

The Situation of Hungarians in Austria in 2006

1. SUMMARY

According to the data of the 2001 census of the Republic of Austria, 40,583 persons designated Hungarian as their contact language. A 2005 survey of persons speaking a foreign language put the number of those speaking Hungarian at 95,000. On this basis and because Austrians whose native language is German rarely learn Hungarian, one can state that approximately 90,000 persons of Hungarian origin live in Austria.

With regard to their origin, Austria's Hungarians can be divided into two main groups. The first group includes the "native" Hungarian ethnic group in Burgenland who came under Austrian jurisdiction as a result of the 1920 Trianon Peace Treaty. The second group is made up of those Hungarian who more recently emigrated to and settled down in Austria. According to official data, 6,641 Hungarians live in Burgenland. Their number was much higher in 1920 (24,867) but has significantly decreased as a result of assimilation, mixed marriages, aging and natural population decrease, the difficulty for long decades to maintain contacts with the mother country, and other reasons.

Following the fall of the Iron Curtain, the Hungarians living in Austria were able to express their Hungarian nationality without any political afterthought, and this represented a major step forward in the preservation of their national identity. Immigration to Austria for political and economic reasons reached major proportions mainly from the second half of the 19th century on and then after the two world wars and the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. But many Hungarians also emigrated in the 1970s and 1980s from the Hungarian-inhabited regions of the Carpathian Basin in the hope of a better life. To a large extent, it is thanks to these developments that the activities of the Hungarian organizations in Austria have become even more intense.

The Central Federation of Hungarian Associations and Organizations in Austria was established in 1980 as the top organization of the Hungarians living outside Burgenland and currently has 19 member organizations. The Organization of Independent Hungarian Cultural Associations in Austria and the Péter Bornemisza Society which function independently from the Central Federation also carry out significant activities. The Hungarian Cultural Association of Burgenland founded in 1968 is the most important organization representing the interests of the province's "native" Hungarian ethnic group. Outstanding cultural work is also carried out in Burgenland by the Hungarian Cultural Association of Central Burgenland, the People's Academy of the Hungarians of Burgenland, and the Hungarian Media and Information Center (UMIZ). The above-mentioned organizations represent Austria's Hungarians, protect their interests, and organize their educational, scientific and cultural life.

The Central Federation takes part as permanent invited guest in the work of the Hungarian Standing Conference and also plays an important coordinating role in the area of cooperation with Western European organizations. Its chairman, Dr. Ernő Deák, is also chairman of the Federation of National Hungarian Organizations in Western Europe (NYEOMSZSZ). Thanks to Ernő Kulman, chairman of the Hungarian National Group Council and former mayor of Felsőpulya (Oberpullendorf), Austria's Hungarians are also represented in the Homeland Fund Council.

The so-called "Ethnic Group Law" of 1976 guarantees the exercise of minority rights only to "groups of Austrian citizens living in Austria whose native language is not German and who cultivate their own particular national traditions". The law sets the possibility to establish Ethnic Group Councils as the most important instrument to enforce the law. In theory, it ensures the preservation of Austria's nationalities in the financial area but this is not always implemented in practice. After several years of efforts on the part of the Central Federation, the Austrian legislature amended the law and on 30 June 1992 also recognized as an ethnic group the Hungarians "with Austrian citizenship living in Vienna and vicinity". (As a result, the membership of the Hungarian Ethnic Group Council rose in 1993 from 8 to 16, with half of the members representing Burgenland and the other half Vienna). The Hungarians living in Graz, Upper Austria, Salzburg, and Innsbruck are still not recognized as ethnic groups. Moreover, the financial support given to the more numerous Hungarian minority does not even reach the amount provided to the smaller Croatian, Slovene and Czech minorities.

Working relations between the Hungarian governmental bodies and the Hungarian organizations in Austria are correct and businesslike. Austro-Hungarian state relations are traditionally cordial as shown by the fact that the two countries' heads of state made their first official visit to Budapest and Vienna, respectively. A joint Hungarian-Austrian government meeting took place in Vienna on 20 December 2005.

Even though Burgenland investors showed a greater interest in western Hungary after the opening of the Austro-Hungarian border and change of political regime in Hungary, this trend appears to have reversed itself today. For some time, Austrian enterprises seek to lure the still cheaper Hungarian work force (and weaker purchasing power) to

the other side of the border. Even more, Hungary's EU membership is also proving to be attractive. With the elimination of the Schengen borders and of Austria's restrictions on foreign employment, the region can look forward to an even greater economic development in the future.

2. THE HUNGARIAN IMMIGRANTS

The Hungarian diaspora actually developed during the period of the Dual Monarchy between Austria and Hungary that lasted until 1918 and reached particularly important dimensions at the time of the Compromise (*Ausgleich*) of 1867. (In 1910, 195,844 Hungarian citizens resided in Lower Austria, 139,000 of whom lived in Vienna; between 1881 and 1913, 75,592 persons of Hungarian origin acquired Austria citizenship). Later, a more significant number of political and economic emigrants settled down in Austria only after the two world wars and after 1956.

At the end of the Second World War, a large number of Hungarian military and civilian refugees remained in Hungary in the occupation zones of the Western Powers. By 1947, the majority of the refugees left mainly for overseas (North and South America, Australia). Emigrants of 1944-45 enjoyed the greatest movement of freedom in the French zone of occupation where the former members of the military soon began to organize themselves under the leadership of Generals Ferenc Farkas and András Zákó. The centre of the organization was Innsbruck. Lieutenant Colonel Ferenc Adonyi-Naredy was the leader of similar activities in the British zone in Carinthia. In 1947, the *Community of Fellow Soldiers* was formed and was renamed one year later the *Community of Hungarian Fighters* and moved its centre first to Germany and then to Canada. In 1947, the *Comradely Society of the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie* was established in Graz and continued to function after 1949 as the *Community of the Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie*, with a significant number of its members later settling overseas. Under the pretext of "legal continuity", members of the 1939 Hungarian Parliament who went abroad and other political elements established the *Group of Legislators Based on the Hungarian Historic Constitution*, later called the *Union*. The so-called moderate 39-ers formed the forefront of the group under the leadership of Count Béla Teleki, former Chairman of the Transylvanian Party, Count József Pálffy, and Lajos Máriaffi. Miklós Bonczos, former minister of the interior in the Lakatos Cabinet, established the *Hungarian Service*, an organization with a social program. These along with other organizations with similar programs formed the *National Anti-Bolshevik Force (BENE)* and which, despite their intention, were not able to achieve the role of a top body.

During the days of the 1956 Revolution and in the aftermath of the events (until April 1957), 180,288 Hungarian refugees were registered in Austria. By the end of June 1959, 75,525 of them had left for other West European countries, 82,300 had emigrated overseas, and 7,772 had returned to Hungary. Austria admitted as political refugees and gave permanent residency permit to all those individuals who wished to stay there or had not been accepted by other countries. The care and assistance of the 1956 refugees in Austria exceeded the absorbing capacity of the country, and therefore other Western countries also did their share in helping the large number of refugees. Next to the aid organizations operating in Austria, like the Austrian Red Cross, Caritas, the Lutheran Refugee Service, and the Federation of Austrian Trade Unions, a major role was played by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Among other aid organizations, one should mention *First Aid for Hungary* (whose representative in Austria was Lieutenant General Béla Lengyel), *Free Europe Citizen Service*, *Forumhilfe* and *Volkshilfe*, and *Hungarian Refugee Service* managed by László Taubinger. Next to financial aid, these organizations also helped the refugees with information and the handling of administrative matters.

At the end of 1956, the *World Federation of Political Refugees*, later called the *Federation of Hungarian Political Prisoners*, was founded in Vienna. At the beginning of 1957, the *Hungarian Freedom Fighters (National Guard) Society*, headed by General Béla Király, was established. The above-named politically oriented organizations hardly played any role in the development of the later community life and either ceased to exist within a short time or left neutral Austria which had developed a "special" relationship with Hungary. From the end of the 1970s on the remaining *émigré organizations* increasingly took a cultural and identity preserving character. An important role was played by the successor of the *Federation of Hungarian University and College Associations*, the *Federation of Free Hungarian Students* established in Austria's university towns and whose organizations in Graz and Innsbruck are still active today. Its founding can be traced back to the fact that between 1957 and 1959 there were over 1,000 students enrolled in Austrian universities and colleges. These student associations were later joined by other ones. From the viewpoint of religion, the establishment of Catholic and Protestant church offices near Vienna and in all provincial capitals was of great importance.

The organizational life of the Hungarians in Austria can look back at a long past. The *Hungarian Workers Association in Vienna* was founded in 1899 and the *Saint Stephen Society* in 1918. One of the oldest among the still existing Hungarian associations in Austria is the *Hungarian Association of Graz*, established in 1888.

The recognition by the state of the statutes of the top body of the Hungarian associations outside Burgenland occurred on 12 November 1979. At a general assembly held on 7 May 1980 with the participation of representatives of 22 organizations, the *Central Federation of Hungarian Associations and Organizations in Austria (Zentralverband Ungarischer Vereine und Organisationen in Österreich)* was established. It currently has 19 member organizations.

As a top organization, the *Zentralverband* is the representative body of the member associations and harmonizes and coordinates their activities, and beyond that, functions as a planning and organizational center for all undertakings exceeding the capabilities of the various member associations. The joint commemoration of national holidays in Vienna is organized each year by the Central Federation. Since March 1980 it publishes the bi-monthly *Bécsi Napló (Vienna Diary)* whose editor-in-chief is Dr. Ernő Deák; for the tenth year it runs the *Hungarian Theatre of Vienna* by presenting guest companies, and organizing concerts and exhibitions.

Since September 1987, the Central Federation maintains the *Hungarian School of Vienna*, with instruction taking place every second Saturday in the Urania building and since 2000 in the *Hungarian Home*. Year after year, the number of those enrolled reaches about 100 and a nursery group also functions since 1997. The staff consists of three kindergarten teachers and three female teachers. In addition, at the initiative of the Central Federation, instruction in the Hungarian language is given in six Vienna primary schools, and since 2001 in a school in Mödling for two hours a week outside of the regular teaching schedule.

In Fall 2001 a yearly advanced *teacher's training and adult education course* for a better knowledge of the Hungarian people (literary and cultural history, history, social knowledge, political geography, ethnography) was launched with the participation of 30 to 50 persons. These forms of children and adult education are financially supported by the Hungarian Ministry of Education and logistically by the Government Office for Hungarians Abroad.

In the past few years, the idea of establishing with the support of the Austrian state a Hungarian-language secondary school located in Vienna has come up on several occasions among the Hungarian community. The debate between supporters and opponents of the proposal over the possible number of students and degree of utilization of such a school appears to be undecided.

A scientific forum and at the same time a high level dissemination of knowledge are represented since September 1990 by the "*Kufstein Conferences*" organized every second year (the first such conference was held at the castle of Kufstein) at which, in connection with selected topics or anniversaries, experts from the Carpathian Basin and Hungary deliver lectures. On each occasion, the material of the conferences is also published as a book. The most recent conference was held for the fifth time in September 2004 in Felsőpulya (Oberpullendorf).

The institutes of higher education in Austria do not have a Hungarian-language section. The students enrolled at the *Finno-Ugrian Faculty of the University of Sciences of Vienna* may take a separate teacher's qualifying examination. Moreover, students can earn a kindergarten teacher's qualification certificate at Hungarian-language and bilingual courses at the *Kindergarten Education Centre of Felsőőr*.

Possibilities for supplying these educational institutes with teaching and support materials as well as methodological consultation are provided through the assistance of the Hungarian Ministry of Education and on the basis of an agreement between the *Education Centers of Eisenstadt (Kismarton)* and of *Sopron*.

No independent Hungarian party or political organization functions in Austria.

At the initiative and urging of the Central Federation, the Austrian government on 30 June 1992 (the Parliament approved the Council of Ministers' decision on 9 July) recognized the Hungarians with Austrian citizenship living in Vienna and its vicinity as an ethnic group. As a result, the number of the members of the *Hungarian Ethnic Group Council* rose from 8 in 1993 to 16 (with a fifty-fifty ratio representation for Burgenland and Vienna). The expanded body held its inaugural meeting on 25 March 1993 and is renewed every four years.

The organizations functioning independently from the Central Federation include among others the *Top Organization of Independent Hungarian Cultural Associations in Austria (Dachverband)*, and the *Péter Bornemisza Society*.

As generally among dispersed émigré communities, the Churches have also played an important role in the lives of the Hungarians in Austria. Hungarian church offices, both Protestant and Catholic, were established one after the other primarily under the impact of the waves of refugees of 1956, even though Hungarian masses and religious services had been traditionally held until then, in particular in Vienna.

The Hungarian Pastoral Service of the Lutheran Church (Ungarischer Seelsorgendienst der Evangelischen Kirche AB in Österreich) carried out its tasks as a regular branch office but already in the 1960s the Church Head Council stated

that Hungarian-language pastoral care was justified only as long as the refugees had not mastered the German language. For Roman Catholics, separate church offices outside Burgenland and in addition to Vienna functioned in Graz, Linz, Innsbruck, and Klagenfurt. Today all this belongs to the past. The church offices in Graz and Klagenfurt were discontinued in the 1990s but Hungarian-language mass is still being celebrated once a month in both cities, and periodically in Klagenfurt and Salzburg. The priest in Linz presently serves full-time in an Austrian parish, and the Hungarian priest in Vienna performs his tasks as a pensioner. Since the death of István Szépfalussy and of his retired successor, Protestant services are held by guest ministers from Hungary.

Austria's ethnic groups live in settled circumstances albeit within very narrow parameters. Nevertheless, increasingly large restrictions are taking place, especially with regard to Hungarians. The Central Federation objects to the fact that the Chancellery, despite the funds at its disposal, did not assume the financing of the costs of the Hungarian Home purchased in Fall 1999 at a price of 3.5 million ATS and totaling 4.5 million ATS with alterations and other expenses included. As a result, the repayment of the long-term loan put the organization in a very difficult situation. Difficulties were further increased by the fact that the Chancellery compelled the Central Federation to repay (in seven annual payments) the already disbursed aid in the amount of 295,000 ATS. The organization was obliged to accept the repayment of the amount because a refusal would have resulted in the cessation of any further budgetary support.

The minority rights enshrined in the Austrian legal system - in accordance with the 1976 law on ethnic groups - theoretically also ensure the survival of ethnic groups in the sphere of financial support, but the practical application of the law can nevertheless puts the ethnic groups in an impossible financial situation.

3. THE HUNGARIANS OF BURGENLAND (ŐRVIDÉK)

The indigenous Hungarian ethnic group lives in the province of Burgenland in eastern Austria. It numbered 24,867 according to the 1920 Hungarian census based on the mother tongue, and has been reduced to one-sixth of that number since the transfer of the territory to Austria. In the 2001 census on the basis of the language used in the immediate surroundings, 6,641 persons (of whom 4,704 were Austrian citizens and 1,937 foreign citizens) declared themselves to be Hungarians. This figure represents a 5.4% decrease compared to the figure of ten years ago. The drop was mostly felt in the localities of Unterwart (Alsóóór) and Oberwart (Felsőóór) which are considered to be the traditional centres of the indigenous Hungarian minority. The numerical decrease in other localities has lessened, presumably thanks to the arrival of new settlers.



Figure 1 Hungarians in Burgenland

Local estimates are of the opinion that the Hungarian community is numerically larger but this could be proven only if the question asked in the census would refer to mother tongue or origin. As a result of the question now being asked, the persons of Hungarian origin and self-identity living in mixed marriages or in exclusively German-language communities hardly appear in official statistics. The aging of the Hungarian minority, the linguistic and cultural influence of the German environment, and the economic attraction of the large cities are also responsible for this numerical decrease. Emigration and assimilation appear to accelerate but the process could be slowed down by means of more resolute assistance. The view that the assimilation of the Hungarians of Burgenland is of an entirely spontaneous nature is open to debate. For a long time, the difficulty in having direct contacts with Hungary and the subtle acceleration of this process on the part of Austria also played a role. From the change of regime in Hungary on until recently, this was also due to the economic fears on the Austrian side that with the opening of the border between the two countries, Burgenland investors showed a growing interest in the west Hungarian region compared to that in the province. Nowadays this trend seems to have reversed itself, with Austrian enterprises attracting not only working capital through price policy and other maneuvers but also purchasing power and the still cheaper labor force from Hungary over to the Austrian side of the border. All this could contribute to a repetition of the trends felt at the turn of the 1990s and give a new impetus to the economic development of the province of Burgenland.

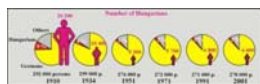


Figure 2 Burgenland's nationality composition and Hungarian population trend between 1910 and 2001

Minority education in Burgenland is regulated by the provincial law on minority school adopted in 1994, and the compulsory instruction of the minority language in elementary and higher elementary schools by the 1995 provincial school law. On that basis, *bilingual instruction* is currently taking place in the elementary schools of Alsóór (Unterwart) and Órsziget (Siget in der Wart), and *optional Hungarian language exercise* is offered in ten more schools. The Hungarian language is used in nursery schools in Felsőpulya (Oberpullendorf), Órsziget, Felsőór (Oberwart) and Alsóór.

There is no independent Hungarian-language *high school* in Burgenland since 1920. Progress in this field was made from the 1981/82 school year on with the creation of a *Hungarian-language section* in the high school of Felsőlövvő (Oberschützen) and from the 1987/88 school year with the setting up of a so-called "*Pannonian*" class in which Hungarian and Croatian are taught as compulsory subjects. A *bilingual high school* with a Hungarian and a Croatian section opened its doors in Felsőór in 1992. Some discrepancies can still be found, however, between the legal regulations ensuring Hungarian-language instruction and their use in practice and this does not make it possible for students to master the Hungarian language at an adequate level. (25.9% of the population of Felsőór and 23.9% of that of Felsőpulya received Hungarian-language instruction in the course of their life).

Some two-thirds of the Hungarians in Burgenland are *Roman Catholic*. In 1998, the *parish of Alsóór* (Unterwart) came under the jurisdiction of the Head Abbacy of the Benedictine Order in Pannonhalma, Hungary, which until the recent retirement of vicar Dr. Ireneusz Galambos OSB was one of the regional centres for the cultivation of Hungarian language and culture. The majority of the Hungarian Catholic priests serving in Austria completed their studies in Hungary.

The *Reformed (Calvinist) Church* of Burgenland has its only congregation in Felsőór (Oberwart), while the Lutheran Church has one in Órsziget (Siget in der Wart). The assimilation of the two Protestant congregations is at an advanced stage because part of the religious services is in the German language. The Calvinist minister of Felsőór completed his studies in Hungary and the one of Órsziget in Transylvania.

Since 1990 Burgenland's *ORF Television* broadcasts four times a year a half-hour program for the Hungarian minority entitled "*Good Day Hungarians!*". In the mid-1990s, citing the low level of audience, the provincial cable television society took off the Hungarian-language programs from its main airtime and also drastically cut their content then discontinued them. Outside intervention became practically impossible because of the fact that cable television is a profit-oriented private society that cannot be influenced with other arguments.

Since 1 January 2002, the *Burgenland studio of Austrian Radio (ORF)* is broadcasting a five-minute daily program and a 25-minute Sunday program in the Hungarian language. The "*Heimat, fremde Heimat*" magazine of Vienna's *ORF* reports from time to time on events organized by the Hungarian organizations. Among the commercial radios, "*Radio MORA - Multilingual Open Radio*" broadcasts a one-hour program in each of the Hungarian, Croatian and Roma languages dealing with issues affecting the minorities.

The *Hungarian Cultural Association of Burgenland*, formed in 1968 with its seat in Felsőór is the main interest representation body of the indigenous Hungarian ethnic group in the province. With its publications and programs, it not only serves the preservation of the Hungarian minority and cross-border cooperation but also the cultivation of relations with the majority population. The current chairman of the organization is József Plank. With regard to organizations, the *Hungarian Adult Education College of Burgenland* with seat in Alsóór and the *Information and Media Centre of Alsóór* deserve mention. The *Hungarian Cultural Association of Central Burgenland*, with seat in Felsőpulya, was established in Spring 2003.

4. GENERAL FINDINGS ABOUT THE SITUATION OF THE HUNGARIANS IN AUSTRIA

The document entitled "*Report on the Situation of Ethnic Minorities in the Republic of Austria*" prepared for the "Wise Men" of the European Union (Martti Ahtasaari, Prof. Dr. Jochen Frowein, Dr. Mercelino Oreja) by the Austrian Center for Ethnic Groups (Österreichisches Volksgruppenzentrum) presented in detail the situation of Austria's ethnic groups and supported its findings with the applicable legal background in force. The report, adopted without major objections by the members of the Center's committee, also gives a correct historical review of the Hungarian ethnic group in Austria which constitutes a linguistic island ("Sprachinsel" in the province of Burgenland. It refers to the numerical change underwent by the Hungarian population since 1920 and also to the fact that in the censuses held since then, the viewpoints for data collection ("Umgangssprache" - language for daily contacts, "Muttersprache" - mother tongue, "Familiensprache" - language used in the family, "Denksprache" - the language for thinking, "Kulturkreis" - cultural circle) changed several times. The report finds that major decrease and assimilation characterize all ethnic groups.

The document breaks down the changes in Austria's minority policy since the Second World War into the following periods: *permissive* (Gewährungspolitik, 1945-1955), *hindering* (Verhinderungspolitik, 1955-1972), *restrictive* (Restriktive Politik, 1972-1988), *dialogue* (Dialogpolitik, 1988-1994), *ignoring* (Ignoranzpolitik, 1994-2000) and *monitoring* (Monitoring Politik, since 2000). The constitutional law that came into force in summer 2000 (Staatszielbestimmung) gives the following definition of state-building ethnic groups (Volksgruppen): "The Republic is characterized by linguistic and cultural diversity which expresses itself in the form of indigenous ethnic groups. Attention must be paid and guarantee and support must be given to the survival and preservation of the ethnic groups' language and culture." Each ethnic group, including the Hungarian one, receives an annual support from the state budget.

On the basis of the Austrian country report, the *Council of Europe's Advisory Committee* drafted a report on the implementation by Austria of the frame agreement on minority protection. The members of the committee also made personal inquiries in Austria in December 2001. This *report* ascertains that the situation of the Croatian, Slovene, Hungarian, Czech and Slovak minorities is characterized by harmonious coexistence with the majority nation on the basis of tolerance. At the same time, it finds that progress is needed in consolidating and developing the institutions for the teaching of the Hungarian, Czech and Slovak languages, and further in increasing in the media sphere the television and radio programs for the Hungarian, Czech, and Slovak minorities.

The Hungarian ethnic group in Austria does not have any territorial autonomy and has no guaranteed parliamentary representation, bilingual documents (such as identity card), and independent economic structure and activity. It is entitled to the official use of the minority language in four localities, to its use in the courts in two localities, and to bilingual locality name signs (German-Croatian and German-Hungarian) in four localities (Felsőpulya (Oberpullendorf), Felsőőr (Oberwart), Alsóőr (Unterwart), and Órsziget (Siget in der Wart)). The locality name signs were placed in 2000.

5. HUNGARIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

Central Federation of Hungarian Organizations and Associations in Austria

(Zentralverband Ungarischer Vereine und Organisationen in Österreich)

Chairman: Dr. Ernő Deák

Secretary General: István Radda

Founded: on 7 May 1980 in Vienna.

Objectives: The representation of the community (organizational) interests of Hungarians of Austrian citizenship toward the relevant Austrian authorities and abroad. The recognition of the Hungarian ethnic groups of Austrian nationality outside of Burgenland as an ethnic community served this purpose. This was done in July 1992 on the part of the Austrian government with regard to the Hungarians in Vienna and Lower Austria.

Functions:

- representative body
- coordinating authority
- organizational center

Activities:

- Joint commemoration of Hungarian national holidays
- Bimonthly publication of *Bécsi Napló (Vienna Journal)* since March 1980; publication of the trilingual *Órség Calendar* (since 1985); publishing house by the name of *Sodalitas* (reminiscent of the Danubian Scholars' Society of 1497-1508);
- Maintaining since September 1988 the so-called Hungarian School of Vienna;
- Holding since 1990 biannual so-called "Kufstein" conferences of Hungarians living in Western Europe and of minority Hungarians entitled: "*Searching a Way into the Future*" Kufstein, 1990, "*Being a Minority is no Fate but a Mission*" (Kismarton/Eisenstadt, 1992); "*Organization and Network System of Scattered Hungarian Minorities*" (Innsbruck, 1994); "*Consciousness and History*" (Felsőpulya/Oberpullendorf), 1996; "*1848-1849: Legacy and Remembrance - Erbe und Erinnerung*" (Felsőpulya, 1998); "*What is Man Worth if Hungarian? The Historical Components of Hungarian Consciousness*" (Felsőpulya, 2000); "*The European Union and Ethnic Minorities - Diagnosis and Prediction*" (Felsőpulya, 2003); "*Austria's National Groups and their 'Mother Country' - Draft Future Outlook for Europe*" (Felsőpulya, 2004).
- Publishing the materials of the conferences in independent volumes;
- Commemoration in September 1991 of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Count István Széchenyi, followed by a scientific conference in the German language;

- The "Hungarian Theatre of Vienna" operates since 1995, with the appearance two to three times a year of Hungarian minority theatre companies;
- Joint celebration on 18 May 1996 in Felsőőr (Oberwart) with the Hungarian Cultural Association of Burgenland of the 1100th anniversary of the arrival of the Hungarian tribes into the Carpathian basin, and the millennium of the first mention of Austria;
- Commemoration on 26 October 1996 of the 40th anniversary of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution in Mosonmagyaróvár and Mosontarcsa (Andau);
- Organization on 4 November 1996 of a reception to express gratitude to Austrian and international aid organizations, as well as to the Vienna representations of those countries which supported and admitted Hungarian refugees in 1956;
- Inauguration of the "Hungarian Home of Vienna" on 16 June 2000. The documentary volume titled "Beheimatet in Österreich - At Home in Austria" about the activities of the Central Federation and its member organizations was published for that occasion;
- Holding on 23 September 2000 of an international folklore festival in Vienna's city hall with the participation of Hungarian choirs and dance ensembles from eight countries;
- Holding on 20-21 October 2000 of a German-language international conference entitled "*Tausend Jahre Lebensgemeinschaft in Zentraleuropa - One-Thousand Years of Living Together in Central Europe*";
- Publication for more than ten years of the program bulletin listing the events organized by the Hungarian associations in Vienna;
- Organization of occasional exhibits and concerts;
- Organization for years of adult education courses that include Hungarian history, literary history, education history, folk-music research and cultural history;
- The "Hungarian Home of Vienna" has become a real center and plays an extremely important role for the Central Federation and some of its member associations. Its programs take place there and it houses the "Hungarian School of Vienna". Its purchase price was secured only through long-term loans whose repayment remains without guarantee because the competent Chancellery is not giving its support. Thanks to the Hungarian government, however, it has already been possible to pay on two occasions the yearly installment. In May 2005, the "Hungarian Home of Vienna" hosted for the second time the conference of the Federation of National Hungarian Organizations in Western Europe, thus confirming the international importance of the center.

Member Associations:

Vienna:

- Hungarian Roman Catholic Church Office in Vienna (clergyman: Rev. Ferenc Simon)
- St. Stephen Society (chairwoman: Katalin Stipsicz)
- "Europa"-Club (executive secretary: Géza Valentiny)
- "Jenő Kerkai" Hungarian Church Sociological Institute (head: Dr. Imre András, SJ)
- "Kalácska" Club; Economic Interest Community of Hungarians in Austria (chairwoman: Erzsébet Wurst)
- Movement of Catholic Hungarian Intellectuals - KMÉM (chairman: Tibor Szemerédi)
- Sermmelweiss Physicians' Association (chairman: Dr. Iván Birtalan)
- Hungarian Lutheran Congregation in Austria (warden: Rudolf Andorka)
- István Széchenyi Scout Troop (troop leader: Mrs. Ilona Szemerédi)

Graz:

- Roman Catholic Hungarian Church Office (lay chairman: Mihály Ugri)
- Club of Hungarian University Students and Alumnis (chairman: Sándor Páll)

Linz:

- Hungarian Roman Catholic Congregation (clergyman: Rev. Ernő Szabó)
- Hungarian Cultural Association of Upper-Austria (chairwoman: Erika Simonffy)
- "Árpád" boy scout troop No. 80 (troop leader: Erzsébet Seiche-Kiss)
- Hungarian School of Linz (coordinator: Zsuzsanna Sági)

Innsbruck:

- Hungarian Congregation in Innsbruck (lay chairman: Dr. Ádám Csordás, university professor)
- Federation of Hungarian Academics and University Students of Innsbruck (chairman: Dr. Péter Hunyadi)
- Hungarian Student Hostel and Cultural Center Association of Innsbruck (chairman: Dr. Tamás Meleghy, university professor)

Salzburg:

- Hungarian Circle of Salzburg (chairman: Dipl. Ing. Péter Karsay)

Péter Bornemisza Society (Péter Bornemisza Gesellschaft)

Chairman: Dr. Miklós Béla Bartók

Top Organization of Independent Hungarian Cultural Associations in Austria (Dachverband der Unabhängigen Ungarischen Vereine in Österreich)
Chairwoman: Anna Pokorny

Hungarian Cultural Association of Burgenland (Burgenländisch-Ungarischer Kulturverein)

Chairman: Dipl. Ing. József Plank

Founded: in 1968 in Felsőőr Oberwart).

Objective: official representation of the Hungarians of Burgenland, promotion of the use and preservation of the Hungarian language, cultivation of the local Hungarian traditions, support of students wanting to master the Hungarian language (acquisition of textbooks and teaching aid materials, organization of language summer camps in Hungary), organization of programs, publication of Hungarian-language press materials. At the time of the writing of this Report, the creation of a youth group had begun.

Functions: a "cultural and social" association independent from parties and churches, with activities covering the territory of the federal province of Burgenland. It receives since 1988 support from the Austrian state budget enabling it to maintain an office and employ a full-time administrative staff member. The most important events organized in 2003 included a Liszt musical evening, a language camp at Lake Balaton, Hungary, a celebration to mark the 35th anniversary of the existence of the Association, the 15th scientific conference of the Hungarian Institute of Burgenland, the jubilee program for the 10th anniversary of the children's newspaper "*Hírhozó*" (*Messenger*), the presentation of the photo album entitled "Burgenland", and participation at the international meeting of Christmas carol singers in Budapest.

Publications: "*Őrvidéki Hírek*" (*Őrvidék News*), with program offers, regional news, and reports, published monthly in 450 copies; "*Őrség*", a magazine-type informative publication, with a German-language summary. Published once or twice a year in 900 copies. "*Hírhozó*" (*Messenger*), a children's and youth newspaper, published ten times during the school year in 700 copies. "*Őrségi Füzetek*" (*Őrség Booklets*), occasional publication (such as the materials of the meetings of the Hungarian Institute) in 900 copies. The publications are not sold commercially and are sent by mail to the registered members.

Hungarian Cultural Association of Central Burgenland (Ungarischer Kulturverein Mittelburgenland)

Chairman: G. József Jenei

People's Academy of the Hungarians of Burgenland (Volkshochschule der Burgenländischen Ungarn)

Head: Mag. Attila Somogyi

The Association won in 2003 the "Europasiegel" Prize of Brussels which was handed over to its director by Frau Elisabeth Gehrler, Austrian Minister of Education. The aim of the winning project is to make it possible for those living in Burgenland, from children to adults, to master the Hungarian language. The association wants to achieve this goal partly by organizing courses for students seeking to enroll in the bilingual (Hungarian-Croatian) federal high school of Felsőőr (Oberwart) and by means of its summer extension courses at Órsziget (Sieg in der Wart). Students from other countries in the Carpathian Basin who already speak Hungarian are also admitted to the extension courses.

Hungarian Media and Information Center, Alsóőr (Ungarisches Medien- und Informationszentrum - UMIZ)

Head: László Kelemen