre)_Budapest, Bethlen G. tér 3.
☎ (1) 342-7163



Music

You should watch entertainment guides and street posters attentively, for no week will go by without some world famous musician or musical company appearing somewhere around the country. And this is true concerning all genres of music, be it, classical, contemporary, world-music or jazz!

Classical music concerts usually begin at 7:30 p.m. The most prestigious concert and recital halls in Budapest are the Academy of Music (*Zeneakadémia*), the Budapest Convention Centre (*Budapesti Kongresszusi Központ*) and the Matthias Church (*Mátyás-templom*), whereas in the country, the castles of Martonvásár, Fertőd, Keszthely, as well as the Churches of Szeged, Debrecen and Pécs.

Jazz fans will have no trouble feeling at home in the various clubs and restaurants featuring all styles of jazz from classical and standard, to free and experimental.

The yearly menu of pop-rock concerts is qualitatively (if not quantitatively) similar to the rest of Europe. Budapest is now a regular stopover for most significant rock bands. Most are advertised in posters in the streets of Budapest, so keep your eyes open.

"Gypsy music" (*cigány zene*) is the favorite genre of the restaurants and celebrations like wedding parties. It is in fact a special hybrid genre of folk elements from both Gypsy and Hungarian traditional music, combined with popular tunes of the last century.

☎ www.c3.hu/fono



Ticket Offices

It is advisable to buy tickets in advance for popular performances. **Budapest:**

- ▶ **Central Box Office for Theatres**_Andrássy út 18.
☎ (1) 312-0000
- ▶ **Central Box Office for Concerts**_Vörösmarty tér 1.
☎ (1) 327-4322
- ▶ **InterTicket**_Telephone Ticket Service
☎ (1) 266-0000
- ▶ www.port.hu/kultura

Community Centres

In smaller towns, where there are no theatres or concert halls much of the cultural life takes place in Community (Arts) Centres (*Művelődési Házak, Művűházak*). These centres can be found in bigger cities as well. It is usually worth checking out what is happening there.



Hungarian National Holidays

▶ March 15

Perhaps the most significant national holiday commemorates the 1848 Democratic Revolution and the War of Independence. There are countless activities throughout the entire day. Most Hungarians wear a so-called „*kokárda*”.



▶ October 23 - Remembrance Day

Commemorates the launch of the 1956 Revolution, crushed a few days later (November 4) by invading Russian tanks. Many official programmes are organized during the day commemorating the victims of the revolution.



August 20 - St. Stephen's Day

Commemorates St. Stephen (King Stephen I, c. 967-1038), Hungary's first king, crowned on Christmas Day 1000. On this day a Corpus Christi procession is held and the Holy Right Hand (*Szent Jobb*) of St. Stephen is displayed in the St. Stephen Basilica. In the evening there is a huge firework display nearby on Gellért Hill.

Further public holidays are January 1 (New Year's Day), Easter Monday, Whit Monday, (April-May), May 1 (Labour Day), December 25-26 (Christmas).

Public Holidays and Annual Events in Budapest:

www.budapest.hu/bphome/dbp/aktuale.html



Cultural Calendar

FESTIVALS	DATE	LOCATION
Busó-Carnival_An ancient ritual parade, where frightening wooden masks are worn in order.	middle of February	Mohács
Hungarian Film Week (<i>Filmszemle</i>)_ A preview of the new Hungarian films of that year.	usually held in February	Budapest
Spring Festival_Farewell To The Millennium One of the two major cultural festivals the Spring Festival, is now a 10 year old tradition. The festival is mostly composed of classical musical events. For music lovers interested in the world's top performers, it is a must.	early March	around the country
Interfolkdance_Festival of Professional Folk-artists	mid-March	Budapest
Bohém Ragtime and Jazz Festival	end of March	Kecskemét
Debrecen Jazz-days_One of the most prestigious jazz events in Central-Europe.	March	Debrecen
Festival of Alternative Theatre	usually in April	Budapest
Mediawave - Film-Makers' Festival - Another Connection Presently it is one of the most 'inn' festivals in Hungary.	April - May	Győr, Hédervár
International Dixieland Festival	May	Salgótarján
European Klezmer Music Festival	June	Budapest
1999 Summer Open-Air Events In The Gödöllő Royal Castle	June - August	Gödöllő

Győr Summer International Cultural Festival	June - July	Győr
Sopron Festival Weeks	June - July	Sopron-Fertőrákos
Budapesti Búcsú (Farewell) Festival_This originated as a celebration of the departure of the last soldiers of the permanently stationed Soviet Army. Since then, the political overtones have been replaced by cultural events and programmes. It is now simply a big party.	late June	Budapest
World Music Festival Budapest	July	Budapest
Szeged Open-Air Festival	July - August	Szeged
Kapolcs Cultural Days	mid-July	around Kapolcs near Veszprém
Festival Weeks In Baroque Eger - Concerts Of Baroque Music	July - August	Eger
Summer in Pannonia_Colourful festival with music and multilingual theatre performances.	July - August	Pécs
Island Festival Pepsi-Sziget (Pepsi-Island, also known as <i>Diáksziget</i>)_The Pepsi-Island has become one of the biggest and most trendy rock-pop-underground festivals in Europe. The week long festival, held on the <i>Hajógyári Sziget</i> ('Ship-builders' Island) just a few minutes from the Centre of Budapest is a virtual mini-Woodstock.	August	Budapest, Óbuda-Island (<i>Óbudai-sziget</i>)
Budapest Summer Opera and Ballet Festival	August	Budapest
Iseum Open-Air Festival	August	Szombathely
Kecskemét Festival Week	August	Kecskemét
Debrecen Floral Carnival	August	Debrecen
Zemplén Arts Days_Regional art festival	August	around Sárospatak
Kaláka International Folk-Music Festival_Held in the scenic environment of the Diósgyőr fortress, folk groups from all over the world gather for a week of music and fun.	mid-August	Diósgyőr
Jewish Summer Festival	August - September	Budapest
OFF - Open Film Festival_Alternative film festival	September	Budapest: Blue-Box Cinema
Baroque Nostalgias Arts Festival	October	Győr
Titanic_International Film Preview	autumn	Budapest: Toldi cinema
Budapest Autumn Festival_More of a contemporary festival, accentuating a wide array of the arts, including theatre and the visual arts.	October	Budapest

Foreign Cultural Institutes in Hungary

► Bulgarian Cultural and Information Centre

1061 Budapest, Andrásy út 14-16.
☎ (1) 331-5391

► Institut Français

1011 Budapest, Fő u. 17.
☎ (1) 202-1133

► Alliance Française

6722 Szeged, Petőfi sugárút 36.
3525 Miskolc, Kossuth u. 11.
☎ (46) 327-687

► Armenian Cultural and Information Centre

1054 Budapest, Deák Ferenc u. 17.
☎ (1) 267-3181

► Austrian Cultural Institute

1065 Budapest, Benczúr u. 16.
☎ (1) 351-1770

► Czech Centre

1063 Budapest, Szegfű u. 4.
☎ (1) 342-5818

► Danish Cultural Institute

6000 Kecskemét, Zimay u. 4
☎ (76) 323-923
✉ d-k-i@mail.datanet.hu

► Goethe Institut

1061 Budapest, Andrásy út 24.
☎ (1) 1374-4070
✉ goethe@goethe.hu
www.goethe.de/ms/bud

► Istituto Italiano di Cultura

1088 Budapest, Bródy S. u. 8.
☎ (1) 318-8144

► Polish Institute

1065 Budapest, Nagymező u. 15.
☎ (1) 311-5856

► The British Council

1068 Budapest, Benczúr u. 26.
☎ (1) 321-4039

► House of Rumanian Culture

1146 Budapest, Izsó u. 5.
☎ (1) 343-2534

► Slovakian Cultural Institute

1088 Budapest, Rákóczi út 15.
☎ (1) 318-1522

► Russian Cultural Centre

1062 Budapest, Andrásy út 120.
☎ (1) 332-2154



Religious Practices

► Addresses

► Hungarian Catholic Church

1071 Budapest, Városligeti Fásor 45., ☎(1) 34-6959

► Hungarian Reformed (Calvinist) Church

1085 Budapest, Üllői út 24., ☎(1) 317-1637

► Hungarian Evangelical (Lutheran) Church

1146 Budapest, Abonyi u. 21., ☎(1) 343-7878

► Federation of Hungarian Jewish Communities

1075 Budapest, Síp u. 12., ☎(1) 342-1335

► Hungarian Greek-Catholic Church

1027 Budapest, Frankel Leó út 2-4., ☎(1) 212-4684

► Hungarian Orthodox Church

1052 Budapest, Petőfi tér 2., ☎(1) 318-4813

► Buddhist Congregation (Gate of Dharma - A Tan Kapuja)

1068 Budapest, Börzsöny u. 11., ☎(1) 280-6712

► Hungarian Islamic Community (Magyar Iszlám Közösség)

1066 Jókai u. 36., ☎(1) 290-9608

► Community of Hungarian Krishna Believers

1028 Budapest, Máriaremete u. 77., ☎(1) 397-3054

► Szt. Margit Anglican Church

Budakeszi, Vörösmarty u. 31., ☎(23) 452-023

► English language services

► **Presbyterian**_Scottish Mission Church of St. Columba,
Budapest, Vörösmarty u. 1.

Sundays 11 a.m.

► **Baptist**_Budapest, Törökvész út 48-54.

Sunday 10 a.m.

► **Catholic**_Church of the Sacred Heart

Budapest, Mária u. 25.

Saturday 5 p.m.

► **Anglican**_Magyar Szentek Temploma

Budapest, Goldmann Gy. tér

Sunday 10.30 a.m.

► German language services

► **Lutherrischer Gottesdienst**_Bp. I. Táncsics M u. 28. (Burgberg)
Sonntag/Feiertag 10 Uhr

► **Reformierte Gemeinde**_Bp. V. Alkotmány u. 15.

Sonntag/Feiertag 10 Uhr

Discos

Every major disco type and style can be found in Budapest, from Rock, to Acid, Techno, Rave, Funk and House. But mind the bouncers.



Dance Houses

Very special types of entertainment, popular among Hungarian students, are the various Dance Houses (*Táncház*). Originally created in the 1970's as a forum for the preservation of traditional Hungarian folk music and dance, it eventually spread both in scope and popularity, creating a whole new type of cultural community. The movement that openly undertook the idea of preserving and emphasizing national identity (and thus was often surrounded by political disputes) today offers an outstanding cultural programme. The Dance-House scene is now totally multi-ethnic: besides Hungarian (effectively Transylvanian), Greek, Balkan, Irish, Jewish, and Latin American "houses" can also be found. Since the language of music and dance is international, such places are ideal for foreigners!



Get-togethers

University life is inseparable from partying. College-dorms have wild annual parties. Somewhat more 'respectable' are the already mentioned Stork-Balls (*Gólya Bál*), as they are called, an initiation rite for first year students. It is worth mentioning that besides birthdays Hungarians also celebrate their name-days – a good excuse as any to party.



Sports

Doing

When abroad, it is easy to get lazy. Many universities have their own sports facilities, including tracks, courts, swimming pools, and so on. Unfortunately sports-life is not taken as seriously at the university level, as e.g. in England, say. So do not wait for others to inspire you: they will not. You will have to search out your physical exercise yourself - but the opportunities are there. Western style of fitness culture is becoming more and more popular. You will have no difficulty finding fitness clubs.



Watching

Regular Sports Events Most sports events are held on weekends. It must be admitted that Hungary's glorious football tradition is sadly a thing of the past. Still, football is the most popular sport in the country. Prices are affordable, and they often give student discounts. The football season is from the end of August till the middle of May.

Hortobágy Equestrian Days A renowned event involving carriage racing and diverse horse shows. Usually held in the second half of June.

Formula One Grand Prix The race is held in mid August at the Hungaroring, located near Mogyoród, approximately 24 kilometres from Budapest, on the M3 motorway. It can also be reached by HÉV, from *Őrs vezér tér*, the last stop on the Red Metro 2 line.

Budapest Athletics Grand Prix An increasingly prestigious event, usually held at the end August.

Hungarian Derby Held in July at Kincsem park, it is the most important event in the racing calendar.

Budapest Marathon Perhaps the country's most popular and populous marathon, held in early October.

HELP If attending an FTC/Újpest football match, be careful who you make friends with. Choose one of the more 'peaceful' areas of the grandstands, where the authentic fans outnumber the more over-excitable followers of the game.



Thermal Baths

► Budapest

Budapest is extremely rich in hot-springs. This was fully appreciated during the nearly 150 years of Turkish occupation when several Turkish baths were built (*Rudas, Király*, etc.) which still stand today. Other spas built around the turn of the century, such as the *Széchenyi* or the *Gellért*, are also integral parts of the city's bath-culture, and most definitely worth visiting.

► Around the country

There are several interesting thermal spas elsewhere in the country too, such as in Gyula, Hajdúszoboszló, Sárvár and Harkány. If the opportunity arises be sure to visit the Cave Bath of Miskolc Tapolca, and the Thermal Lake at Hévíz.

HELP—The Rácz spa is popular with the city's homosexual community.



Read Hungarians!

Three Contemporary Hungarian Plays (Gábor Czakó, Géza Bereményi, György Spiro) /Forest Books-Corvina Books/
Give or Take a Day - Contemporary Hungarian Short Stories. /Corvina/
The Lost Rider - A Bilingual Anthology. The Corvina Book of Hungarian Verse
The Kiss - 20th Century Hungarian Short Stories. /Corvina/
 Péter Eszterházy: **She Loves Me** /Quartet Books/
 Péter Eszterházy: **A Little Hungarian Pornography** /Quartet Books/
 Péter Eszterházy: **The Book of Hrabal**
 Árpád Göncz: **Homecoming and Other Stories** /Corvina/
Winter Night - Selected Poems of Attila József /Corvina/
 George Konrád: **The case Worker** /Noran Books/
 Gyula Krúdy: **Sunflower** /Corvina/
 Miklós Mészöly: **Once There Was a Central Europe** - Selected Short Stories and Other Writings. /Corvina/
 Zsigmond Móricz: **Relations** /Corvina/
 Géza Gárdonyi: **Eclipse of Crescent Moon** /Corvina/
 Péter Nádas: **A Book of Memories** /Vintage/
 István Örkény: **One Minute Stories** /Corvina/
 Sándor Weöres: **Eternal Moment** - Selected Poems /New Rivers Press/
 János Pilinszky: **Crater** - Poems 1974-1975 /Anvil Press Poetry/
 Iván Mándy: **On the Balcony** - Elected Short stories /Corvina/
 Imre Madách: **The Tragedy of Man** - East European Monographs /Boulder - Columbia UP/
 Áron Tamási: **Ábel Alone** /Corvina Press/
 Dezső Kosztolányi: **Anna Édes** /A New Directions Book - New York/
 George Konrad: **A feast in the garden** /Faber and Faber - London-Boston/
 Gyula Illyés: **Selected Poems** /Chatto & Windus - London/
 Gyula Illyés: **The people of Pusta**
 Ferenc Molnár: **Plays**

V. Cities

VESZPRÉM „the city of queens”

www.veszprem.hu

► From Budapest

► **By train**—Presently there are no InterCity lines to Veszprém, since the city lies only 100 kms from Budapest. It can be reached from *Keleti* Station with trains running to Szombathely.

► **By bus**—Buses depart from the *Erzsébet tér* Station, travel-time is approx. 1 1/2 hours.

► **By car**—Take the M7 Motorway to Székesfehérvár, then turn right at the 60 km-mark, onto National Route No. 8.

► Arriving in Veszprém

► **By train**—The railway-station is at the northern edge of the city. Local buses will take you to the centre and the university grounds.

► **By bus**—The bus station is located in the centre of the city. The university can be reached from there by local bus.



The City

Veszprém is a picturesque city, rich in both history and landmarks. The dominating elements of the city are the medieval castle-district, protruding from the middle of the town on a 30 meter high dolomite cliff and the huge viaduct that arches over the winding Séd stream. All of this is best seen from an excellent viewing point (*Kilátóbástya*) from where there is a marvellous panorama of the city, reaching as far as the peaks of the nearby Bakony Hills.

Veszprém was well liked by medieval Hungarian queens. Gizella, widow of Hungary's first king, St. Stephen, took refuge here when fleeing from rebels. Veszprém's popularity is further reinforced by its proximity to Lake Balaton attracting several thousands of tourists each summer.

www.vein.hu

The University

Twelfth century chronicles already mention a college in Veszprém, where law was taught along with other sciences. A long break followed in the university life of the city, up until 1949, when the Veszprém Chemical Industry University was founded.

Continually changing circumstances inspired the University to make regular alterations in its curriculum. The university began training agricultural chemists and chemical engineers, later to be complemented by two departments in technical-informatics and automatization. In 1990 the institution, furnished with a new title (University of Veszprém) was expanded with the establishment of two further departments for the training of teachers and engineers. The humanities were also introduced in the form of English Language and Literature, German Language and Literature, the History of Theatre, and Theology (in conjunction with the Archbishopric College of Theology). The training activities, doctoral programmes, and other post-graduate and post-secondary courses, are complemented by a University Language School (*Egyetemi Nyelviskola*), an Open University Centre, (*Távoktatási Központ*), a Vocational Centre (*Továbbképz. Központ*) and the Centre for European Studies (*Európai Tanulmányok Központ*).



Useful Addresses in Veszprém

- ▶ **Tourist information**_TOURINFORM Veszprém, Rákóczi F. u. 3.
☎ (88) 404-548
- ▶ **County Information and Counselling Youth Office** (*Megyei Ifjúsági Információs és Tanácsadó Iroda*)_8200 Veszprém, Diófa u. 2.
☎ (88) 327-631
✉ yothoff@gmx.hus
🌐 www.mgx.hu/hayico/veszprem
- ▶ **Main post office**_Kossuth Lajos u. 19.
- ▶ **Police**_Bajcsy-Zs. u. 2.
☎ (88) 428-022
- ▶ **Surgery** (*Orvosi Rendelő*)_Cserhát Itp. 1.
☎ (88) 329-650

University Central Library

(*Egyetemi Központi Könyvtár*)_Egyetem u. 10.

☎ tel./fax: (88) 425-074

🌐 www.vein.hu/library

Books: *Librotrade Idegennyelvű Könyvesbolt*

Kereszt utca 9.

☎ (88) 407-153

Special Events

Magyarpolány Whitsun Celebrations_May,

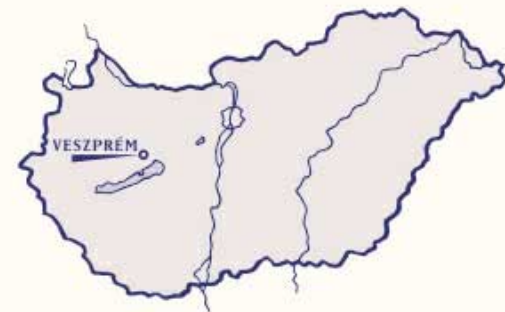
*Polgármesteri Hivatal*_8449 Magyarpolány, Dózsa u. 6.

☎ tel./fax: (88) 231-251

✉ magyarpolany@infor.nax.hu

*Monostorapáti Dörögdtér Ifjúsági Egyesület*_8295 Taliándörögd, Kossuth. u. 39.

☎ tel./fax: (87) 437-400, fax: (87) 437-039



 www.szeged.hu

SZEGED „a city of intellectuals”

► From Budapest:

- **By train**_Trains depart from *Nyugati* Station, travel-time is approx. 2 hours, there are four InterCity trains daily.
- **By bus**_Buses depart from *Népstadion* Station, stopping in Kecskemét, travel-time is approx. 2 1/2 - 3 hours.
- **By car**_Take Motorway M5 to Kiskunfélegyháza, then turn onto National Route No. 5.

► Arriving in Szeged

- **By train**_The train-station is approx. 2 kms from the city centre. Take tram No. 1 to the centre and the University.
- **By bus**_The bus station is in the western part of the city (*Mars tér*), 1 km from the centre which can be reached by local bus (buses 10, 20; trolley-buses 5, 9).



The City

Szeged lies about 170 km from Budapest, along the main road leading to the Balkan-Peninsula. The city is only about 20 km from the border: It is the gateway to Southeast Europe, which, today, holds as many disadvantages as advantages.

Szeged has a population of 200,000. If you look at a map of this city, situated on the shores of the winding Tisza river, you will notice that the organization of the streets is highly symmetrical. This is due to the Great Flood of 1879, during which nearly the whole city was destroyed. Several European cities aided in its reconstruction and they are remembered in the names of the city's main boulevards: *Brüsszeli körút*, *Londoni körút*, *Párizsi körút*.

The Dome, located in the centre of the city is Szeged's most significant monument, and has become the symbol of the city. In the summer the square surrounding the Dome transforms into a huge open-air theatre, the *Szegedi SzabadTéri Játékok* (Szeged Open-Air Festival).

Szeged is the sunniest city in the country, it has the highest ratio of annual sunshine (2000 hours per year!).



Nature and Villages near City

Kecskemét is famous for its apricot schnapps, barackpálinka. Nearby is the *Kiskunság* National Park with many beautiful hikes and cycle routes. Bugac offers a flashy horse show complete with tricks. Visitors can also indulge in the romance of horseback riding and carriage rides.

-  www.jate.u-szeged.hu
-  www.szef.u-szeged.hu
-  www.szote.u-szeged.hu
-  www.jgytf.u-szeged.hu
-  www.szbk.u-szeged.hu
-  www.theol.u-szeged.hu
-  www.bzlogi.hu/baybio

The Universities



For a long time Szeged has maintained a reputation as the Hungarian city that is home to the greatest number of professionals and graduates after Budapest. This contributes to the city's atmosphere. Szeged only became a university town after World War I, when due to the loss of Transylvania, the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj, in Romania) had to be relocated. In a few years, Szeged's University of Science became one of the country's leading scientific and artistic workshops. Not only was the university the learning environment for many of the greatest figures of Hungarian literature (like *Attila József*, the poet), it was also the location for the research of *Albert Szent-Györgyi*, who received the Nobel Prize for the discovery of Vitamin C. Today, the renowned University of Medicine bears his name. The students of the Law, Arts and Natural Sciences faculties of the University of Science, along with the Teacher-Training and Horticultural Colleges have created one of the most vibrant spots of Hungarian higher education.

Useful Addresses in Szeged

- **Tourist Information**_TOURINFORM Victor Hugo u. 1.
 (62) 311-711, fax: (62) 312-509
- **Main post-office**_Széchenyi tér 1.
- **Police**_Párizsi krt. 16-22.

- ▶ **SZITI information and counselling youth office** (*Ifjúsági Információs és Tanácsadó Iroda*)_Dózsa György u. 5.
☎ tel./fax: (62) 420-310;
🌐 www.mgx.hu/hyico/szeged
- ▶ **Romanian Consulate**_6000 Szeged, Kelemen u. 5.
☎ (62) 424-429
- ▶ **Central box office**_Office of the Open-Air Festival (*SzabadTéri Játékok Jegyirodája*)_Deák. F. u. 28-30.
☎ (62) 471-411
- ▶ **Alliance Française**_6725, Szeged Petőfi S. sgt. 36.
☎ (62) 426 530
- ▶ **József Attila University of Science Central Library**_6720 Szeged Dugonics tér 13.
☎ (62) 454-000
🌐 www.bibl.u-szeged.hu
- ▶ **Somogyi Library**_Dóm tér
🌐 www.sk-szeged.hu/english
- ▶ **Books: Tolkien Book Shop**_Kossuth L. sgt. (corner Tisza L. krt.)
- ▶ **Internet: Tiszanet Café**_Fekete Sas u. 28.

Special Events

- ▶ **Szeged Open-Air Festival**_July-August,
Szegedi SzabadTéri Játékok Igazgatósága, 6720 Szeged,
Deák Ferenc u. 28-30.
☎ (62) 471-411, fax: (62)-471-322
- ▶ **Program Guide**_*Szegedi Ést*
🌐 www.jate.u-szeged.hu/csongrad/welcome/szeged



SOPRON „the loyal city”

🌐 www.sopron.hu

From Budapest

- ▶ **By train**_InterCity trains in the direction of Győr depart from *Keleti* Station. Travel-time is approx. 2 1/2 hours.
- ▶ **By bus**_Buses depart from *Erzsébet tér* Station, travel-time approx. 2-3 hours.
- ▶ **By car**_Take the M1 Motorway in the direction of Győr, enter the belt-way south of Győr, and at the final exit take National Route No. 85 to Sopron (220 km from Budapest).

From Austria

- ▶ **By train**_Several trains arrive daily from neighbouring cities (Vienna, Winer Neustadt, Ebenfurt). Sopron is closer to Vienna's airport than Budapest's, so this 'alternative' route is worth considering.
- ▶ **By car**_If coming from the direction of Vienna, take the A3 motorway, or National Route No.16. You will arrive to Hungary at the Sopronkőhida border crossing.

Arriving in Sopron

- ▶ **By train**_The train-station is west of the city centre and can be reached on foot (10 minutes) or by local bus. The university is located north of the centre, and there is a direct bus line between the station and the university.
- ▶ **By bus**_The bus station is also north of the Centre, the university can be reached by local bus.

The City

If upon your arrival you hear only German spoken, and see only German language signs, do not fear that you are lost in some small Austrian town. Sopron is, in fact, a Hungarian town, numbering 55,000 inhabitants. This results from a decision taken in 1921 by the people of Sopron themselves, who in a referendum, held after the First World War decided that they would rather belong to Hungary than to Austria. Hungarians are proud of Sopron, often referred to as the "city of loyalty", for this reason as well as for its beauty and medieval atmosphere.

The closeness of the Austrian border is also mirrored in the prices that exceed the usual Hungarian range, but are still cheap for their neighbours. Austrian "cousins" cross over to Sopron for virtually everything: shopping, beauty-salons, dentists or just to eat. The wealthier among them have even bought flats in Sopron.

Nature and Villages near City

Near Sopron, in the village of Fertőd, the Eszterházy Palace (a rococo extravaganza sometimes called the 'Hungarian Versailles') offers occasional concerts in its hallowed halls. After exploring the palace visitors can stay overnight there (for reservations:

☎ (99) 370-971).

🌐 www.efe.hu

The University

The University of Sopron - like so many other universities outside the capital - also owes its existence to the treaty of Trianon. The border changes placed the Hungarian forestry school inside the new state of Czechoslovakia. The Hungarian Royal Mining and Forestry College was created as a replacement. After the faculties of Mining and Metallurgy were transferred to Miskolc, this was superseded in 1962 by the University of Forestry and Lumber-Industry.

The faculties of Forestry and Lumber-engineering were complemented in 1972 with two faculties of Land-Surveillance and Land-Relocation, located in Székesfehérvár. Later, in the 1990's several new departments were established: industrial design, ecological engineering, and economic management. Today, training and research is conducted within the four faculties and three science departments. Due to the expanded curriculum, the university has been known since 1996 as the University of Sopron, the only independent university-level institution in the Western Transdanubian (*Nyugat-Dunántúl*) region. The university's current research fields are mainly mechanics, chemistry, physics, biology, and of course, all the main fields of forestry and lumber-industry.

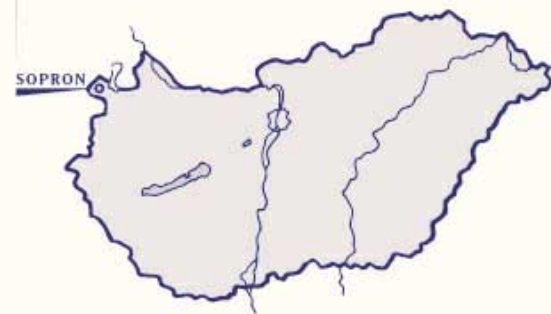


Useful Addresses in Sopron

- ▶ **Tourist information**_TOURINFORM Liszt F. u. 1.
☎ (99) 99-338-892
- ▶ **GYSEV Idegenforgalmi Centrum**_Új utca 1.
☎ (99) 312-077
- ▶ **Hospital**_Erzsébet Kórház, Győri u. 15.
☎ (99) 312-120
- ▶ **Special medical service**_Lenkei u. 1.
☎ (99) 312-010 (At night and on weekends and holidays)
- ▶ **Police**_Lackner K. u. 5.
☎ tel./fax: (99) 311-234
- ▶ **Main post office**_Széchenyi tér 7-10.
☎ (99) 314-044
- ▶ **Municipal Library** (*Városi Könyvtár*)_Liszt Ferenc utca 1.
☎ (99) 311-377
- ▶ **Books**: *Idegennyelvű Könyvesbolt*_Frankenburg út 2/g.
☎ (99) 327-677

Special Events

- ▶ **Sopron Festival Weeks**_June-July
Sopron-Fertőrákos, *Soproni Petőfi Színház*
9401 Sopron, Petőfi tér 1.
☎ tel/fax: (99) 511-700



 www.pecs.hu

PÉCS „an ancient seat of learning”

From Budapest


- ▶ **By train**_InterCity trains depart from *Déli* Station, travel-time approx. 2 1/2 hours.
- ▶ **By bus**_Buses depart from *Erzsébet tér* Station, travel-time approx. 3-4 hours.
- ▶ **By car**_follow National Route No. 6.

Arriving in Pécs

- ▶ **Train-station**_1 km south of the city centre. The university can be reached from here by local bus.

Local Transportation

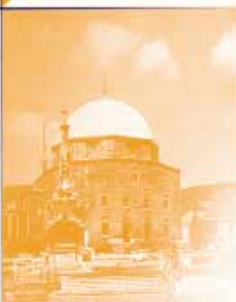
Local buses run till 11 p.m., there are night-rides to *Kertváros* and *Uránváros*. You are better off buying a pass. *Volán Taxi* is the cheapest:

 (72) 333-333

The City

The city of 160,000 inhabitants lies 200 km from Budapest on the southern slopes of the Mecsek Hills. This excellent location, as well as the city's unique, almost Mediterranean climate, its rustic city centre (soon to be included in UNESCO's World Heritage List), all make the city very popular with young people in Hungary. All of this is completed with a rich cultural life, a wide variety of galleries, museums (for example The *Csontváry* Museum features one of Hungary's best known and most colourful post-impressionist artists), as well as many night-spots. If the city itself doesn't manage to satisfy you, there is still the neighbouring countryside, waiting for discovery: the Mecsek Hills, the wine-region of Villány, the Spa of Harkány or the local historical fortresses (Siklós, Pécsvárad).

The city was inhabited in Roman times, when it was known as *Sopianae*. Several Turkish monuments, dating from the Ottoman empire days, attest to the fact that they were fond of the city and give the city a cross-cultural character. Perhaps Pécs's best known monuments are the Turkish Mosque and the Minaret in the city's main square, *Széchenyi tér*.



 www.jpte.hu
 www.pote.hu

The Universities

Hungary's first university was established in Pécs in 1367 (only two years after the founding of the University of Vienna). Having received the rights to establish a "studium generale", it was possible to teach all the sciences, with the exception of theology. During the following centuries Pécs was striped of its university, up until 1923, when the University of Pozsony (now Bratislava, in Slovakia) had to be relocated in Pécs as a result of the Treaty of Trianon. The previous university, consisting of faculties of arts, medicine and law, can be considered a forerunner of today's Janus Pannonius University of Science (*JPTÉ*), which now boasts six faculties: arts, law, fine arts, natural sciences, technical sciences, economics. They are currently being integrated with the medical university as well as a technical college. The number of students is around 10,000. Special education programmes for foreign students have been available at the university since 1987.

What awaits you in PÉCS? is a special service for foreign students:

 oir@nko.jpte.hu



Useful Addresses in Pécs

- ▶ **Tourist Information Office** (*Idegenforgalmi Információs Iroda*)_Széchenyi tér 9.,  (72) 213-315, (72) 212-632
- ▶ **Main post office**_Jókai u. 10.
- ▶ **Police**_Vargha Damján u. 3.,  (72) 214-666
- ▶ **Croatian Consulate**_Ifjúság útja 11.,  (72) 210-840
- ▶ **German Consulate**_Megye u. 21.,  (72) 212-700
- ▶ **Surgery** (*Orvosi rendelő*)_Lánc utca 12.,  (72) 214-347
- ▶ **Alliance Française**_Széchenyi tér 7/8.,  (72) 224-444
- ▶ **Office of International Student Relations** (*Nemzetközi Diák Kapcsolatok Irodája*)_7633 Pécs, Szántó K. J. utca 1/b. „A/8”
 tel/fax: (72) 251-444/ 2038, 2024
 oisr@ehkb.jpte.hu
 www.jpte.hu/ehkb/
- ▶ **International Student-exchange Network** (*Nemzetközi Diákcseré Hálózat*)_7633 Pécs, Szántó K. J. utca 1/b. „A/8”
 tel/fax: (72) 251-444 /2038, 2024
 tarrosy@hotmail.com

- ▶ **University Club** (*Egyetemi Klub*)_7633 Pécs, Szántó K. J. utca 1/b. „A/8”
tel/fax: (72) 251-444 /2001, 2008
- ▶ **Tett-hely Information and Counselling Youth Office** (*Ifjúsági Információs és Tanácsadó Iroda*)_Széchenyi tér 9.
tel (72) 211-134, (72) 212-034; fax: (72) 211-132
@ bmgycik@mgx.hu
- ▶ **University Library** (*JPTE Egyetemi Könyvtár*)_Szepeffy I. u. 1.
tel (72) 325-466
www.libun.jppte.hu
- ▶ **Baranya County Library**_Apáca u. 8.
tel (72) 233-533
- ▶ **Central box office: Cultural and Tourism Centre of Baranya County**_Széchenyi tér 2.
www.dravanet.hu/bmkik/aindex
- ▶ **Internet: Net Café**_Nagy F. tér 9-10.
netcafe@dravanet.hu
- ▶ **Language school: Alma Language School**_József u. 2.
tel (72) 330-008

Special Events

- ▶ **Pannonian Summer - Pécs-Tettye Arts Festival**_July-August, ARTTOUR *Pécsi Komédium Alapítvány*, Pécs, Ifjúság u. 7/A.
tel/fax: (72) 328-167
- ▶ **European Wine Song Festival**_September 24-26, *Pécsi Férjkar Alapítvány*, Bacsó B. u. 4.
tel (72) 314-600, fax: (72) 310-783
- ▶ **Program Guide**_Pécsi Est



MISKOLC „the city reborn”

www.miskolc.hu

From Budapest

- ▶ **By train**_From *Keleti* Station, 5-6 InterCity trains daily, travel-time 2 hours.
- ▶ **By bus**_Departure is from *Népszó* Station.
- ▶ **By car**_First take M3 Motorway, then continue along National Route No. 3 for 180 km.

Arriving in Miskolc

- ▶ **By train**_The University Town can be reached from the centre on buses 12 or 22.
- ▶ **By bus**_The *Volán* station is on *Búza tér*. From here you can take various buses to excursion sites (such as the Dripstone Cave of Aggtelek, Tokaj, etc.).
- ▶ **By car**_You can get to the University Town without going to the centre of Miskolc: at the edge of the city on National Route No. 3 there is a sign (*EGYETEMVÁROS*) at one of the junctions, turn right, and follow *Futó utca* to the university.

Local Transportation

Besides the buses, the most important public transportation is the No. 1 tram, running across the central axis of the city. Constructed in 1897, it was the first of its kind outside the capital, originally transporting passengers from *Tisza* Station to *Diósgyőr*.

Numbered buses run beyond the city limits as well. The terminal at *Majális tér*, in the western end of the city is the point of departure for Lillafüred and the Bükk Hills. Buses run until 12:00 p.m.; after that, your choice is to return on foot or catch one of the yellow-black taxis.

The City

Despite being the third largest city in Hungary with a population of 220,000, Miskolc is not an old or historical city. Lying at the foot of the Bükk Hills, where the valleys of the Sajó and the Hernád rivers meet, the city was already an important commercial centre before the 19th century due to its geographical location. Later, with the industrialisation of the country, the importance of the nearby coal and ore mines grew, and Miskolc

became the industrial centre of Hungary's northern region. The fast pace of development is mirrored by the cityscape: with the exception of the city's promenade, *Széchenyi* street and a few turn-of-the-century houses around it, few traces remain of the older quarters. There is, however, no shortage of housing projects built over the last few decades. Miskolc offers one of the best locations for studying the construction of socialist housing projects, should one feel the desire.

With the shift to a market economy in 1989, the 'bloated' industrialisation of the city created serious challenges in the 1990's. But now, at the end of the decade, Miskolc is beginning to pull itself together, and the main features of the city's new image are developing rapidly. One of these is an upswing in tourism.

 www.uni-miskolc.hu

The University-Town

Located south-west of the city, along the road to Miskolc-Tapolca, the recent reconstruction of the University of Miskolc is another important element of the city's new image.

The style of the buildings – proudly displaying the stamp of 1940s-50s Soviet architectural achievement – is an immediate indication that there's nothing medieval about this university. The Technical University for Heavy Industry, created in 1949, was built on the model of the American campus. It stands outside the city, constructed on a huge site surrounded by parks and sports fields. For nearly forty years, engineers were trained in metallurgy, mining and mechanics at the various faculties. A shift of economic policy resulted in the gradual contraction of the region's – mostly unprofitable – heavy-industry, which in turn led to drastically decreased interest in the university's faculties. The University quickly recognized the need for change. The University of Miskolc that replaced the Technical University for Heavy Industry had a thoroughly different training structure. Few of the technical faculties were maintained, and faculties of Law, Economics, and Arts, which were previously absent from the region, were introduced.



Nature and Villages near City

Diósgyőr Fortress and **Lillafüred**, one of Hungary's most romantic castles (situated on the bank of a lake) are parts of the city. For travelling, the 'forest train' (*erdei kisvasút*) is strongly recommended. This is the edge of the National Park of the Bükk-hills.

Aggtelek, near the border with the Slovak Republic, has the attraction of limestone caves stretching for over 20km (12.5 miles) and the opportunity of staying in a bungalow at the mouth of the caves.

Last but not least is the mellow, dusty village of **Tokaj**, next to the lazy Tisza River. The largest wine cellar in Europe is found here. Famed for the sweet *Aszú* wine, Tokaj also offers a museum, called (unsurprisingly) the *Tokaji Múzeum*, detailing the history of wine-making in the town.

Eger is home to the northernmost Turkish structure, a 40m (131 ft) high minaret (climb to the top for a bird's eye view of the town), as well as the famous *Bikavér* wine and various impressive churches. Eger Castle dates back to the Middle Ages and is where *István Dobó* and 2,000 men (aided by some brave women as well) repelled the Ottoman army of nearly 100,000. A valley full of wine cellars dug out of the hillside (called the 'Valley of the Beautiful Women') is on the outskirts of the town.

Szilvásvárad offers a museum covering the history of the renowned Lipizzaner horses, as well as a stud farm breeding them. It is a pleasant village to visit and is near the scenic, woody Bükk mountains. It is also a popular hiking centre.

Useful Addresses in Miskolc

- ▶ **Tourist Information**_TOURINFORM, Mindszent tér 1.
☎ tel/fax: (46) 348-921
- ▶ **Main Post Office**_Kazinczy Ferenc u. 16.
- ▶ **Police**_Zsolcai kapu 32.
☎ (46) 329-611
- ▶ **Alliance Française**_Kossuth u. 11.
☎ (46) 327-687

- ▶ **University Clubs** (*Egyetemi klub*)_Egyetemváros:
E/2 klub, Vitamin klub, Coffe-INN, B/2 building
- ▶ **Jazz klub: Black Mici Jazz Café**_Vasgyári u. II.
☎ (46) 333-026
- ▶ **Central Library of the University-Town**_(Egyetemváros
Központi Könyvtár)
☎ (46) 365-111/16-67
🌐 www.lib.uni-miskolc.hu
- ▶ **County Library** (*II. Rákóczi Ferenc Megyei Könyvtár*)_
Görgey A. u. II.
☎ (46) 412-011
🌐 www.lib.uni-miskolc.hu/rfmlib

Special Events

- ▶ **International Dixieland Festival**_July, Miskolc, Diósgyőr
Castle *Ihjusági és Szabadidő Ház*, Győri kapu 27.
☎ (46) 411-747, fax: (46) 320-716
- ▶ **Zemplén Arts Days**_August, Sárospatak, Szerencs, Füzér,
Sátoraljaiújhely Művelődés Háza, 3950 Sárospatak, Eötvös u. 6.
☎ (47) 311-811, fax: 47-312-812
- ▶ **Program Guide**_Miskolei Est, Miskolei Műsor



GYŐR „the fortunate city”

🌐 www.gyor.hu

▶ From Budapest

▶ **By train**_trains departing from *Keleti Station* arrive in Győr in 80 minutes. Besides the 9-10 InterCity trains running daily, most international express trains from Western-Europe stop in Győr, so it is possible to reach the city without having to go through Budapest.

▶ **By bus**_Buses depart from *Erzsébet tér Station*, travel-time is approx. 1 1/2 hours. International buses (from Vienna, Bratislava, Prague and Munich) also have scheduled stops in Győr.

▶ **By car**_take the M1 motorway. Győr is 125 km from Budapest, but can be reached from the other direction, via Vienna.

▶ Arriving in Győr

The railway station is in the middle of the city behind the Town Hall (*Városháza*) From there go through the centre, then cross the *Mosoni Duna* bridge, and the college is approx. 10 minutes further on.

▶ **Bus Station**_the bus station is located next to the railway station.

The City

Half way along the road between Budapest and Vienna, Győr, with its 130,000 inhabitants, is one of the most fortunately situated cities in Hungary. Close to the western border, lying at a meeting point of major highways, railways, and three rivers, Győr has been virtually unavoidable for all who travel to Western-Europe for centuries. With a considerable commercial and industrial heritage, Győr is today one of the most dynamically developing cities. Hungarian branches of multinational companies (Phillips, Audi) have settled here, encouraged by the presence of existing large Hungarian companies (such as RÁBA), and generated enormous demand in the region - especially for high-skilled labour.

www.szif.hu

The Universities

The College, across from the town centre on the far bank of the Moson-Danube, is housed in a single building-complex. It has not only extended the range of programmes offered (introducing Departments of Law, Economics and the Fine Arts), but it has also attempted to implement a form of practice-based engineering training, involving a combination of theoretical and practical elements complemented by close co-operation with local firms. Many people feel – and of course the Győr residents in particular – that it is high time the College was given full university status, and this seems increasingly likely, as there are plans to establish the new Széchenyi István University here in the next few years.

Nature and Villages near City

Three rivers meet in the city of Győr - the Danube, Rába and Mosoni-Duna. Although this is an industrial town, it has nevertheless, a good legacy of 17th and 18th century architecture and many fine baroque squares to be seen. Nearby the **Pannonhalma** Abbey, 1,000 years old in 1996, sits atop the Sokorói Hills. It is a centre of great historical importance (many of Hungary's early leaders were educated in this Benedictine abbey) and houses the 1055 Royal Charter.

Useful Addresses in Győr

- ▶ **Tourist information**_TOURINFORM: Árpád út 32.
☎ tel./fax: (96) 311-771 (Information Pavilion, near the office, on the corner of Árpád út and Baross Gábor út)
- ▶ **Bridge-Information and Counselling Youth Office** (*Híd Ijúsági Információs és Tanácsadó Iroda*)_Aradi vértanúk u. 19.
☎ tel/fax: (96) 314-261
www.mgx.hu/hayico/gyor
- ▶ **Main post office**_Bajcsy Zsilinszky út 46.
- ▶ **Police**_Zrínyi u. 54.
☎ tel/fax: (96) 318-722
- ▶ **Surgery** (*Orvosi rendelő*)_Liezen-Mayer utca 57-59.
☎ (96) 412-221

- ▶ **Library of College**_Hédervári u. 3.
☎ (96) 429-722
- ▶ **Internet: Different Internet Services**_ Liszt Ferenc u. 20.
☎ tel/fax: (96) 317-675
www.different.hu
- ▶ **Books: HELP Idegennyelvű és Műszaki Könyvesbolt**_ Pálffy utca 3.
☎ (96) 327-428
- ▶ **Alliance Française**_Baross Gábor út 61-63.
☎ (96) 432-924

Special Events

- ▶ **Mediawave - Film-Makers' Festival - Another Connection**_ April-May - Győr, Hédervár, *Mediawave Nemzetközi Vizuális Művészeti Alapítvány*, Győr, Soproni u. 45.
☎ tel/fax: (96) 315-664,
☎ (96) 328-888,
✉ mediawave@arrabonet.gyor.hu,
http://interlog.com/filmgyor
- ▶ **Győr Summer International Cultural Festival**_ June-July - Győr, *Kulturális Iroda*, 9021 Győr, Városház tér 1.
☎ (96) 442-020
- ▶ **Baroque Nostalgias Arts Festival**_October, Győr *Kulturális Iroda*, 9021 Győr, Városház tér 1.
☎ (96) 442-020
- ▶ **Program Guide**_Győri Est



 www.debrecen.hu

DEBRECEN „the city of independence”

► From Budapest

► **By train**_Several InterCity and other express trains depart daily from *Keleti* Station. Travel time is approx. 2 1/2 hours.

► **By bus**_Buses depart from *Népszádnion* Metro Station, travel-time is approx. 3 hours.

► **By car**_either take National Route No. 4, or the M3 motorway towards Miskolc, turn of at Mezőkövesd, onto route 33. The latter is a better choice - not only is it shorter and quicker, but it also allows the traveller to pass through one of the country's most popular tourist attractions, the centre of Hungarian „puszta-romanticism”, the Hortobágy plain.

► Arriving in Debrecen

► **Train Station**_Petőfi tér, 10 minutes walk from the centre, or take Tram No. 1, which will take you beyond the centre to the university campuses, located in *Nagyerdő* park.

► Local Transportation

The main form of public transport is the tram (No. 1), and buses (especially No. 31), but trolley-buses are also in evidence.

The City

Debrecen is Hungary's largest city after Budapest, with a population of nearly 220,000. The city has its own historical claim: it is considered the citadel of Hungarian Protestantism and has been referred to as the Calvinist Rome. It has also served as the provisional 'capital' of the nation (and the symbol of national independence) twice in the course of Hungary's history - first during the 1848 Revolution, and then nearly a hundred years later, during World War II, when Budapest was occupied.

The city has maintained its ancient mercantile character, and its cultural life is quite rich as well. It is home to several well known festivals.



 www.klte.hu
 www.dote.hu
 www.date.hu
 www.kfrtkf.hu

The Universities


Today, Debrecen is home to three universities and two colleges. The most prestigious, and the oldest, institution is the *Református Kollégium* ("Reformed College"), founded in 1588, which is not only a seminary, but also a centre of Hungarian scientific thought. The neighbouring building, the Great Church, is also one of the city's main architectural symbols. The success of the Reformed College laid the groundwork for the establishment of the University of Debrecen in 1912. This institution, founded in the spirit of the classical European universitas, consisted for a long period of four major faculties - Arts, Medicine, Law, and Theology. Today, medical and theological training is conducted in independent institutions, while the university, named after *Lajos Kossuth*, is now confined to a Faculty of Arts and a Faculty of Natural Sciences (KLTE). The university is the country's fifth largest higher-education institution. The main building, erected in 1931 is located in the city's largest park, the *Nagyerdő*. The medical and agricultural universities are presently being reintegrated into the University of Sciences.

► Debrecen Summer University

One of the most significant forums for the teaching of the Hungarian language, culture and history (Hungarology) the Debrecen Summer University has functioned within the framework of KLTE, since 1927

► **Debreceni Nyári Egyetem**_Debrecen, Egyetem tér 1.

 postal address: H-4010 Debrecen, Pf. 35.

 tel/fax: (52) 489-117


 nyariegy@tigris.klte.hu

Useful Addresses in Debrecen

► **Tourist Information**_TOURINFORM, 4024 Debrecen, Piac u. 20.
Open June-August, every day 8 a.m. - 8 p.m.

 (52) 412-250, fax: (52) 314-139

► **Mezon-Information and Counselling Youth Office**
(Ifjúsági Információs és Tanácsadó Iroda) Batthány u. 2/b.

 tel./fax: (52) 415-498

 www.mgx.hu/hayico/debrecen

▀ **Pont-Information Office**_Egyetem tér 1.

The Service Office of the student organization of *KLTE* (flats for rent, language teachers, translators and interpreters, etc.)

☎ (52) 316-666.

▀ **Main post-office**_Hatvan u. 5-9.

▀ **Police**_Kossuth u. 20.

☎ (52) 418-600

▀ **Surgery** (*Városi Egészségügyi Szolgálat*)_Fűvészkert u. 4.

☎ (52) 311-077

▀ **County Library** (*Hajdú-Bihar Megyei Könyvtár*)_4026

Debrecen Piac utca 8.

☎ (52) 347822

🌐 www.hbmo.hu

▀ **University Library of KLTE**_4010 Debrecen, Egyetem tér 1.

☎ (52) 316-835

▀ **Alliance Francaise**_4025 Debrecen, Hatvan u. 31.

☎ (52) 324-421

Special Events

▀ **Debrecen Jazz Days**_March

▀ **International Festival Of Military Bands**_June

▀ **Debrecen Floral Carnival**_August,

Kölcsey Ferenc Művelődési Központ, 4026 Debrecen, Hunyadi u. 1-3.

☎ (52) 419-812

✉ kolcsey@c3.hu

▀ **Program Guide**_Debreceni Est



BUDAPEST „the capital”

🌐 www.bp.hu

From Pest-Buda to Budapest

In 1998 Budapest, the capital, celebrated the 125th anniversary of its foundation, an event in which the town of Buda, on the right bank of the Danube, united with the town of Pest on the far bank, and the two were joined by Óbuda to the north of Buda. The two 'hemispheres' of the united capital have several different features: Buda is dominated by hills and slopes, while Pest lies on a plain. In the Middle Ages, Buda played the central role, with the royal residence on "Castle Hill". The development of Pest started much later, in the course of the last century, but today it surpasses Buda, not only in size, but also in the number of inhabitants.

„The Hydrocephalus”

Budapest, with almost two million inhabitants, is by far the most densely populated city, not only in the country, but also in Central Europe. With the changes in the 1990s, a serious power struggle began over the economic and cultural leadership of the Central European region. Every fifth Hungarian citizen lives in the capital. Sixty per cent of the nation's GDP is produced in the capital and there are more banks here than in the rest of the country put together. Sociologists thus like to call Budapest the „hydrocephalus” on the body of the country (the OED defines hydrocephalus as: "an abnormal amount of fluid in the brain which makes the head enlarge, especially in children"). In certain professions - especially intellectual occupations - the ratio between the capital and the rest of the nation exceeds 50%. Every second university student studies in the capital, and almost 70% of university professors teach there. The proportion of researchers working in Budapest is even higher.



Foreigners in Budapest

Foreigners, both foreign nationals living here and ordinary travellers, are as much a part of the country's history as the river Danube, with its bridges, and *Gellért Hill* are a part of the city's panorama. The burghers of *Buda's Castle District* were mainly Germans up until the last few centuries, and the *Tabán* quarter, now a huge park lying at the foot of Castle Hill, was once a village inhabited by Serbs. The area of *Erzsébetváros*, extending between *Rákóczi út* and *Andrássy út*, used to be the classical Jewish ghetto quarter before the Holocaust. Much of Budapest's cultural inheritance is of foreign origin: in its golden age the Royal Castle bustled with renaissance artists, the main building of the *Nyugati pályaudvar* (Western Railway Station) – today, a public monument – was designed by Gustave Eiffel. Budapest is a cordial and hospitable city in its own right.



The City of Diversity

Budapest is an extremely versatile city both in time and space. Due to the devastation of various floods, fires, wars and revolutions, the city had to be virtually rebuilt nearly every 50 years (some refer to Budapest as the city of survival). As a result every period has left its mark on the city. During a lengthier stay it is definitely worthwhile to take a stroll to the burial-monument of *Gül baba*, to get a feel of the Turkish atmosphere. Similarly, a walk on the rustic streets of the Castle-District is a must: be sure to take a peek inside the baroque courtyards! The quick development of the turn of the century that transformed Budapest into a metropolis, can best be witnessed by strolling the length of *Andrássy út* or one of the *Körúts*. Once you have had enough of the noisy metropolis, go up to *Rózsadomb*, perhaps the most famous of Budapest's villa-quarters for a bit of old-fashioned peace. Once there, why not take a longer walk along the slopes, and forests of the *Buda Hills*. And to return to nature without leaving the city, take a walk in Budapest's largest park, the *City Park*, or *Városliget*.



The Universities

Budapest's first university was founded in *Óbuda*, as early as the 15th century, but 150 years of Turkish occupation delayed the emergence of more modern universities until the Baroque age, from the 17th century on. In the 19th century medicine, arts and theology were taught at the city's universities. Technical education began in the second half of that century, and commercial and economic training was introduced later.

The unique history of the development of Budapest's universities, means that no separate university quarter or American type campuses are to be found in the city. Most of the universities and colleges are located in the city centre. The 'epicentre' of the universities, if one were interested in such a thing, would be located approximately opposite the *Gellért Hill*, on the *Pest* side of the *Szabadság Bridge*, where you will find a university within a hundred metres stroll in any direction. If you go south, along the bank of the Danube, you will immediately find the University of Economics. North, next to the *Erzsébet Bridge*, stands the *ELTE Faculty of Arts*. Crossing over to Buda, you will run into one of countless buildings belonging to the University of Technology. Lastly the route towards *Kálvin tér* is rich in seats of learning. You will soon encounter the *ELTE Faculty of Law*, the Faculty of Natural Sciences, or, further afield, the clinics and, finally, at *Nagyvárad tér*, the main building of the University of Medicine.

The life of a student in Budapest is not much different than the life of students anywhere else. College days are spent studying and partying, or in some cases, partying and studying... Due to this settling in for the increasing number of foreign students (arriving at present mainly from, Germany, Austria, The Netherlands, the USA, as well as from Arab, and African countries) should not prove to be too difficult.



Some words to know:

NEM BESZÉLEK MAGYARUL - I DON'T SPEAK HUNGARIAN.
BESZÉL ANGOLUL (FRANCIÁUL, NÉMETŰL) - DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH
(FRENCH, GERMAN)?

KIJÁRAT - EXIT
VÉSZKIJÁRAT - EMERGENCY EXIT
BEJÁRAT - ENTRANCE

INDULÁS - DEPARTURE
ÉRKEZÉS - ARRIVAL

NYITVA - OPEN
ZÁRVA - CLOSED
ÉBÉDIDŐ - LUNCH TIME
RÖGTÖN JÖVŐK - 'BE RIGHT BACK
MINDEN JEGY ELKELT - SOLD OUT

JÓ REGGELT - GOOD MORNING
JÓ NAPOT - GOOD DAY
JÓ ESTÉT - GOOD EVENING
JÓ ÉJSZAKÁT - GOOD NIGHT
VISZONTLÁTSRA - FAREWELL

KÖSZÖNÖM - THANK YOU
SZÍVESEN - YOU'RE WELCOME

Prepare for Hungary already at home!

- www.fsz.bme.hu/hungary (Hungarian Homepage)
- www.fsz.bme.hu/wn/frame_e.html
- www.centraleurope.com/country/hungary
- www.hungarytourism.hu
- www.net.hu
- www.hudir.hu (H)
- kincs.elender.hu
- www.port.hu (cultural databases)
- www.mek.iif.hu (Common Electronic Catalogue of Libraries)
- www.gyaloglo.hu (H)
- www.geocities.com/Heartland/lane/1012
- www.braintrack.com
- www.netlap.hu (H)
- www.emaze.be/eryica/infomobil98/index.htm

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