



AMERICAN HUNGARIAN EDUCATOR

NEWSLETTER of the AMERICAN HUNGARIAN EDUCATORS' ASSOCIATION

VOLUME XII No. 1 ISSN 0163-0040 SPRING 1990

News items or articles for inclusion in the American Hungarian Educator should be sent to: Enikő Molnár Basa, 707 Snider Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20905. The newsletter is published three times a year, in the Spring, Fall, and Winter.

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A NOTE FROM THE INTERIM EDITOR

With this issue, we hope to resume a regular publication schedule. One issue was published early in 1989, but due to the personal circumstances of the Secretary/Editor, no further issues appeared last year. I now have all of the information that has accumulated in this time. In selecting material for inclusion in this issue, I have considered timeliness and relevance, as well as our usual considerations. We will be very sparing in our use of newspaper clippings since there is now such a wealth of news on Hungary and these are, on the whole, available in the American and Canadian press to our readers. News of exchanges, visits, possibilities, new program, language instruction and all of the other concerns of the Association will comprise the bulk of the newsletter. Articles are also invited. These can be on any area of concern to the members, from cultural maintenance, to the changing role of the Hungarian American community, to news of activity in the field of Hungarian Studies in the broadest sense.

NEWS NEWS NEWS

1990 CONFERENCE OF THE AHEA

Will be held at Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, NJ, April 27 and 28. The Chair is Prof. Peter Pastor of the Dept. of History. The deadline for proposals is March 30, 1990, and should be sent to him.

The Institute of International Education (IEE, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017) is looking for a Director. Please inquire directly, or for information write Andy Angyal, Elon College, Elon, NC 27244.

Last year, before the events of December 1989 Senator Frank Lautenberg of New Jersey sponsored an amendment that directed the United States to vigorously protest human rights abuses of ethnic Hungarians in Romania. While the problem at the moment is less acute, we wish to note the actions of Senator Lautenberg and other lawmakers who have supported the cause of the Hungarian minorities.

Anne Dropick, our member at Princeton University, organized an interdisciplinary symposium entitled "Modernization or Genocide? The Hungarian Minority in Romania" on Sept. 28, 1989. Four speakers examined various aspects of the problem. Worth noting are the sponsors of the Symposium: The Woodrow Wilson School, The Dept. of History, The International Center, Office of the Dean of the Chapel, and Amnesty International. The program was a success.

The Hungarian Discussion Group of the Modern Language Association presented a panel on the echoes of the French Revolution in Hungary at the December meeting. For the first time, Hungarian was also represented by two panels at the AATSEEL meeting, one on Language instruction and one on Literature. Panels are being planned for the 1990 meeting in Chicago. Contact István Gombócz, Dept. of German, U. of North Dakota for further information on the linguistic panel, and Anna Katona, Dept. of English, College of Charleston, Charleston, SC, 29242 for the literature one. (Membership in the Association required to present a paper). The Hungarian Discussion Group of the MLA will host a joint (double) panel with the Romanian Studies Discussion Group entitled: Transylvania: a Dialogue of Two Cultures. Abstracts of papers with a Hungarian emphasis should be sent to: Enikő M. Basa, 707 Snider Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20904. The MLA meeting is also in Chicago. Membership in MLA required for participation.

The American Association for the Study of Hungarian History has submitted a proposal for a panel on East European Leaders and Jews in the 20th Century (Chair: Marsha L. Rozenbilt, U. of Maryland, College Park); two panels have been proposed for the AAASS conference: The Impact of the French Revolution in Hungary (Chair: Susan Glanz, St. John's U.) and Women in 20th Century Hungarian History (Chair: Thomas Szakmyster, U. of Cincinnati). These panels are set. The Czechoslovak History Conference has also asked AASHH to appear with them jointly on a panel. A proposed title is: "Aristocracy as a Social and Cultural Force in East Central Europe, 19th and 20th Century." For information: Prof. Hillel Kieval, Dept. of History, U. of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195

EXCHANGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN HUNGARY

The Fulbright Program has been expanded both in terms of the number of scholars that can be sent, and in the type of programs. Awards are available in: American Literature/American Studies; Economics/Business Administration; Sciences/Mathematics; Linguistics/TEFL/Applied Linguistics; The Arts; Area Studies. The Translation award is still in force. For more information and a full list of the awards contact: Council for International Exchange for Scholars, 3400 International Dr. N.W., Suite M-500, Washington, DC 20008-3097 (202) 686-6250.

Besides the programs administered by CIES, USIA has other exchange programs with Eastern Europe. An undergraduate exchange program

is available to academic institutions and non-profit organizations. There are two categories, one for undergraduate students under the age of 26, another for young people under the age of 21. Applicants for the former should contact: The Samantha Smith Memorial Exchange Program, Office of Academic Programs (E/AEE), Room 208, USIA, 301 4th St.S.W., Washington, DC 20547 (202) 485-1927; for the latter: Samantha Smith Memorial Exchange Program, Youth Exchange Staff, E/YX, Room 301, USIA.

The Council on International Educational Exchange announced an East European Studies Program at the Budapest Közgazdasági Egyetem to be taught in English. Students from abroad are welcome to the 16-week course in disciplines ranging from economics to political and social sciences and the humanities. Cultural programs will augment the academic side. For further information: Juliette Shapland, Academic Programs Dept., Council on International Exchange, 205 East 42nd St., New York, NY 10017 (212)661-1414.

A position to teach English might be available from Sept. 1, 1990 at the Baksay Sándor Gimnázium in Kunszentmiklós. Emphasis is on exposing students to spoken English, so the applicant need not be a language teacher; knowledge of Hungarian is not necessary, though an advantage. The selection process is informal, and for further information please contact Csankovszki János, Igazgató, Baksay Sándor Gimnázium, Kalvin tér, 6090 Kunszentmiklós, Hungary. Tel. 36/76/51-550. After March 31, information can also be obtained from Prof. László Baksay, Dept. of Physics, Union College, Schenectady, NY 12308 (518)370-6053

VITA (Volunteers in Technical Assistance) is now in Hungary. A Hungarian Foundation for Economic Development has been established with Ivan Völgyes as the Director, and a Board has been selected. Funds and volunteers are still needed. Write: Joe Sedlak, VITA, 1815 North Lynn St., Suite 200, P.O. Box 12438, Arlington, VA 22209-8438 (703)276-1800.

Open Door, an exchange for high school students, is in its third year of exchanges with Hungary. This is a live/study abroad program with scholarships up to \$2,000.00 being available. For information: Open Door Student Exchange, 250 Fulton Ave., P.O. Box 71, Hempstead, NY 11551 (800-336-OPEN (6736)).

The Peace Corps is in Hungary, and the Executive Office of the AHEA has been in touch with them since the program was first announced. The response for volunteers and staff has been overwhelming, and the Corps really could chose the best qualified teachers to train teachers of English in Hungary--the mission of the Peace Corps. The first group of about 65 volunteers will train in Pécs and will work in all counties of Hungary as well as in Budapest. It is planned that the number of volunteers will be increased in coming years.

Exchange of science and math teachers (secondary school level): on the initiative of Ambassador Mark Palmer, USIA had initiated a

program of one-on-one exchanges for science and math teachers from Hungary with a counterpart in the US. Since this is an actual exchange of jobs for a year, the Hungarian has to be fluent in English; the American may be teaching in an English-language school in Hungary, so language knowledge is not so critical there. The American teacher may also be in a different discipline: these are matters to be worked out on an individual basis.

For further information, write: Ms. Ilo-Mai Harding, USIA, E/AA, Room 256, 301 4th St. SW, Washington, DC 20547 (202)484-2555.

A Note from the President

I am glad of this opportunity to address our members, many of whom I have not had the opportunity to meet in the last few years--some of you, in fact, I am afraid I have never met. Please feel free to write with your concerns, and to use the Educator as a vehicle of communication. But, *do* make plans to come to our annual conferences--these afford the best opportunity to meet the officers and other members, to voice your concerns at the meeting, to make suggestions and to volunteer your services. Each year the Program Chairs face many difficulties in their efforts to organize a program that is interesting and varied, to provide both intellectual stimulation and entertainment, and to create an atmosphere conducive to the easy exchange of ideas. Your cooperation in presenting papers, holding workshops and chairing sessions is both needed and appreciated. (*See notice on the 1990 Conference*)

Another major event in the life of the Association is coming up. ELECTIONS! Anyone interested in running for office or serving on the Advisory Board, please let me know. You may also send the names of those you think would be good candidates, but please check to make sure the candidate is interested. Most of the present officers can be re-elected for another term, but we do need an Editor of the newsletter, which means a new Secretary, and three new members on the Advisory Board.

In view of events in Romania over Christmas, the Treasurer and I sent a check for \$100.00 for immediate relief over Christmas. We also requested the approval of the Executive Board for authorization of a further \$500.00. Upon concurrence by the majority of the Board this additional amount was also sent. In order to ensure that the aid goes most directly to where it is most needed, the donation was made through the Hungarian Human Rights Foundation who already had a relief program in place. Administrative costs are minimized since this is truly a volunteer organization, and they are able to route aid directly through Hungary for speed and efficiency. The financial situation of the Association permitted this gesture at the moment.

Finally, on a practical note. No dues notices have been sent out in the last year, and since the Association did not publish the newsletter, I felt we were remiss on our part also.

However, a renewal/membership form is included on the back page of this issue. The membership year is for the calendar year, and so we urge all of you to send in your 1990 dues. (Please remember, only members in good standing may hold office or vote). If you wish, you may also send dues for 1998. You can check your status on the mailing label which carries the last two digits of the year we last received your dues.

A membership list will be compiled on the basis of your forms and made available at the conference, and later on request.

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1989 BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES
MAY 13, 1989

In the absence of the Secretary, Marlene Kadar took notes.

President Enikő M. Basa reported on the problem of the Newsletter. The Board drew up a set of guidelines for the Secretary, and it is hoped that future issues will be both timely and neat. It was decided that The Educator should be printed on white paper. She also reported on correspondence with Ambassador Mark Palmer (then US Ambassador to Hungary) relating in particular to the exchange of science and math teachers, and Andrew Sima of Akron State U. about a letter-writing campaign on behalf of Hungarians in Transylvania.

Mária Krisztinkovich moved that the AHEA suggest the nomination of Hungary for the Nobel Peace Prize for its having accepted so many refugees from Romania. The motion passed.

Kay Scrimger, Treasurer, reported that the balance of AHEA funds is \$3180.11. This amount does not include all past newsletter expenses, however, and she reminded all members to pay their dues. Of the 250 membership, only about 100 have paid dues by May 1989.

The President announced that new brochures on the AHEA are available; please request them from the Secretariat (707 Snider Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20905) to aid in recruiting new members, etc. Hungarian studies are increasingly being sought, and many Americans write or call the Association for information; our members should not be shy about recruiting others.

Laszlo Hudra moved that a commemorative stamp in honor of John von Neumann be proposed for the US Postal Service. The Association voted to investigate this matter and make the proposal.

US book publishers have donated 1/2 million books to Hungary; with the stipulation that postage be handled by the recipient. In view of costs (\$.25-.35 per piece) the Cultural Attache sought aid from other sources. Distribution in Hungary is handled by the Association of Librarians, and topics cover the gamut of subjects. Rose Stein suggested that cultural clubs be investigated for possible assistance. A motion was made by A. Ludányi that the AHEA appropriate \$500.00 for the cause, once an appropriate review of the agency and procedures has been made.

The motion was passed unanimously. [The amount was made available from other sources for 1989, and so the funds voted were not needed; since the program is an on-going one, there might be later requests.]

Martha Pereszlényi-Pintér reminded the members that elections are to be held in 1990. Please send suggestions for nominations chair, or for nominations, to E. M. Basa, 707 Snider Lane, S.S,MD 20904.

STUDY AND TEACHING OPPORTUNITIES IN HUNGARY

Most Hungarian universities are willing to accept foreign students; it is best to write to the particular faculty at each university for more information. The names of the directors can be obtained from the AHEA or World of Learning. In addition to the universities at Budapest, Debrecen, Szeged, Pécs, there are teacher training colleges at Eger, Nyíregyháza and Szombathely.

The Liszt Ferenc Zeneművészeti Főiskola (Budapest VI, Liszt Ferenc tér 8) welcomes foreign students. Both part-time and full time programs are available, and the 5-year program leads to a degree. Practical and theoretical studies are both available. Costs are in the neighborhood of \$3,150.00 for full time students and \$1,620.00 for part time ones. Living arrangements are covered by the students, but are considerably lower in Hungary than in the US. For further information contact the Academy.

Janus Pannonius University in Pécs offers a summer program. For information write Dept. of English, Janus Pannonius U., Ifjúság útja 6, 7624 Pécs. The Indiana University of Pennsylvania has an exchange program with this university.

Debrecen Summer School is a program offering language instruction and cultural programs. Fees are \$380.00-420.00 for the whole course, and \$190.00-210.00 for the half course. Advanced students as well as beginners are accommodated. For information write: Debreceni Nyári Egyetem Titkársága, Debrecen, Pf 35, H-4010.

Pedagogus Továbbképző Tanfolyam is also held in Debrecen under the aegis of the Anyanyelvi Konferencia. In the past, scholarships were available from the Anyanyelvi Konferencia. Contact their office for further information: Anyanyelvi Konferencia P.O.B. 292 Budapest 62. Also sponsored by the ANYK is the Sárospataki Nyári Kollégium, the Bajai Magyar Tábor, and other language programs.

Attila József University in Szeged has a one-year program in Hungarian Studies. It includes both language and cultural studies, and students have a wide range of subjects/topics to choose from for study. Both a language and a cultural program are available, but the language program also includes history, culture, and folklore. All programs include trips and cultural

excursions. Cost is: \$1,000.00 for the year long program, \$600.00 for the semester (1988/89) Living cost are extra, but in Szeged these are less than in Budapest. The program has an exchange program with the Oregon Higher Education System. For further information write: Hungarian Studies Programs, Attila József University, Faculty of Arts, Szeged, Petőfi sgt. 34 H-6722 HUNGARY

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Foundation for Transylvanian Art has been established to preserve the traditional cultural heritage of the peoples living in Transylvania. Its goal is : "to support artists living in Transylvania, to protect the visual arts of Hungarians and Saxons, to provide scholarships for them, to arrange exhibitions and to generally publicize their achievements.

The Foundation Trustees are: Péter Pál Domokos, István Csurka, Ervin Demeter, Dénes Hajdú Demeter, Edit Kulcsár. Information and contributions: Foundation for Transylvanian Art, P.O.B. 133, Budapest 1675 Hungary

Educational Services Corp. announces a Hungarian Self-Teaching Audiocassette course. The cost is \$14.95 and \$2.00 for shipping and handling. For further information contact: Barbara Bloch, Educational Services Corp., 1727 K St., NW, Suite 408, Washington, DC 20006 (202)298-8424

Magyar Demokrata Fórum has struck a medal in commemoration of the Revolution of 1956. It is a handsome medal designed by Róbert Csikszentmihályi. The medal measures 42.5 cm. in diameter, is from nickel, and sells for \$30.00. Medals can be ordered from the Demokrata Fórum, H-1372 Budapest, Pf427.

Szki (Számítástechnikai Kutató Intézet és Innovációs Központ) announces an English-Hungarian dictionary available for IBM and IBM compatible PC's. The cost is \$95.00. Write Sziki, 1015 Budapest, Donáti u. 35-45 Hungary

Ryder International is a firm interested in real estate; they are interested in buyers of property which they offer to manage as an investment. Contact: R.G. Ryder, 100a Ringwood Rd., Walkford, Christchurch, Dorset BH23 5RF

PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

Vol. 18 and 19 of the New Hungarian Quarterly have good articles on Transylvania; offprints are available from: NHQ, H-1088 Budapest, Rákóczi út 17 Hungary.

Profession '88 published by the Modern Language Association has two articles of interest: "Foreign Language Teaching and the Proposed National Foundation for International Studies," by Guadalupe Valdes (pp. 3-9), and "Language Study, International Study, and Education," by Joanna Nichols (pp. 10-17).

The Library of Congress and Helikon Kiado of Budapest have printed a reproduction of some 100 pages of the Nekcsey-Lipócz Bible. Commissioned around 1335, probably in Esztergom, by Demeter Nekcsey, treasurer of King Charles Robert, it is held by the Library of Congress. The reprint was issued in 1988 in Hungary, and should be available in the US in 1990. It is a magnificent work that recaptures not only the colors but even the gold leaf of the original. Price to be determined, but the Library of Congress should be notifying AHEA members of the publication date. An English-language booklet provides translations of the Latin text and commentary by noted art historians.

George Lukács and the Literary Pretext by Eva L. Corredor was published by P. Lang in 1989. Copies may be ordered from the publisher at \$46.00. The work is an introduction to Lukács in terms of his classical writings. The approach to Lukács is global, but his views on French literature are given particular attention.

Péter Hargitai has published two volumes: Budapest to Bellevue a study of the emigre community (Miami, Palmetto Press in Assoc. with Kultúra) \$7.50. Magyar Tales retold by Hargitai is available from: Diane Kress Hargitai, 3629 SW 60 Pl., Miami, FL 33155.

Americana & Hungarica, ed. Charlotte Kretzoi (Budapest: ELTE Dept. of English, 1989) is a collection of essays on American studies, some with Hungarian connections, for example John Smith and János Xántus.

"Isten másodszülöttje": a magyar Shakespeare-kultusz természetrajza by Péter Dávidházi (Budapest: Gondolat, 1989) examines Shakespearean studies in Hungary from a perspective that allows for a fair evaluation of the various fashions in Shakespearean criticism and admiration.

Women Writers of the Renaissance (1987) and Women Writers of the 17th Century (1989) both edited by Katharina Wilson (the latter with Frank J. Warnke) and published by the U. of Georgia Press each contains a chapter on a Hungarian woman. "Lea Ráskai: a Dominican Author" by Suzanne Fonay Wemple represents the

Renaissance; "Kata Szidónia Petröczy: Lyricist of the Soul" by Enikö Molnár Basa represents the 17th century.

A Journey into History: Essays on Hungarian Literature, edited by Moses M. Nagy, is being published this year by P. Lang. The collection is a valuable contribution to English-language criticism of Hungarian literature and covers some topics not yet discussed in English criticism.

AMERICAN HUNGARIAN EDUCATORS' ASSOCIATION
MEMBERSHIP FORM

Name: _____

Address: _____
(give preferred mailing address)

Telephone: () _____ (home) () _____ (office)

Areas of Interest: _____

Institutional Affiliation: _____

Address: _____

Membership Dues:

Regular Membership	\$15.00
Couples	20.00
Students/Retired	10.00

Please make check payable to: AHEA Treasurer and send to: Kay Randle Scrimger, Conference of Mayors, 1620 Eye St. NW, Washington, DC 20006

EDUCATOR

NEWSLETTER
of the
AMERICAN
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Volume ^{XIII}XX No.2

FALL 1990

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The Hungarian Community in America and the Realities of the 1990's

The time has come for us to wake up to the hard realities of the 1990's, and to find effective ways to cope with them. If we continue to ignore the signs which point toward an urgent need for change, the future of our Hungarian community and heritage in America will be jeopardized.

A facade of well being

Judging by the number of Hungarian churches, organizations, clubs, newspapers, periodicals, and radio programs we have coast-to-coast, and the cascade of dinner-dances, picnics, theatrical performances, "Hungarian Days", concerts, poetical readings, lectures, and other kinds of social and cultural affairs sponsored by them, it is not unreasonable for one to assume that the Hungarian community is alive-and-well. A closer look behind this facade of well-being, however, reveals the stark reality of decline. Our churches, organizations, and clubs, for example, are finding it more and more difficult to make ends meet because of a steady decrease in participatory membership and support. There are some exceptions to the rule, of course, but most clubs find it almost impossible to recruit members for managerial positions of responsibility, to induce them to attend meetings as scheduled, or even to get enough of them together to prepare for fund-raising activities from which, to be sure, the net returns are less and less, while costs continue to rise.

Meanwhile, totally engrossed in how to earn enough money with which to cover skyrocketing operational costs, very little, if any, attention is paid by the leadership of these financially harassed enclaves of Hungarian life to solve their problems by recruiting new members. Under such conditions very little is done to help promote better public knowledge of and appreciation for outstanding Hungarian contributions to the nation, to enhance the public image of our Hungarian community on federal, state, and local levels, and to foster the preservation and perpetuation of our Hungarian heritage.

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AHEA

The 10th International
Jubilee
Guitar
Festival
and
Seminar

Esztergom, Hungary
August 1991

♪ *Concerts*

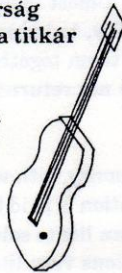
♪ *Competition*

♪ *Master courses*

Those interested please write to:

Esztergom Város Tanácsa
Fesztiváltitkárság
Zelenák Zsuzsa titkár

2501 Esztergom
Pf. 38 Hungary



Making it even more difficult to deal with the overall problem is that, while most of the leaders of the Hungarian community in America may subscribe to the theory that there is strength in unity, there is actually no unity nationwide behind meaningful causes, nor are there any signs indicating that an effort is being made to forge such a coalition.

Some root causes of the declining effect

It was the Hungarian immigrants during the early 1900's who established our Hungarian community in America. And, it was the American-born sons and daughters of those immigrants who inherited and carried on their legacy of nurturing their heritage.

When the American-born citizens of Hungarian descent moved to the suburbs and moved out of the closely-knit, Hungarian neighborhoods in which they were born and raised. Thus the seed of decline was planted.

Later the Hungarian "Displaced Persons" arrived who, with the welcoming assistance of the already weakening Hungarian community wasted no time settling down, finding employment, joining churches, organizations, and clubs, where they soon assumed positions of leadership. Eventually, this element, too, followed the road to suburbia. Thus, the seed of decline was fertilized.

Then came the "1956-ers". After receiving even a warmer welcome they, too, joined churches, organizations, and clubs wherever they settled. However, it did not take long before friction sparked between them, D.P.'s and local residents. This 3-way split into groups in opposition to each other exists to this very day and explains, to some extent, why it is that no unity has been possible. Consequently, the seed of decline ripened and is now ready for harvesting.

Not many of our once thriving and vigorous Hungarian neighborhoods in urban centers remain; our population is no longer concentrated, and far too many of our Hungarian-born people, handicapped as they are by age, family responsibilities, fixed incomes, and distances from organized activities, find it almost impossible to participate actively in Hungarian community.

The signs of the times

It is not difficult to pinpoint clear-cut indications of decline. It is also not too difficult to note a marked decrease in active participation in and support for Hungarian community life, or even to ascertain that nothing meaningful is actually being done to reverse this negative trend. As an example, let us consider central New Jersey. For, what is happening in this area, reflects what is

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happening elsewhere around the country. Moreover, in microcosm, it shows what should be done not only in this particular area of the nation, but also in other states as well.

With the cities of New Brunswick and Perth Amboy as its hub Central Jersey at one time had one of the largest concentrations of Hungarian-born in the United States. To a lesser degree, it still has. Yet, judging by the membership rosters of some of the Hungarian clubs still in existence in this targeted area, only a very small percent of the total potential are members, or attend social and cultural affairs in spite of direct-mail solicitations and advertising on the two Hungarian radio programs covering the area. Although a practical solution to this problem exists, very little attention is paid to it.

For every Hungarian-born still residing in Central Jersey, there are at least four or more American-born citizens of Hungarian descent. Most of them are conscious of their Hungarian "roots", are interested in learning as much as they can about it, but, because of the language-barrier, remain outside the mainstream of Hungarian community life. They read no Hungarian-language newspapers or periodicals, and do not listen to Hungarian radio programs. Their native language is English, and not Hungarian. Moreover, the obvious reluctance of the Hungarian-born to lift the language-barrier and reach out to them in English, is considered by many of them to be prejudicial and an insult. It is for this reason that some of them who did join clubs, walked out and have never gone back.

Yet, the American-born citizens of Hungarian descent concentrated in the Central Jersey area represent, if properly reached out to and welcomed, a strong potential for revitalization. The same is true elsewhere around the country. It is in this "reaching out" process on a nationwide level that, as educators, the members of the American Hungarian Educators' Association, as well as the Hungarian press can and should play an important role. Not only in helping to spearhead the revitalization of our declining Hungarian community in America, but also in helping to preserve and perpetuate our Hungarian heritage for generations to come. The tools we can and should use in such a crusade are simple: *English words-in-print!*

We must, as educators worthy of the name, dedicate ourselves to this task, and work together to fulfil our obligation. Otherwise, our Hungarian community will eventually be unable to compete as a viable and respected ethnic identity among the many aggressively competitive ethnic communities structuring the pluralistic society the United States has become.

A statistical guidepost

Let us now consider the potential for revitalizing our Hungarian community. The 1980 U.S. Census, for example, reported 1,770,000 Hungarians in America. Outnumbering their Hungarian-born parents and grandparents by a ratio of at least 4 to 1 (as determined by the *Hungarian Heritage Review* in a

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There is a possibility at the Hungarian Dance Academy for foreign students to study

classical ballet or folk dance

in a complete or a partial course.

There are also

historical and modern dance repertoire and pas de deux courses

For more information write to:

**Magyar Táncművészeti
Főiskola**

H-1372 Budapest
P. O. Box 439
Hungary

Phone: 36/1/1220-264
Fax: 1224-044



Hungarian

FOLKLORE

MUSEUM

and

Cultural Center

has been established in
Passaic, New Jersey.

The Museum is dedicated to the preservation and exhibition of Hungarian folk culture in the US.

The Museum will also house a Hungarian library and a cultural center.

The address is :

Hungarian Folklore
Museum

217 Third St. Passaic,
N J 07055



localized survey) the number of American-born citizens of Hungarian descent have also increased by natural evolution. What's more, this sector is upwardly mobile! Most of whom can neither read, write, nor speak in Hungarian. However, we cannot continue to ignore this potential. Nor can we afford to ostracize them from the mainstream of Hungarian community life.

We must reach out to them in their own language, which is English and not Hungarian, and entice them to rejoin the fold. We must put aside the mistaken belief that fluency in Hungarian, is the only criteria for preserving heritage. The *Hungarian Heritage Review*, for example, has on file hundreds of letters from its American-born readers proving that such a theory is not really valid. The *Hungarian Heritage Review* can also prove that, as a result of its editorial policy and slant, many of its readers have begun learning Hungarian, attending Hungarian churches, and even joining organizations and clubs.

Means to a desired end

With very little support from Hungarian churches, organizations, and clubs, the *Hungarian Heritage Review* has managed with great difficulty to establish a bridgehead in reaching out to our forgotten generations, the American-born citizens of Hungarian descent. And, we are now looking forward to expanding this toe-hold in the right direction. A significant contribution toward this end could be made by members of the AHEA in the form of articles covering such subject areas as Hungarian history, literature, culture, music, folklore, and the like. In English, of course, and written in a popular style rather than academic style.

It is also suggested that members of the AHEA consider the possibility of authoring books on any of the subject areas mentioned, and in the same style, in order to attract the general public. We are willing to do whatever we can to help promote such books.

Last, but not least, the Hungarian-language press can also make a significant contribution by publicizing the urgent need for Hungarian churches, organizations, and clubs to adopt bi-lingualism as an operational policy in order to attract the interest and active participation of American-born citizens of Hungarian descent living within their respective areas.

The key to the solution of the serious problem confronting the Hungarian community in America are the many thousands of American-born citizens of Hungarian descent left out in the cold. Let us try to bring them back in.

This is what has to be done to help revitalize our Hungarian community in America and, by doing so, help to assure the ongoing preservation and perpetuation of our Hungarian Heritage. ■

by Paul Pulitzer,
executive editor-publisher

The AHEA adapted the following resolution at its 1990 meeting and sent the text to officials in the State Department, the Congress of the US, the American and Hungarian-American press, accompanied by appropriate cover letters. Many offices sent supportive responses.

Stop Anti-Hungarian Discrimination !

The American Hungarian Educators' Association (AHEA), at its fifteenth annual conference (Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, N.J., April 26-28, 1990) issued the following statement in concurrence with the declaration signed by the participants of the April 1-3 Indiana University conference.

As specialists, students, and teachers of Hungarian culture, society and history, we want to raise our voices against the intimidation and abuse that has been imposed on Hungarians of Romania.

We feel that American foreign policy and public opinion should vigorously support the peoples of East Central Europe in their democracy-building efforts. We should also be firm about some well-defined conditions for our support. One of these must be that the governments of these states demonstrate proof that they have instituted affirmative action policies and practices for the fulfillment of the individual and collective human rights of their minorities. They will have to implement long-term efforts to dissolve their prejudices about each other, which were fomented by various authoritarian and dictatorial powers for many decades. But, the actual discrimination against the minorities must stop immediately.

Anti-Hungarianism is a case in point. Like anti-semitism and racism, it consists of hostile attitudes and discriminatory practices. There are approximately four million Hungarians living as national minorities in Romania, Czechoslovakia, the Carpatho-Ukraine region of the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia. They were annexed to these countries, without their consent, after World Wars I and II. They, along with other minorities, have been subjected to varying degrees and various forms of discrimination ever since. Their universities and colleges have been expropriated, most of their schools and many of their churches have been forcefully closed, their book publishers, theaters, newspapers, radio and television programs have been banned; they have been prohibited from using their Hungarian names of their language in public. Thousands of them have suffered deportation, hundreds were jailed, tortured, executed.

The Christmas revolution in Romania was sparked by the Hungarian *Rev. László Tőkés* when he took his heroic stance against these atrocities. He was supported by the Hungarian and the Romanian population of Temesvár. Yet, *Bishop Tőkés* recently visited *President Bush* amidst reports of anti-Hungarian pogrom-like riots in Romania which claimed four lives and caused hundreds of injuries. *András Sütő*, one of the greatest contemporary Hungarian writers, was attacked and severely injured in his home town of Tirgu Mures. Presently he is being treated in a Boston hospital, still in danger of losing sight in his left eye.

Now, as these countries are freeing themselves from their dictators, they should free themselves from their anti-minority policies and practices as well.

We fully support, and are ready to assist, our colleagues' efforts to re-establish the *Hungarian Bolyai University* (first founded in 1579) at Kolozsvár, Romania and to establish the *Jókai Mór Hungarian University* at Komárom, Czechoslovakia. ■

Conference on the Human Dimension

The 35 participating States of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe met from June 5-29 in Copenhagen for the second Conference on the Human Dimension.

On the issue of minority rights the Conference affirms that the rights of national minorities are

essential to peace, justice, stability, and democracy, and condemns all forms of totalitarianism, racial and ethnic hatred, anti-semitism, manifestation of xenophobia and discrimination, and religious or ideological persecution.

Protects the right to express, preserve, and develop cultures, including language, cultural and religious institutions, and the integrity of organizations and associations.

Recognizes the rights of minorities to establish contacts among themselves and across frontiers.

Respects the rights of minorities to participation in public affairs, including protection and promotion of minority identity. ■

We urge our members to be aware of this resolution and work for justice for the minority Hungarian populations in this spirit.

Minutes of the

The general meeting of the American Hungarian Educators' Association was held at *Montclair State College*, Montclair, NJ on April 28, at 9:00 am. Enikő M. Basa presided.

Dr. Basa announced that in 1991 the AHEA conference will be held at *Indiana University*, Bloomington, IN. Beyond that, the schedule is as follows:

- 1991 *Indiana University*, Bloomington
- 1992 open, Wasington and New Brunswick discussed (*tentative*)
- 1993 *Univ. of Toronto*, Ont., Canada
- 1994 *Montclair State College*

Dr. Mihály Szegedi-Maszák said that it would be a great pleasure for the organization to meet at *Indiana University*. He suggested that a date earlier than May would be better and noted that the program might be enriched by organizing some activity within the *School of Music* or the *Folklore Department*.

The possibility of outside funding for the conferences was raised; suggestions were made that the *New Brunswick Heritage Center* and/or *Hungarian Studies Program* at Rutgers might be possible sources. Since there were no members from either of the associations present, the discussion remained moot.

Dr. Basa noted that the *Constitution* should be revised in some minor points. Notably, there is a need to designate a permanent address, to include in the duties of the *Secretary* the editing of the newsletter, and to change the

Results of the elections

- PRESIDENT: Enikő M. Basa, *Library of Congress*
- VICE-PRESIDENT: Béla Biró, *California State Univ., Northridge*
- SECRETARY: Iлона Lantos, *Foreign Service Institute*
- TREASURER: Kay Randle Scrimger, *Conference of Mayors*
- ADVISORY BOARD: Marlene Kádár, *York College, Toronto, ON*
 Louise O. Vasváry, *State Univ. of NY*
 Ream Barclay, *Georgetown Univ.*
 László Hundra, *Bradley Univ.*
 Mária H. Krisztinkovich, *Vancouver*
 Susan Glanz, *St. John's Univ.*
 Béla Bognár, *Wright State Univ.*

General Meeting

number of members of the *Advisory Board* from eight to four: it is almost impossible to recruit members to serve in any capacity on the *Board of the Association*. With the elected officers and the immediate past president, the *Executive Board* would thus be made up of nine members. (The *Constitution*, with the proposed changes, will be mailed to the members with the ballot.)

Discussion focused on the recognized need for more frequent communication with the members. To address this, the *Educator* will be published three times a year and mailed to all members. Mr. Pulitzer promised to contribute materials, and urged others to do the same.

Under new business, the first order was a resolution offered by Károly Nagy regarding anti-Hungarian discrimination. The *Association* adopted the resolution reproduced in the newsletter. A book donation program with the *American Library Association* was also announced by E. M. Basa.

Finally, András Ludányi announced that he was organizing a conference on religious tolerance in Transylvania at the *University of Toledo*. He asked if the AHEA could contribute several thousand dollars to cover the travel costs of participants. The *Association* cannot dispense such funds, and, according to the Bylaws, it does not fund travel for participants to its own conferences either. Under the circumstances, the request was turned down. (In the course of the summer, the request was resubmitted, and the *Association* did contribute \$100.00 toward the conference.) ■

**AHEA
Conference
March 7-10
1991**

**Indiana University
Bloomington, IN.**

For further information contact:

*Prof. Mihály Szegedi-Maszák,
Hungarian Chair
Dept. of Uralic & Altaic
Studies*

**Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47405.**

AHEA Membership Form

Name:

Address:

Phone: home () work ()

Areas of Interest

Institutional Affiliation:

Address:

Membership dues: Regular \$15 - Couples \$20 - Students/Retired \$10

Please make check payable to: AHEA Treasurer

Mailing address: Kay Randle Scrimger, Conference of Mayors, 1620 Eye St. NW, Washington, DC 20006



● Copies of the *Central and Eastern Europe Private and Voluntary Organization (Contact List)* can be obtained by mail from AHEA's editor. For further information or to make changes to your listing please contact: **Sheila Y. Mattison**, Automation Research Systems, Ltd., 4480 King Street Suite 500, Arlington, VA 22302. Phone: (703) 824-5302. ○

★ Associate Prof. **Éva L. Corredor** of the *United States Naval Academy Language Studies Department* is the 1990 winner of the *Naval Academy Alumni Association Research Excellence Award*. She also recently published a book: *György Lukács and the Literary Pretext*. ○



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■ **Hungarian Textbook and Grammar** by *Charles Wojatsek*
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MLA Conference

December 30
1990

Kansas City/ Marriott
Chicago, IL

The Hungarian Literature session will be held as a joint session with the *Romanian Studies Group*.

The title of the joint session is :

"Transylvania: a Dialogue of Two Cultures."

Sessions are at
8:30-9:45 and 10:15-11:30.