

ACTING Communities

Active Community Involvement

EFOP- 1.3.1-15-2016-00001

PROFESSIONAL STUDY TRIPS

edited by: Erika Kalmár – Annamária Szu

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NMI MŰVELŐDÉSI INTÉZET NONPROFIT KÖZHASZNÚ KFT.

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ACTING Communities – Active Community Involvement
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Edited by: Erika Kalmár – Annamária Szu

Reviewed by: Éva Dóri

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PROFESSIONAL STUDY TRIPS

THREE DAYS INLAND STUDY TRIPS

Introduction

The Acting Communities – Active Community Involvement (EFOP-1.3.1-15-2016-00001) priority project has set a number of professional development goals to support the work of professionals and community development over the three-year period of the program.

For this purpose a three-day domestic study trip was organized by a consortium of the Hungarian Open Air Museum, the NMI Institute for Culture Nonprofit Ltd. and the National Széchényi Library between 19th June and 30th October 2018. In addition to the good practices of the host county's cultural institutions, we also helped local cultural institutions and NGOs to exchange experiences through site visits and professional forums during the programs involving 18 counties in the convergence regions.

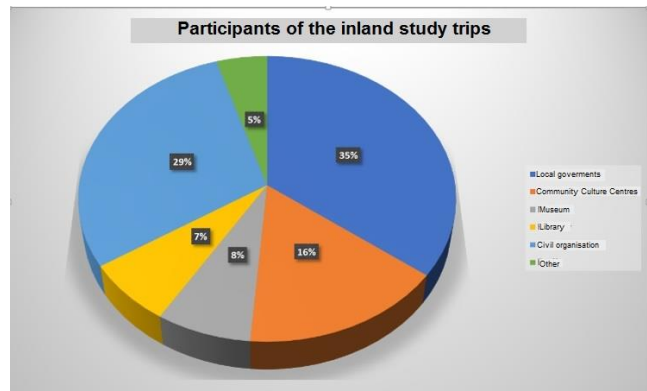
The aim of the program is to increase local social activity, community engagement of the local citizens, to build and consolidate links between the local governments, cultural institutions and civil population – to ameliorate the culture of collaboration to a higher level. The main objectives of these programs are to introduce institutional models which are based on community development, volunteering, promoted the application of equal opportunity and participatory management and striven for sustainable activities.

The participants of the study trips could be those members of local governments, NGOs, churches and other institutions which were supported by, or applied for TOP-5.3.1-16 and TOP-6.9.2-16 Strengthening Local Identity and Cohesion tenders funding community development, as well as their co-workers; employees of local governments, NGOs, churches and other institutions and their co-workers that are realizing community development processes; furthermore representatives, colleagues of cultural institutions and organizations.

During the study trips we also provided travel for those interested from the remote counties of the country. The first day of the study trip thus began with the trip then ended with an afternoon program and a common dinner in the given host county. On the second day various good practices were presented by the county cultural institutions, NGOs, self-organizing groups and municipal value registries. In the afternoon program and in the morning of the third day, we again provided experience-based site visits and then the participants went home after the common lunch.

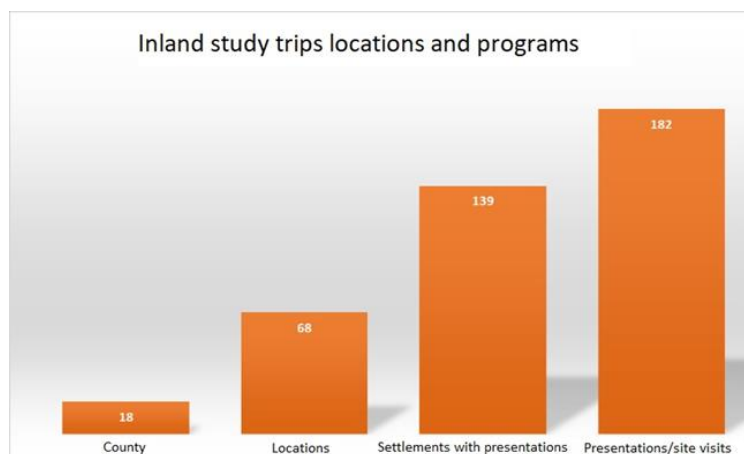
Inland study trips in numbers:

Most of the study visits were made up of leaders from municipalities and non-governmental organizations. They were curious about how others do it, how to operate sustainably, and what make them successful in their communities. The representatives of the settlements usually wanted to get as much information about the methodology, programs and organizational practices as possible in connection with TOP tenders. Many came



from community cultural institutions, as well as museum institutions and libraries, bringing new experiences, ideas and networking as a professional. They could gain insight into the life of associations and see how cultural institutions based on community involvement work.

During the trips in 18 counties of the country we heard a total of 182 presentations on the conference days, we learned about community development, volunteering, youth participation and equal opportunities processes in 139 settlements. We also made on-site visits to 68 settlements. A total of 1,259 people participated in these study trips. We brought something from every county: kindness, warm welcome, interesting presentations, lots of innovative initiatives, lots of experience, and more new acquaintances.



The summaries of the study trips are not arranged chronologically but by region, highlighting typical good practice and adaptable examples for each study trip in each field.

Southern Great Plain Region:

Bács-Kiskun County – 7- 9th August, 2018¹

The participants of the study trip of Bács-Kiskun County were able to board the bus in the following five cities: *Pannonhalma, Zirc, Veszprém, Balatonvilágos, Szekszárd*, which took the interested professionals to the first location, Baja. During our visit to the county we got acquainted with the community processes in 4 cities: Baja, Kecskemét, Kiskőrös and Dunafalva. On the day of the conference we got an insight into the community development activities of four other settlements – Rém, Szank, Lajosmizse and Halas.

During the three days, we attended to 9 presentations where local governments, cultural institutions, NGOs and initiatives, museums and libraries introduced themselves. The presentations focused on local community development, value and tradition preservation.

A total of 53 participants from different counties took part in the Bács-Kiskun County study trip and professional conference.



Introducing Municipalities / Organizations

Municipality of Baja

Lace Museum (Csipkemúzeum) (Kiskunhalas)

¹ More information about the study trip is available at <https://cselekvokozossegek.hu/peldaerteku-kozossegfejleszto-programok-hagyomanyokra-epulo-rendezvenyek-ertektarak-bacs-kiskun-megyeben/>

Municipality of Dunafalva
Hírös Agóra Cultural and Youth Center (Kecskemét)
Katona József Library (Kecskemét)
Lajosmizse City Culture House and Library (Lajosmizse)
Petőfi Birthplace and Memorial Museum (Kiskőrös)
Municipality of Rém
Municipality of Szank
Color Mixing “Színkeverő – Hope, Education, Art, Creation” – Baja, Sükösd, Szeremle,
Dunafalva
Türr István Museum (Baja)

Rém – good practice

Imréné Papp, the mayor of Rém village presented a program bearing the name of the settlement. Short-term and long-term goals have been set for the *Rém – Good Practice*. The short-term goals are to create opportunities to spend time in a meaningful and useful way, to strengthen participants' self-expression and self-esteem, to awaken their dormant creative spirit, to open to the world, to raise environmental awareness, to recognize the importance of waste. In the long term, they want to have a stronger sense of belonging to the community, to have entrepreneurial creative locals, to improve communication between residents and as a result of all these, renew the community spaces and make them more colorful.

The program is primarily targeted at women who are disadvantaged, unemployed and do public service and with them all the people of the settlement, regardless of age and education, who like to get involved in working together, but they also count on young locals, schoolchildren and people living in neighboring settlements.



To achieve these goals, the method of community creation was chosen, in which participants work on community-related topics in connection with traditional community celebrations and events. From the point of view of community development, the aim is not to create a craft product, but to work together and create an active community.

The topic is chosen jointly by the group. They talk about what comes to their minds, how they can make the idea visible to the community.

In the village the 'throw away nothing' attitude is dominant. In the carpentry, for example, playgrounds, playground toys are made from old doors and things which lost their function. The paper spinning workshop is also based on recycling where both young people and adults work. This is an easy-to-use technique, similar to traditional and cane basket weaving. In this process, knowledge transfer is a natural teaching-learning process. You can get involved in more complex subtasks based on your talent. Some of the finished works are exhibited and some are given away. Nobody arrives home empty-handed from these events.

Colour mixing - Hope, Education, Arts, Creation

In the Türr István Museum in Baja, director **Zita Kovács** presented the museum's archaeological spectacle and its crafts rooms. The Türr István Museum is dedicated to the research of the city's archaeological, historical, ethnographic and fine art past of the towns of North Bácska and Baja, as well as the collection, preservation, processing and presentation of sources, intellectual and material cultural heritage. The North Bácska Region and Baja are connected to the European scientific, cultural and artistic circles by exhibiting their cultural values, through exhibitions, publications, cultural events and museum education programs.

The decisive attitude of the museum staff is that the knowledge and value they hold really exists when it is used. The educational classes of the museum are also organized in this spirit. The Museum is also supported by the Museum Friends Association (Múzeumbarátok Köre), which is also an enthusiastic supporter and organizer of the equal opportunity integration program, presented by Boglárka Pallós, the professional leader.

The Museum Friends Association – as an applicant with the support of the Norwegian Fund – during the Color Mixing project implemented a series of programs in collaboration with three elementary schools, the Csácsé Rom Roma Cultural Society and the Chance Society of South Bacska, where dance, fine arts, dramatization, photography and various folk crafts were the common language. The *Color Mixing - Hope, Education, Arts, Creation* program aimed to promote and consolidate intercultural dialogue between Roma and non-Roma cultures, the cultural integration of disadvantaged and Roma children and strengthening the sense of togetherness. The program, which ran from May 2016 to April 2017, involved art and creative workshops at more than seven locations with the involvement of 41 educators, among others in Baja, Sükösd, Szeremle as well as Dunafalva and hundreds of disadvantaged children have been reached in six months.

According to Boglárka Pallós it is an important goal to draw the eyes of children to the world around them to recognize its diversity. In addition to the activities, programs and workshops which promoted intercultural dialogue, there were also play centres, concerts, and experiential education events.



The role of the Katona József Library in creating opportunities

Márta Koleszár gave a presentation entitled: *The role of the Katona József Library in creating opportunities for communities*. She mainly focused on programs which accompany the library visitors throughout their lives.

The Katona József Library of Bács-Kiskun County is one of the most significant institutions of the Hungarian library system. The city center library, which was the first to receive the Library Quality Award in 2015, plays a key role not only in the city and region, but also at the national level. Their promotional games for reading, learning support and environmental education have been well known for decades. The slogan of their library – *Katona József Library for a lifetime!* – expresses their commitment to providing meaningful services for all ages, from babies to the elderly.

Members of their library communities are linked by the same set of values, common goals, and similar life situations. Their attention to special needs facilitates spontaneous and social integration. The under-3s and their families are a special target group. Babies mean a conscious readership building which for many can lay the foundations for lifelong library use. Their generous baby-friendly services help the emotional and intellectual development of the little ones, at the same time, they also provide opportunities for mothers to exchange experiences, learn playfully and gain social experiences. Their goal is to reach more and more families with difficult fates. They are particularly in need of moving young parents and their children out of their often poor environment.

Participants, aged 6-18, of their community games – *Become a Child Reader!*, *Nature is our Friend*, *Shaman Trial*, *4 for Europe* – are organized in small groups based on the same interest

in many settlements of the country. Small group learning opportunities for adults are also popular. Examples include beginner and advanced English language training, creative sewing learning for mothers called *Make your own textile toy!*, the *Singing Together* art group, or the *Travelers in the Library* series to discover the world's natural and cultural treasures. Visually impaired people get useful information in a small community called *Get smart in the library!* about the technical tools needed for their work and leisure, and about how to use them In order to enjoy the pleasures of active aging, library services for grandmothers are constantly being improved.



Békés County – 9-11th October, 2018²

The visitors arrived to Békés County on the *Pécs – Bonyhád – Baja – Szeged* route. During the program we visited Békéscsaba, Gyula and Orosháza, and from the presentations we learned about the value creation and value preservation processes, as well as good examples of community building in Kondoros, Békésszentandrás, Battonya and Vésztő.

We attended to a total of 12 presentations through which we gained insights into the value, culture and community-building work of the cultural institutions, civil communities, museums and libraries. A total of 78 professionals participated in our programs and the professional conference during the three days.

² For more information about the study trip visit <https://cselekvokozossegek.hu/a-helyi-ertekek-egy-telepules-eroforrasai-is-lehetnek-bekes-megyei-tanulmanyut-az-ertekorzes-jegyeben/>



Introducing Institutions / Organizations

Almássy Castle (Gyula)

Békés County Library and Knowledge Center (Békéscsaba)

Békéssy János Association for Local History and Tradition (Békésszentandrás)

Csabagyöngye Cultural Center (Békéscsaba)

Erkel Ferenc Cultural Center (Gyula)

Fodor Manó Association (Battonya)

Youth Center of Gyula (Gyula)

Youth Volunteer Community Development Workshop (Kondoros)

Nagy Gyula Regional Museum (Orosháza)

Reading Circle of Németváros (Gyula)

Sinka István Cultural Center and Folk High School (Vésztő)

Something Has Started – Reviving Local History in Battonya³

Through the presentation, *Something Started – Reviving Local History in Battonya* of **Erzsébet Balázs Szabó**, director of the Fodor Manó Association of Battonya, we became acquainted

³ Erzsébet Balázsné Szabó-Tünde-Szabó- Alex Ancsin: Valami elkezdődött – újjáéledő helytörténet Battonyán. Battonya, 2019. [Something has started - revitalizing local history in Battonya]

with local history research and community programs focusing on preserving the past and the importance of transferring old knowledge.

The primary purpose of the Fodor Manó Local History Association is to discover, save and preserve Battonya's values for posterity. In addition to saving values, another important goal is to display the collected items on an interactive exhibition where those interested can get in direct contact with the exhibited items. The association focuses on four main activities: collecting, exhibiting, organizing events and publishing. The extensive presentation of the natural, built and cultural heritage of the municipal value registry is considered to be an important task. They are also looking for new values, heroes and symbols of the city, which can be the resources of the settlement.



As a local history association, every generation participates in the noble task. Older people – because of their age – can help their work with a lot of valuable information as they are the maintainers of the collective memory. Every spring, *Local History Collecting Days* are organized, flyers and posters are placed in many places throughout the city to draw the attention of the population. Each item is recorded in the association's growth log.

Another way of collecting intellectual values, local traditions, customs and stories is to carry on life story interviews. The interviews are conducted primarily with older people and the more well-known citizens of the town. The method helps to reconstruct the past of the settlement, or e.g. exploring the history of a family.

The Fodor Manó Local History Association operates in an old civic building in the city center provided to them by the Battonya City Council. In this building they created their multi-room local history collection with permanent and temporary exhibitions.

Erzsébet Balázsné Szabó said that the “core” of their activities can be adapted in every settlement, but each settlement must find the individual values which they really feel their own.

Community Archeology⁴

On the third day of the study trip in Békés County we got acquainted with the good practices, the Nagy Gyula Regional Museum in Orosháza. **Zoltán Rózsa**, the director of the museum, talked about the tasks of the regional museum, its permanent and temporary exhibitions. The museum considers it important to carry on the museum heritage created by Gyula Nagy, but at the same time a new research direction was formulated, which focuses on the man and his environment. The director talked about their annual thematic program, which has been renewed since 2015, with a traveling exhibition and a series of museum pedagogy classes planned each year. Their *Community Archeology* project started in 2016, the museum collection and processing was done by volunteer civilians who helped the archaeologists' work in discovering memories with metal detector searches. The program is a very good example of bringing civilians and professionals together and thinking together.



⁴ Tamásné Józó-Zoltán Rózsa: Gondolatok a közösségépítésről. 57. o., Mozaikok Orosháza és vidéke múltjából 16. Orosháza, 2017. [Thoughts about community building]

As a result of the metal-search⁵ program, the museum gained about 20,000 items, which created a part of their traveling exhibition called *Orosháza and its region during the 15th-16th centuries*. In 2016, the traveling exhibition and the presentation were taken to 14 settlements belonging to the museum's collection area, to 8 schools in Orosháza, to a meeting of the Assembly of the Municipality of Orosháza and to the Museum in Csongrád.

The traveling exhibition was part of a complex series of presentations which was linked to museum education classes thus creating the opportunity for the presentation of the collection and the transfer of knowledge. The program continued in 2017 as well. The older ones could view the items of the exhibition – accompanied by a presentation– the smaller ones got acquainted with the science of candle making in one year and the following year they made monogram bricks from the Árpád-era. Deputy director **Tamásné Józó**, the museum's educator, said they had made monogrammed bricks with schoolchildren from 26 surrounding settlements, from which a small copy of a church from the Árpád-era was created. The workshop was held in the spirit of equal opportunity: "... each brick is just as important to a church that symbolizes the unity of the community as an individual is to society." The model of the church of the Árpád-era (symbolically as the first community scene) was presented to the public on the Night of Museums.

Csongrád County – 16-18th October, 2018⁶

The participants of the study trip of Csongrád County arrived to Szeged by touching *Kaposvár – Szekszárd – Baja*. During the three days we visited Szeged, Szentes and Hódmezővásárhely, and through the lectures we learned about the community development activities of three other settlements: Mórahalom, Csongrád and Mindszent.

The program featured a total of 10 presentations by cultural institutions, NGOs, museums and libraries. During the three-day event, 105 professionals were enriched with new knowledge, methodological elements and good practices.

Introducing Institutions / Organizations

Municipality of Baks

Cultural Center and City Gallery of Csongrád (Csongrád)

Keller Lajos Library and Cultural Center (Mindszent)

Kosztá József Museum (Szentes)

Móra Ferenc Museum (Szeged)

Kapocs Folk High School in Mórahalom (Mórahalom)

Community Center of Petőfi Telep (Szeged)

Somogyi Károly City and County Library (Szeged)

D2 Youth Development Center (Szeged)

Szent-Györgyi Albert Agora (Szeged)

Tornyai János Museum and Cultural Center (Hódmezővásárhely)

⁵ Gyöngyvér Bíró-Zoltán Rózsa: Főszerepben a féMLELETEK, 2. o. Magyar Régészet Online magazin, 2017 Nyár [Metal Finds in focus]

⁶ More information about the study trip is available at <https://cselekvokozossegek.hu-ertekteremtes-es-kozossegfejleszttes-csongrad-megyeben/>



Development of community spaces in D2 with the involvement of volunteers ⁷

In her presentation, the youth coordinator of the D2 Youth Development Center, Szeged Event and Media Center Nonprofit Ltd., Gyöngyi Kispál-Podrácz, talked about getting involved in a volunteering program: how to reach out to local youth, get them involved in the work and the volunteer training processes. They consider it their mission to inform high school students about their opportunities and to provide them with professional help.

The youth office, which has been operating for five years, was established in 2013 as part of the Szeged Event and Media Center Nonprofit Ltd. Volunteering is also present in the life of the organization in the form of international and local volunteering.

The D2 Youth Center in Szeged has several community spaces which are constantly being developed to meet changing needs. Several rooms in the old D2 building needed renovation and development. This task was solved through a community building program. Young people, members and volunteers of other NGOs and construction professionals were involved in the design and construction. Working together has brought together old and new D2 club members. Both young people and older people were involved in the task, and the relationship between the generations was strengthened.

⁷ Zoltán Vörös B.: Közösségi terek fejlesztése a D2-ben önkéntesek bevonásával - D2 Táncterem fejlesztés. D2 Ifjúsági Központ Esetleírás, 2019. [Developing community spaces in D2 with volunteers]

Recently, the aim was to repair a dance hall in a rather poor condition and to bring the youth of different thematic clubs into a community. All this in such a way that lasting results can be achieved.

As a result of the project, D2's youth has been enriched with a renewed dance hall which shows young people's manual work. The goals were achieved, as the participants became a real team. Some people, who do not use the community space at all or just occasionally because they go to another club, also helped. This way, visitors to each club could get to know each other. Everyone is proud of his or her work and they are eager to share their experiences. The goal was also fulfilled to achieve lasting results, as everyone takes care of freshly painted surfaces.

The project had a good impact on the D2 community, the cohesion was strengthened and new young people were brought in as a result of the project. A nicer environment is more attractive. Many of those returned who just came to the community because of the activity. Thus, joint action has a retaining power.

The community development role of the Koszta József Museum in Szentes⁸

On the third day of the study trip of Csongrád County we visited Szentes, where we could get acquainted with the good practices of the Koszta József Museum. **László Róbert Farkas**, the director of the museum introduced the operation and programs of the museum.

Until 1951, Szentes was a county seat, which can still be felt at the national and county level. The County Archaeological Association was established in Szentes in 1897, and its chairman, Gábor Csallány laid the foundations of today's museum. Today, the institution boasts more than 650,000 artifacts and ranks 10th in the national ranking. In addition to the museum, the archives and cultural center belong to the integrated institution.

The local patriotism has a prominent role in Szentes, therefore, value-preserving and tradition-respecting work is outstanding. The local population, in contrast to other rural cities, is more active in cultural and artistic events.

The Koszta József Museum places great emphasis on cooperation with institutional and non-governmental organizations, they are launching projects to help connect civil society and the museum. As a result, the Péter Pál Civic House, which is part of the museum, was renovated jointly, in which – through volunteering – local communities played a significant role in cleaning up. They also have a good relationship with the university, providing internships for students, who are also "cultural diplomats", and play a significant role in holding museum education workshops.

In the area of community development, many non-traditional civilian projects have been launched but they help to generate thinking and activity in Szentes. One such example was the renovation of the *Fridrich Fényírda (Photography Studio)*: cooperation with the Photo Circle of Szentes, the Ethnographic Museum, and the Kovács family from Székelyudvarhely, who are the only ones in Europe who still have a functioning old-style photo studio. This year, the online magazine "*Bonus Nuntium*" has been launched and will be published annually. The magazine also includes topics related to Csongrád County.

⁸ László Róbert Farkas: A szentesi Koszta József Múzeum közösségfejlesztési szerepvállalása – előadás. Szentes, 2018. 10. 18. [The community development role of the Koszta József Museum in Szentes]



Somogyi Library - where old and new are waiting for you! Value Creation and Community Building⁹

Anikó Dobosné Brezovszky, head of the reading department of the Somogyi Károly City and County Library, spoke about the tasks of the library and its community development processes. As a modern library, it is not just a repository of books and documents, it is also an institution of value creation and value mediation, which gives everyone equal access to cultural values. It's a scene for lifelong learning, it encourages reading and acquiring knowledge, and thereby strengthens social engagement. The library is also a community place where people read, talk, learn, and have the opportunity to nurture social relationships. They support the formation and introduction of small local communities, the exploration and preservation of local values. In addition to their outstanding foundation collection of cultural and historical importance, they have several special collections which are known and recognized in Hungary for their uniqueness. One of them is the Vasváry Collection, the other is their collection of local history collection in which they collected literature about Szeged and Csongrád County.

With the help of the virtual services of the Somogyi Library, they aimed at the preservation and wide publicity of their museum collections and other unique and valuable documents of cultural heritage which are part of their cultural heritage, and they support the changing knowledge acquisition habits of society. Their goal is to make the unique, rare documents stored in the library accessible to everyone (by ensuring equal opportunities) taking advantage of the Internet, regardless of space and time, and, by publishing them, to provide useful support material for those involved in formal and informal education.

New projects have been launched in the field of community building, such as providing meeting and operational capability for local clubs and small communities (blind and partially sighted,

⁹ Anikó Dobosné Brezovszky: A Somogyi-könyvtár – ahol régi és új Téged vár! Értékteremtés és közösségépítés, előadás. Szeged, 2018. 10. 17. [Somogyi Library - where old and new are waiting for you! Value creation and community building, lecture]

baby-mom clubs, writing clubs, etc.). They collaborate with local NGOs in the organization of events, organize a comic book festival and are connected to city events at many points. An important target group is the youth, such as Young Culture Ambassadors, Kö7 – High School Week or the Nyugi Kert – Könyves Piknik (Relax Garden - Book Picnic).



Southern - Transdanubia

Baranya – 18-20th September, 2018¹⁰

Those interested in the program reached Baranya County on the *Békéscsaba - Orosháza - Hódmezővásárhely - Szeged - Kiskunhalas - Baja* routes. We visited three settlements in the county: The community work in Pécs, Nagypall, Hosszúhetény, and in five other settlements, community work was introduced through presentations: Pécs-Vasas, Vásárosbéc, Mohács, Szigetvár and Pécsvárad.

Equal opportunities and community building were the focus of the study trip in Baranya County. The notion of “can’t do it alone” stated the need and importance of cooperation. In the interest of communities, excellent cooperation platforms have developed between NGOs and institutions.

During the three days of the study trip we heard a total of 9 lectures, where we got acquainted with the community development and heritage preservation activities of museums, libraries, NGOs and municipalities. The study trip to Baranya County was attended by 92 people.

¹⁰ More information about the study trip at <https://cselekvokozossegek.hu/amikor-mind-egyutt-vagyunk-messzire-vilagitunk-3-nap-baranya-megyeben/>



Introducing Institutions / Organizations

Csorba Győző Library (Pécs)
Traditional Rural House of Hosszúhetény
Janus Pannonius Museum (Pécs)
KoBeKo Cultural Center (Pécs)
Nagypall Municipality - Old Crafts Revival Association (Nagypall)
Local Government of Pécsvárad
Gyümölcsoltó Foundation of Somogyapáti (Somogyapáti)
Culture and Green Zone Association of Szigetvár (Szigetvár)
Circle of Castle Friends of Szigetvár (Szigetvár)
Flower Clock Foundation (Vásárosbéc)

Flower Clock Foundation

Eszter Bánki, head of the **Flower Clock Foundation in Vásárosbéc**, speaking of the purpose of the foundation, said that the community focuses primarily on motivation and conflict prevention. Belonging to the community of 200 inhabitants in Vásárosbéc, as a common ground works well, therefore strengthening local identity is the tool and result of the projects. The primary target group of the foundation is the relevant population – inhabitants and descendants – of Vásárosbéc, who have very different needs and opportunities.

In the early days, it was a problem that few people attended the organized programs so they decided to recruit participants instead of audiences. They contacted local clubs: the elderly, the young, everyone who could only be mobilized.

The Christmas event was a great opportunity to activate the village, everyone participated in the celebration, a choir was formed, and the *Bethlehem door-to-door* project has been created in which it was decided by lot which house the wandering Bethlehem would be the next day. The Bethlehem has since been part of the big Christmas celebration. Many volunteers are involved in organizing and running the program. The work of volunteers is recognized with the "Angel of the Vásárosbérc" award, which is given to volunteers at Christmas.

The foundation pays attention to the exploration and preservation of local values: members of the Youth Values Program conducted interviews with local seniors, which is both a depository exploration work and an excellent community development tool. Young people shared old stories, photos on the social network, more and more descendants joined the past recall.

There was a request for a meeting on Facebook, so this virtual community met in reality during the Week of Communities event series. This is how the successful *Meeting of the Descendants* event was organized.

Keepers of our Tradition: The Drama Circle of Vásárosbérc grew out of the Folk Tales course, which had 27 members and originally processed folk tales. They had 5-6 performances a year in the neighboring settlements. Thanks to the Barn Theater Initiative of the NMI Institute for Culture, the small theater community was able to perform on the stage the National Theater with the play *Tales from the Vienna Woods*, which, by presenting the roots of the settlement, contributes to the strengthening of local identity.

Community development of Hosszúhetény Rural House - Award winner of the Rural House of the Year

On the third day we visited Hosszúhetény, where **János Papp**, director of the Nemes János Cultural Center of Hosszúhetény presented the rural house and the local cultural facilities. The Rural House of the Nemes János Cultural Center plays a central role in the cultural life of Hosszúhetény. The head and staff of the institution providing community culture services, library services, museum exhibition and community culture activities attach great importance to the preservation of local folk traditions and values and their transmission to children. Several programs included in the curriculum have been developed and organized for the local school and kindergarten on an annual basis. In addition, the institution supports and patronizes the children's folk song group (Pévönye), which has achieved excellent results, and the operation of multi-age children folk dance group. They organize exhibitions related to ecclesiastical festivals, which are regularly visited by pupils from the local school and kindergarten, thus reinforcing the knowledge and nurturing of traditions in Hosszúhetény and the development and strengthening of local identity. The presentation of local values and the preservation of folk traditions were and are recommended not only to local public education institutions, but also to stakeholders in the surrounding villages and towns. **Gabriella Poór**, leader of the Rural House, said that in addition to disseminating knowledge and preserving traditions, cooperation with the local school plays a major role in the community building function of the rural house. The past and present of the settlement is also influenced by the tourist image along the former glass huts located in the area.

As a professional success, the presented activities were crowned in 2014 by the Association of Hungarian Rural Houses with the award of the "Rural House of the Year". The head of the rural house was awarded the "Rural House Manager of the Year" professional recognition in 2013, mainly for the effective introduction and operation of the museum pedagogical program at the Rural House of Hosszúhetény.



Community development and volunteering activity of the library

The head of the contact group, **Csaba Szeifer** at the **Csorba Győző Library** in Pécs said that the role and function of libraries in the transmission of information and culture has changed significantly in recent years.

The strategic goals of the Csorba Győző Library are long-term, as their work can be an incentive for building local and county communities. They seek to expand their cooperation with educational institutions, NGOs, churches, entrepreneurs, which they wish to exploit in community development. As a result of the above objectives, they expect an improvement in the quality of life the residents.

Speaking about the changing role of libraries, Csaba Szeifer emphasized that the modern age demands that libraries be treated differently than before: the library is now a multifunctional space serving both individuals and communities. Library itself is a transforming concept – a place of learning, inspiration, creativity and a community space. In a public library, people are not users in the traditional sense, but consumers: they read, study, have fun and talk; and they are so-called "creators", who use information to create new content and express their own

creativity. Library users can make effective use of the information resources and services provided by the library if they can effectively use the library as a physical space. Only community-driven public libraries, which reflect the needs of a community, can play a decisive role in the long-term development and sustainability of a particular locality or part of a locality.

The goal of the Csorba Győző Library is to create new community-cultural library spaces throughout Pécs and Baranya, where it is possible to meet the needs of groups of different life situations, ages and social statuses. The simultaneous presence of these groups strengthens the communication and social dialogue between them. Their secret intention is to reach out to the 14-20 age group more actively and effectively. Several examples of the library's volunteering role were given by the presenter, including their largest volunteering activities, the Christmas shoe box action and the monthly Book Exchange program.



(Photo: Internet)

Somogy – 24-26th July, 2018¹¹

The participants of the study trip of Somogy County arrived to Kaposvár on the *Szolnok – Kecskemét – Dunaföldvár – Dombóvár* route. During the three days we visited Kaposvár, Karád, Bárdudvarnok and Szenna, and based on the presentations we heard about the community development efforts of Balatonboglár, Nagybajom, Törökoppány, Marcali, Somogyszob and Tab settlements.

¹¹ Learn more about the study trip at <https://cselekvokozossegek.hu/somogyorszag-jo-peldai-belfoldi-tanulmanyut-somogy-megyebbe/> .

During the three days, 11 presentations were held with a total of 78 participants. Topics included the importance of value preservation, knowledge transfer, respect for traditions and the past and the community-building role of local communities was also present.



Introducing Institutions / Organizations

"Local Value" Regional Association of Thinkers and Creators (Balatonboglár)

"We have to do with each other" Foundation (Bárdudvarnok)

Együd Árpád Community Cultural Center (Kaposvár)

Roma minority community house in Kaposzentjakab (Kaposzentjakab)

Embroidery Craft Workshop of Karád (Karád)

Community Cultural Center of Marcali (Marcali)

Alternative Youth Association of Nagybjom (Nagybjom)

Rippl-Rónai Museum (Kaposvár)

Town Library of Tab (Tab)

Valley Voice Association of Törökkoppány (Törökkoppány)

Vilma-House (Somogyszob)

Open Air Museum of Szenna

Youth Development and Community Development

In her presentation, Veronika Rázsits, the vice president of the Alternative Youth Association of Nagybjom, presented an excellent example of youth involvement. A grassroots initiative has become an association for 15 years now. In an earlier presentation we could hear that it is difficult to get young people involved in community work – for which the presenter said that they needed nothing but a place to deal with this age group. Today they have many programs

that young people like to do: Mega-Láz quiz, which is a talent research program for local and neighborhood youth; a 24-hour competition where youth teams from the neighborhood measure their knowledge and endurance; Gólyafészek (Stork nest) (because it was a settlement of storks) – establishing a family and human resources center; Szőlőhegy (Vineyard) – in the wake of old values – is a value registry and preservation work.

For young people, we need to identify goals, programs and projects in which we can work with them and they can be together. If that happens, they will be happy to participate in the work. This could be organizing a camp, a simple barbecue, or organizing a carnival. The main thing is to have a feel for the program, to have their own work in it which we as adult professionals support.

Today, being on social network sites is as important to young people as being a member of a living community. Understanding and knowing their interests and motivations, supporters should reinforce this age group in building a sense of belonging to the real community in the virtual world. All of their programs and events are listed on the social network sites and their websites. "It is important for us and the young people to let us see ourselves and them and our joint work." (Photo: Internet)



Communities of the Rippl-Rónai Museum

Zoltán Őszi, a fellow worker of the Rippl-Rónai Museum in Kaposvár, talked about the community development work at the museum, which is primarily aimed at and is realized through the children. He said that educational activities are already held in kindergarten and they start to build the network of relationships – with parents and kindergartens – which they then try to maintain and nurture for years. The relationship with kindergarten children is further deepened during their primary school age, museum activities are supplemented with camps, workshops and family programs. Children who are dealt with from an early age will return to the museum later – during their elementary and high school age and even as adults. It's good to see how cozy the museum is for those families who have been returning for years.

Through children, parents can be addressed as well, and within them, a serious target group, the pensioners. The museum's unconscious community building function is the process of

building a loose community from families coming to regular family programs, but it is already conscious how they try to keep this community together, to carry it forward over the years, to define the various potential target groups within it – prospective communities – to address them occasionally and provide programs for them.

The beginnings of working with NGOs started in the spirit of mutual assistance, as the museum often needed professionals (craftsmen, scientific lecturers and artistic performers), and the civilians often needed space. Since then, the museum has hosted organizations that are no longer closely linked to the museum's scientific, educational, pedagogical activities, but they need community venues for their meetings and events. It is natural, however, that organizations and individuals who have entered the museum network in this way become target groups for the museum's community culture work, since they can be easily and effectively addressed.



Tolna County – 2 - 4th October, 2018¹²

The participants of the study tour reached Tolna County through Szombathely, Zalaegerszeg, Keszthely, Balatonszentgyörgy and Siófok. We visited four locations in the county: Szekszárd, Iregszemcse, Bonyhád and Medina and the community building processes of three other settlements were introduced by presentations: Kölesd, Zomba, and Tamási.

We found out that Szekszárd is the smallest city with county rights, but it has many interesting events, cultural and historical traditions. During the county program we got acquainted with the

¹² More information about the study trip is available at <https://cselekvokozossegek.hu/megvan-a-kovasz-ami-keleszti-az-egesz-tapaszlatok-jo-gyakorlatok-tolna-megyebol/>

work of the county community culture institutions, museums, libraries and NGOs in the framework of 9 presentations. A total of 78 professionals, representatives of municipalities and NGOs participated in the programs.



Introducing Institutions / Organizations

Babits Mihály Cultural Center - AGORA (Szekszárd)

Municipality of Irgszemcse

Public Association of Kölesd (Kölesd)

Medina village

Community Center of Tamási (Tamási)

Illyés Gyula Library of Tolna County (Szekszárd)

Völgységi Museum (Bonyhád)

Wosinsky Mór Museum (Szekszárd)

Roma Association of Zomba (Zomba)

Public Association of Kölesd

Lajos Domokos, president of the Public Association of Kölesd, presented the organization, which acts as an umbrella organization for local NGOs and brings together their activities. Located in the 'heart' of Tolna, value creation and value saving takes place in Kölesd: the white-embroidery of Kölesd, folkweave and the so called 'kulcsos kalács' (wedding scone) evoke the memory of old times. The Public Association of Kölesd has set itself the goal of involving local youth in this work, although the process is difficult to start. They are looking for good practices that can strengthen inter-generational dialogue and youth community building in the settlement.

Speaking about the history, the president said that in 1998 the municipality did not have sufficient financial resources to properly provide the cultural life of the village and the community center did not have a leader therefore, two municipal representatives – Sándor Varga and János Steitz – decided to set up a non-governmental organization to carry out this task. Thus, in 1999, the Kölesd Public Association was formed, which aims to nurture the traditions of Kölesd, to develop the local history and cognitive movement, to protect local values, to develop the cultural life of young people, to promote cultural initiatives, to support the community life of the elderly and to foster cultural relations.

The Kölesd Public Association plays a central role in the cultural and community life of Kölesd, since its establishment, it has gradually become the leading organizer of local community and cultural life. The founding president of the association was Sándor Varga, he was followed by Erzsébet Kisfalvi Kargalvi, dr. Eszter Baranyai, Csaba Gárdi and Lajos Domokos.

Since their foundation the Homeland Studies and Creative Art groups, the Zöngé Folk Song group, the Zöngé TV and the Folk High School have been members. The groups include folk dance, modern dance, website design groups, Nefelejcs Flower Association, Reform Lifestyle Club and bead camps. The Public Life Association of Kölesd cooperates with the local kindergarten and school, and has good relations with the local and county governments, NGOs in the surrounding municipalities and the NMI Institute for Culture. They take great care of the



relationship with their twin settlement – Siménfalva (Romania) – which has been unbroken for more than a quarter of a century. The connection was also registered in the county value of registry.

Community Development Activities of Wosinsky Mór County Museum

On the first day of the Tolna County study tour we visited the county seat where we learned about the activities of **Wosinsky Mór County Museum**. The institution, which is a town

museum with county scope, has four exhibition spaces in Szekszárd where visitors are welcome with permanent and temporary exhibitions. In addition to county history exhibitions, the literary line plays a significant role, as the legacy of the poets János Garay, István Baka and partly the writer Miklós Mészöly is preserved among the literary material, Mihály Babits' birthplace is one of the exhibition sites. **János Gábor Ódor**, the archaeological director of the museum also talked about the communities in the institution, of which they have the closest contact with the Museum Friend Association of Szekszárd. Members of the association volunteer for many museum programs, for example they monitor the halls in the Night of Museums, but the regular audience of the scientific lectures held is also one of them. The Museum is the seat of the Víz'p'Art Foundation for the Remembrance of the Painter Dezső Szabó and the István Baka Foundation. They have good relations with the local and county organizations and institutions, they organize several programs together.

These include the County Evening series with the Tolna County Government Office, My Favorite Theme series in collaboration with Antal Egyed Homeland Studies Association, the Miklós Mészöly Memorial Day in cooperation with the Mészöly Miklós Association and the Illyés Gyula County Library, and the school writing camp in Szekszárd. They consider it important to organize public participation programs for active workers and retirees, which contribute to a meaningful free time, to self-education, to personality development, since there is a huge community need for the fulfillment and fulfillment of the social tasks of culture and museum community culture.



The institution has been engaged in community culture, museum education and community development for over three decades. Museum education is mainly aimed at preschool, primary and secondary school age groups. Targeted interactive museum classes, thematic activities, local history quizzes, summer camps are held for each age group. In addition to participating in city events, they provide interesting programs and educational lectures for all age groups. The museum offers a complex and very effective way to gain a wealth of knowledge. One of the basic principles of museum education is the promotion of teaching and learning based on

direct experience. One of their main goals is to get young people into the museum, to transmit culture and local patriotic values.

Reading culture in Tolna County - the future and purpose of libraries

The presentation – Reading culture in Tolna County - the future and purpose of libraries – of **János Liebhauser**, director of the Illyés Gyula Library of Tolna County pointed out that the library is now not only a library but a multifunctional space, where creativity, creation, learning, encounters and information-gathering take place. The library's mission is to create and sustain communities that live through the development of a reading culture. The director said the library itself is a community-building site. Basically, the goal in the small settlements is to create real human communities around libraries. This activity is very difficult to separate from the area of community education, folk culture and cultural organizing tasks. In many cases, it is the same person who does library and also community education tasks. In those settlements where IKSZT (Integrated Community and Service Spaces) is ideally developed, library service can operate in the same building as community education activities. It's a synergy that reinforces each other. There are many methodological similarities in the field of library and cultural management in terms of cultural community development. The basic difference, however, is the community tasks that the library performs, those are all for the developing of the reading culture. Exhibitions, games, classes are organized, but the whole library is of no value if it is not about guiding people to reading or having a book in the child's hands.

According to the head of the institution, the work of librarians and folk artists is a related activity, but the whole result is the development of reading culture. "To put it in one sentence, the future and ultimate goal of libraries is to build community through reading culture."¹³



¹³ Ágnes Tóthé Vámosi: Olvasáskultúra Tolna megyében – a könyvtárak jövője és célja. SZÍN Közösségi Művelődés Magazin, 24/2. Nemzeti Művelődési Intézet, Budapest, 84–87.o. [Reading Culture in Tolna County - The Future and Purpose of Libraries]

The Library Supply System (KSZR) ensures the provision of library services to small settlements in the manner prescribed by law¹⁴. This means that in settlements with a population of less than 5,000, the county library can provide community library services. The county library supplies 97 settlements through the KSZR system. They are also working together to build a strong community with the 97 librarians of small community libraries. Speaking about the programs, the director said they had attended *National Library Days* for the 13th time this year. They deal with the involvement of young people, the *Great Library Initiation* and the *Don't Just Hang on the Net* programs are for them. In many places, libraries also have a *cinema*, which is an outstanding form of community building, as visitors not only watch the movies, but also have the opportunity to talk together about the movie.

North Hungary

Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén – 26-28th June, 2018¹⁵

Some of the participants came to Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County from far away, who reached the first program site, Mezőkövesd through Szeged – Hódmezővásárhely – Szentes – Szolnok – Füzesabony. During this study trip we visited Mezőkövesd, several locations in Miskolc, Tokaj and Sajóőrös. Through the presentations we also got a picture of the community works of the villages of Abaújvár and Sátoraljaújhely-Széplak, Hernádszentandrás and Komlóska. The program included a total of 9 presentations. The study trip was attended by 45 people. In addition to equal opportunities programs, the focus of this study tour was the introduction of museum community development and museum pedagogy tools.



¹⁴ CXL 1997. 64 (b) on museum institutions, public library services and public education (V. 31.) EMMI decree on the operation of the Library Supply System

¹⁵ For more information about the study trip visit <https://cselekvokozossegek.hu/haromnapos-tanulmanyut-kozossegunk-ertekeinek-feltarasa-borsod-abauj-zemplen-megyeben/>

Introducing Institutions / Organizations

Avas Dialogue Association (Miskolc)
Municipality of Hernádszentandrás
Municipality of Komlóska
Matyó Museum (Mezőkövesd)
Matyó Folk Art Association (Mezőkövesd)
Miskolc Gallery (Tokaj) - Hermann Ottó Museum (Miskolc)
Petöfi Literary Museum (Miskolc)
Municipality of Sajóörös Village
Tokaj Museum and World Heritage Wine Museum (Tokaj)

The visible imprints of God's blessing hand in the life of our congregation, or Calvinist community development in Abaújvár ¹⁶

Viktória Tóth pastor and leader of the Calvinist Community of Abaújvár. In her presentation '*The visible imprints of God's blessing hand in the life of our congregation, or Calvinist community development in Abaújvár*' she reported on the work of the community and the results of the past decades.

As a church pastor, she admits that if nothing is done consciously to keep the villages alive, then after a while, the Calvinist congregations will eventually cease to exist together with the population. First they tried to invite young people and children to the church and keep them there. A good tool for this was the child church service, which also involved the parents, thus starting the process of community development. Congregation building has been linked to community development since 2012, one of their recognition is that the Abaújvár congregation received the Rural Development Community of the Year award from the Ministry of Agriculture in 2014.¹⁷

In addition to the renovation of the churches, public spaces and church houses were built and renovated. A barn in Pányok was rebuilt, and the old school building in Zsujta was renovated with the infrastructure of the age. The Perényi Borbála Congregational Home was built in Abaújvár from a tender source, which functions as an Integrated Community and Service Space (IKSZT). Thanks to this building, community life has emerged which has had a "church-stimulating" effect.

In the IKSZT, they organize a community program for everyone, retaining the congregational form. There is an evangelical play center for little school children, a youth quiet day for young people, a 5-day daytime camp and a religious camp in summer. Retirees are also involved in the life of the community, they have a weekly pasta-making circle where besides informal conversation the word and the singing play an important role.¹⁸

¹⁶ Rural Development Community of the Year:

http://www.onkormanyzat.mti.hu/hir/41694/az_abaújvári_reformatus_egyházokozseg_az_ev_vidékfejlesztő_közössége

¹⁷ Egyházak szerepe a közösségfejlesztésben: <http://www.iksz.hu/hirek/egyházak-szerepe-a-kozossegefejlesztésben-helyi-aktivacios-muhelynap-abaújváron.html> [The Role of Churches in Community Development]

¹⁸ Reformed ICT was inaugurated in Abaújvár <http://www.iksz.hu/hirek/reformatus-iksz-t-avattak-abaújváron.html>

In addition, since 2004, they have been operating their own puppet group to carry out a puppet mission throughout the Carpathian Basin. In 2015, a Prayer Trail was created in the 1-hectare garden of the Abaújvár parish, which was later planted with lavenders. They consider it important to cultivate village traditions, revive the tradition of chanting, organize pig slaughtering, build a community oven, where they learned the tricks of baking bread from the older generation. They laid the foundation for cultural-based economic development by processing fruits and vegetables grown in the garden and foliage tents in the summer and making handmade products from the dried flowers of the lavender plantation. Furthermore, congregation employees make wood and glass utensils and ornaments with biblical quotes to carry out a mission.



Community Development in Sajóörös

The study trip ended with a visit to Sajóörös, where Gábor Szabó, the mayor of Sajóörös presented the cultural life, activities and cultural tenders of the settlement at the Community Center. Sajóörös is currently inhabited by about 1,330 people, and there are 7 NGOs in the small community. The municipality has launched a program aimed at learning, promoting learning and developing the competences of the residents of the settlement. In addition to learning, the program aims to strengthen the social role of the family and develop the skills of family members. They try to achieve this by creating non-formal learning situations with active participation, tailored to local needs. They believe that a community of people living in a settlement can work together effectively if these programs support meeting people with the same interests. They organize community events which aim to promote lifelong learning. An important objective is to create intergenerational dialogue and to create various learning opportunities within the framework of public education programs, which contribute to the strengthening of the settlement's holding power.

The local government, by operating a public cultural community space, provides opportunities for community programs, out-of-school learning and leisure activities. Community programs currently take place on the one hand in the community center and, on the other hand in the castle garden. The municipality and the local library typically organize and arrange the annual events together.

The programs are primarily for locals, seniors, youth and kids, they would like to reach out to social groups which are hidden from adult education institutions, social and labor organizations.

Community learning programs not only develop skills but also contribute to the individual's personality development regardless of age. The purpose of setting up their community activities is to develop key competences: for example *Lifestyle* and *Baby-Mom Club* activities are focused on improving native language communication. Mathematics, science and technology competencies are primarily developed by the *RC specialty*, the hiker and the vitreous enamel groups. Cultural awareness and expression competences can be developed through *Ballroom dancing*, *Needlework* and *Handicraft workshops*. Furthermore, they organize English classes, family afternoons, and cook course for the locals.

The annual programs further strengthen the cooperation and common thinking of the population. Examples of such large events are the *Challenge Day* in May, the *Great Leap* in July, the *Evening of the Aged* in November, or the *Advent Candlelight* in December. Crafts are also associated with the holidays. In addition, locals can join a library cinema program or work together with members of the riddle club to solve puzzles.



Our Mother Tongue: Our Spiritual Home – Active Communities at the Museum of the Hungarian Language

"... a holy place, holy for the old man who has a house and a tomb. It would be a duty of every high-spirited Hungarian to pilgrimage there at least once in his life..." /Sándor Petőfi/

In his lecture "Our Mother Tongue: Our Spiritual Home", **Péter Nyiri**, director of the Petőfi Museum of Literature and the Museum of the Hungarian Language addressed the heritage of the Hungarian language.

The official history of the Museum of the Hungarian Language began on March 19, 1994, started at the general meeting of the Kazinczy Ferenc Society, based in Sátoraljaújhely, when dr. Emil Pásztor, teacher of the Teacher Training College of Eger told his suggestions about the establishment of a museum of Hungarian language history in Széphalom. Fourteen years passed from the idea to its realization; in 2001 the foundation stone was laid and the thematic plan of the language museum was completed. The construction began in 2007 – according to the plans of György Radványi, an Ybl Prize-winning architect – as part of an investment in the *Partnership for Tokaj World Heritage* program.

The language museum was opened on April 23, 2008 in the Kazinczy Memorial Garden in Széphalom. The mission of the institution is to utilize the features of the place and the radius of the genius loci as one of the fundamental values of Hungarian national culture, to convey the culture of the mother tongue to those interested, and to enhance national identity by demonstrating the power and richness of the mother tongue.

The museum is a national public collection with a general theme in its collection, which extends its attention to the entire group of Hungarian-speaking communities inside and outside the country.

The Museum of the Hungarian Language is the center of Hungarian language education and dissemination, besides the tens of thousands of visitors who arrive to Széphalom every year, it also hosts numerous events and museum pedagogical activities. It regularly addresses local communities by involving them in the work and providing them with an opportunity to introduce themselves. The purpose of the language museum is to raise awareness that Hungarians belong to a large community throughout the Carpathian Basin, however, the common mother tongue can only sustain our community if we preserve it ourselves. Therefore, action is needed and many active communities have been formed in recent years. Notable is the Native Language Game, a playful native language competition that is a gap-filling language game quiz which addresses the primary and secondary schools of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén and the Upper Hungary (from Királyhelmece to Komárom) with a preliminary qualification, a semi-final and a final at the Museum of the Hungarian Language.

Language play and linguistic humor are one of the most powerful tools of mother tongue pedagogy, and the competition proves this: while giving young people a joyful, fun-filled community experience, they realize the extraordinary richness and creativity of their mother tongue, the opportunity to take control of the world and expand their personality in ways they can only do in their native language.

Heves – 14-16th August, 2018¹⁹

Heves County is not only famous for its wines but also for its historical past and traditions related to its past. The participants of the three-day domestic study trip through *Baja, Szekszárd, Paks and Dunaújváros*. During the three days we visited Mátrafüred, Gyöngyös,

¹⁹ Learn more about the study trip at: <https://cselekvokozossegek.hu/heves-megye-haromnapos-tanulmanyut-a-szolohegyek-videkere/>

Hatvan, Szihalom and Kisköre, but we also got acquainted with the community development activities of Heves, Eger, Nagyréde and Tiszanána.

During the three days, we heard 11 presentations focusing on preserving traditions, methodology for establishing a local value registry, and the library as the "third place". The study trip was attended by 57 people.



Introducing Institutions / Organizations

Alternative Community House (Heves)
Bródy Sándor County and City Library (Eger)
Fekete István Library, Cultural and Leisure Center (Tiszanána)
GYÖNGYÖK Gyöngyös Cultural and Event Center (Gyöngyös)
Community Center of Kisköre (Kisköre)
Hungarian Hunting Museum (Hatvan)
Magyar-Tár-Ház Interactive Adventure Center (Szihalom)
Municipality of Mátraderecske
MTM Mátra Museum (Kisköre)

The mission of the local value registry and community value gathering

Anita Markó, a cultural manager at the Molnár József Community Center in Nagyréde, spoke about the municipal value registries and the importance of community value gathering. The Molnár József Cultural Center was entrusted with the management of the local value registry.

At present, there are 63 items in the eight sectoral categories²⁰ of the Municipal Value Registry of Nagyréde, which is exemplary even nationally. Beyond Nagyréde's wealth of values, this high number is an excellent indicator of the intensity of the value-gathering process, which plays an important role in enhancing local identity and activating the local population. ²¹

In Nagyréde, the success of the value-gathering process related to the establishment and expansion of municipal value registry is exemplary nationally. This is largely due to the active and successful involvement of the population, local NGOs and self-organizing communities. The promotion and widespread dissemination of the intellectual, cultural, natural and built heritage, as well as local values related to gastronomy, agriculture and sport contribute significantly to the strengthening of the local identity. During the organization of the Value Days of Nagyréde, the Municipality of the village, the Molnár József Community Center, the Szent Imre Primary School, the Care Center, the local NGOs and self-organizing communities worked together as partners. Focusing on the values of the settlement in this way enhances the sense of belonging to the community, the cohesion within the settlement, and the formation of a deeper and more diverse bond with Nagyréde for all ages.



(Photo: Internet)

The overall and long-term goal of organizing the Value Days of Nagyréde is to promote a deeper and more diverse attachment of the local population to their homeland, Nagyréde, and to strengthen local identity; in addition, promoting the personal attachment of younger generations and learning about the values.

For all ages, the *Value Days* organize a group interactive live board game based mainly on built and material values. The competition called *At Home in Nagyréde* is for children and its

²⁰ Agricultural and food industry, health and lifestyle, built environment, industrial and technical solutions, heritage, sport, natural environment, tourism and hospitality.

²¹ Anita Markó - Norbert Murányi: Settlement Value Registry and Value Days in Nagyréde. Case Study, 2017

aim is to give students of Szent Imre Elementary School in Nagyréde an interactive way to get acquainted with the values of the settlement.

For example, in the game, they have to solve crossword puzzles, image recognition and image-to-text matching on a predefined path. Local government staff and volunteers are also involved in the event.

Another important intention of the cultural center is the development of a culture-based economy and the establishment of a permanent value registry exhibition.

Exploring the institutional development of the Széchenyi Zsigmond Carpathian Basin Hungarian Hunting Museum

On the first day of the study trip of Heves County we visited the Széchenyi Zsigmond Carpathian Basin Hungarian Hunting Museum. Our museum visit was led by **Victoria Nagy-Hanula** museum educator, who first introduced the history of the castle. She explained that the golden age of the castle was during the Hatvany family when there was a colorful cultural life between the walls. Later the building became a chemical technical school and then a hospital. The museum was founded in 2014 and an exhibition on the history of hunting and the fauna of the Carpathian Basin has been set up in the castle, part of which, e.g. *The history of hunting from the conquest period to the present day, Our wetlands and fisheries, Habitats and wild species of the Carpathian Basin, Hunter Writers* (among them the memorial room of Széchenyi Zsigmond, bearing the name of the museum).

In connection with the pedagogical work of the museum, it was discussed how schools and kindergartens in the area are addressed, among other things, by organizing thematic weeks and holding regular group activities. The thematic museum pedagogical activities related to World Animal Day, Birds and Trees Day or World Water Day are really successful. During the activities organized for different age groups, the spirit and legacy of Zsigmond Széchenyi appears, who put a lot of emphasis on youth education in his life and the transmission of the love of nature which the museum also considers to be its main objective. The Museum Autumn Festival also offers many exciting programs for families, groups of students or individual visitors. For example, the *People of Nature* program has been organized for several years. This involves inviting representatives of four professions related to nature and nature conservation each year to profess their profession, its beauty, its importance and its challenges.

In the hunting museum, they attach great importance to reaching out to families and communities, and offer them a variety of community experience programs. When organizing family programs, they consider it important that parents-grandparents and children can play and create together, thus getting closer to each other. The museum regularly participates in the Night of Museums related to the theme of the year. The main goal of the 2018 game (Family Teambuilding) was for families to have a shared experience where everyone's involvement is needed. At the beginning of the game, the youngest members of the family (or even all of the members) could choose from three different animal alternatives. There were three different threads in the exhibition, the research was done from the perspective of the animal they chose, and they followed the route they had set out along the exciting exhibition.

Also a very good example of community building is the room escape game where families, friends, couples can test their knowledge, solving skills and teamwork. The program is closely linked to the museum's exhibition as the purpose of the game is to find and return his lost passport to Zsigmond Széchenyi in the hustle and bustle of the African port.



Local Value Preservation and Community Development, Youth Programs

Tünde Lázár, head of the Fekete István Library, Cultural and Leisure Center of Tiszanána, spoke about local value preservation and community development as well as the Youth Value Preserving Group.

The main framework of her speech was the presentation of the Youth Value Preserving Group founded in 2015. This group is a community of local young people from high schools and colleges whose lives emphasize the past and present of their settlement. They conduct community interviews, questionnaires, explore and document local values. They had a significant role in developing the local value registry, they cooperate and help each other with the Municipal Value Registry. The small team is based in the local community culture center, where they meet regularly on weekends or for related events.

The Youth Value Preserving Camp has been held since 2015, where new values are found every year. They have reached many settlements and are seeking to promote the value preserving movement everywhere. They find it useful to share good practices, and wherever they go, they collect ideas which can be used to create something new. The community of agile young people took part in the First Carpathian Value Preserving Camp in Taliándörögd,

but a successful pilot project was also carried out in the Acting Communities – Active Community Involvement program. Their pilot project “The Acting Values – Diligently like bees” has contributed to the community building of young people living and working in their settlement. During the local initiative which promotes local values, enhances local identity and civic participation local young people were introduced to beekeeping as an ancient craft. In their professional programs, they also placed great emphasis on strengthening intergenerational dialogue. Young people were shown the beekeeping routines, the work processes, following the process until the honey gets into the glass. By mobilizing young people's abilities and engaging them in the pilot project, they helped to make the colorful programs even more "acting" with their ideas and opinions. The active, mutual cooperation of the young people and beekeepers helped to strengthen local relationships, gave participants a perspective, explored opportunities, hidden or inactive resources. Their further aim was to introduce the profession and the honey as a local value to the inhabitants with the help of the events and the active publicity accompanying their activities. All the members of the group are doing outstanding work in the field of value preservation in Tiszanána.



Nógrád County – 31st July - 2nd August, 2018²²

The first stop of the study trip of Nógrád County, Salgótarján, was via the Sárvár – Pápa – Győr – Tatabánya – Hatvan route. During the three days we visited four settlements of the county: beside the county seat we got acquainted with the values and traditions of Kozárd, Drégelypalánk and Kazár. Through the presentations we learned about the past and well-functioning communities of four other settlements: Buják, Tar, Karancslapujtő and Szécsény.

The main conclusion of the three-day professional trip was that the unexplored values of each settlement could be one of the starting points of local development work, which are at the same time the hidden community resources. The program featured 10 presentations by cultural

²² More information about the study trip is available at <https://cselekvokozossegek.hu/nograd-megye-a-hagyományokat-nem-orizni-hanem-atorokiteni-kell/>

institutions, NGOs, museums and libraries. Our participants came mainly from non-governmental organizations (altogether 53 people).



Introducing Institutions / Organizations

Foundation for Buják (Buják)

Dornyay Béla Museum (Salgótarján)

József Attila Community Culture Center (Salgótarján)

Karancslapujtó Country House of Karancslapujtó – Karancs Kincse Public Benefit Association (Karancslapujtó)

Municipality of Kazár

Municipality of Kozárd

Kubinyi Ferenc Museum (Szécsény)

NMI (Institute for Culture) Nógrád County Management (Salgótarján)

„Sakkozzuk ki” - Action Group (Salgótarján)

Municipality of Tar

Community Building in Kozárd

Márta **Hajasné Banos** mayor and **Dr. Pál Hajas** welcomed us in Kozárd. As we have learned, Kozárd is a village of only 170 people, and while elsewhere we have heard about aging or uninhabited villages, there are no empty houses here, the young people do not move, but rather come home. The primary purpose of the settlement management is to rebuild the village as a tourist destination.

Leaders of Kozárd first considered events focusing on local values and traditions. The events created a good opportunity to open up to regional and then international events. These were the Apple Flower Festival, the Gastronomy and Fruit Festival, the Music in the Forest program and the Palóc Gallop equestrian meeting.

Since 2002, the foundation of the development concept has been the consolidation and renewal of the village and community, the establishment of new local and neighborhood relations, and the creation of good examples to follow. They took place together with revival of the cultural image of the settlement. In 2006, the ruined country house was rebuilt for the first time, and since then its theatre hall has been the venue for at least 20 cultural events a year. An integral part of the same building was the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception, consecrated in 2006, which also renewed the Catholic religious community in Kozárd. The Integrated Community Service Area (IKSZT) and the Palóc Cultural Gallery were created in the former village cobbler's house with a successful grant. The Palóc House of Taste was created also in an old Palóc house.



Meanwhile, the citizens of Kozárd have become increasingly active as village developers and value preservers. Palóc houses have been rebuilt in succession, many of which have been put at the service of rural tourism. A few years ago, the north-south branch of the Mary's Pilgrimage Route was launched, bringing a new spirit to the village. A beautiful Mary's Garden was built to honor and welcome the pilgrims.

A few years later, in 2014, the national flag trio with the identity gate was built to strengthen community identity. In addition to walking tourists, the town also hosts national and international conferences. There was already a Paleontology Roving Conference, an International Lace Conference, and even an international forum for the conservation of native animal and plant species. The locals consider it to be a small but high-spirited Palóc village.

Community Development Activities of Szondi Exhibition Space and Tourist Center

The Szondi Exhibition Space and Tourism Center was presented by the executive director **Ildikó Pásztor**. Drégelypalánk is a picturesque historic village on the banks of the Ipoly River, at the foot of the Börzsöny Mountains. The Drégely Castle Historic Memorial site tells the story of heroic attitude and love of home. The Szondi Exhibition Space and Tourist Center was opened in the summer of 2015. The exhibitions and programs of the friendly visitor center, enriched

with interactive elements, present the heroic age of Captain Szondi in spectacular form. The Community Culture and Tourism Nonprofit Ltd. of Drégelypalánk, which ensures the operation and also performs community culture tasks, is 100% owned by the municipality. The task of the Ltd. is to organize community events, cultural and leisure programs, support local communities, and implement tourism development.

Thousands of people are welcomed at the tourist center every year, mainly primary and secondary school students, families with children and hikers. They provide useful information for hikers to Drégely Castle, and can offer high-quality leisure programs to visitors (guided tours, costume and weapon demonstration, live history lesson, adventurous star trekking, page inauguration, treasure hunt, archery, siege, battleship, night courage test, night courage. artillery demonstration, craft workshops).

Community programs are also organized for events and celebrations of different seasons, where local residents are also welcomed. They consider it important that the locals, in addition to the guests, feel the place of their own. The participants of the study trip watched the historical, animated educational film of the „Holy Tomb”, which covers the history of the castle and the "Legend of the Szondi", a short film about the events of the four-day siege of Drégelyvár.

The Szondi Exhibition Space and Tourist Center has four full-time (executive, program organizer, librarian-teleház manager, technical assistant) and half-time "Captain Drégely" staff for cultural and tourism tasks. An important part of their day-to-day work is community development and volunteering, with the help of community workers, student workers and 50-hour community service high school students during summer. Approximately 10 young people are offered a job and an opportunity to gain experience each year.

The foundation of the local partnership is the cultivation of the Szondi cult and tradition, which is decisive for the life of the settlement community. The annual *Szondi Castle Game* program, as well as the *Harvest Parade and Feast*, are organized with nearly 60 volunteers, bringing together the communities of the village. Local value registry surveys were conducted with the active help of the Retirement Club and the Tradition Preserve Group. Young people filled out questionnaires with the residents and made interviews with them.

At the end of the meeting "Captain Drégely" held a costume and weapon show, and many of the participants could experience the historical past in contemporary clothing (a warrior, a noble lady).

Northern Great Plain

Hajdú-Bihar – 10-12th July, 2018²³

The participants arrived to Hajdú-Bihar County on the *Balassagyarmat – Salgótarján – Hatvan* route. The location of the first program was Debrecen. We went to Berettyóújfalu and Hajdúnánás during the three days in the county, but we also got to know good practices from Hajdúböszörmény, Hajdúhadház, Hajdúszoboszló and Téglás during the conference day presentations.

²³ Learn more about the study trip at <https://cselekvokozossegek.hu/erdekes-programok-jo-gyakorlatok-es-jo-metodusok-a-kozossegfeiltesben/>

During the professional days, we listened to a total of 11 presentations, learning about good examples and adaptable community development processes. The study trip of Hajdú-Bihar County had 72 participants from community culture institutions, museum, library and non-governmental organizations.



Introducing Institutions / Organizations

Agora Scientific Adventure Center (Debrecen)
Civil Courtyard (Berettyóújfalu)
Cultural Center of Debrecen (Debrecen)
Déri Museum (Debrecen)
Museum of Hajdúnánás (Hajdúnánás)
Hajdúvitéz Nonprofit Ltd. (Hajdúhadház)
Kenderes Garden (Hajdúnánás)
Kovács Máté City Cultural Center (Hajdúszoboszló)
NMI – National Institute for Culture Nonprofit Ltd. Hajdú-Bihar County Directorate (Debrecen)
Szabad Hajdú Nonprofit Ltd. (Hajdúböszörmény)
Town Library and Community Culture Institution of Téglás (Téglás)

Gamification as a Possible Method in the Museum

In the society of the 21st century, new demands have emerged on the informal and non-formal education environment. As the role of the non-formal education environment has grown in importance, it has become increasingly important for public collections to serve the needs of the society. To do this, professionals need to recognize the importance of public collections in

providing information, and then to bring the content of collections closer to visitors through educational methods that meet the needs of different age groups.

Gamification is an increasingly widely used method of teaching various subjects. As its methodology can bring the knowledge to be learned closer to the internet generation, it can be integrated as an appropriate method for transferring knowledge in an extra-curricular environment. However, this method is applicable not only to net generation. Thus, by expanding Karl M. Kapp's definition, the term refers to game-based operating principles, game aesthetics and the use of game design thinking to attract the attention of different generations, to act, to learn new things and to solve problems. (Kapp, 2012)



We present a method of gamification which in a museum setting, wants to bring the material of the museum's exhibitions closer not only to today's students, but also to their parents and grandparents, in whom we believe the homo ludens, the playful man lives. Although different generations have been socialized in different ways due to the emergence and spread of dynamically evolving info communication devices, as a general human characteristic, game susceptibility offers museum professionals the opportunity to make their exhibitions accessible to a wide range of visitors. However, gamification, unlike gaming, always has a purpose that goes beyond mere entertainment. In this way, fun is just a tool for learning new knowledge as smoothly as possible.

Using the exhibitions of the Déri Museum as a gaming environment, we have developed a method which uses some of the digital game tools to introduce visitors to some extremely important artefacts, which are part of our regional and national culture. During the program, visitors drop into a story where they can try themselves in a new situation while learning about the exhibition.

Cultural economic development in Hajdúnánás

Tibor Szólláth, mayor of Hajdúnánás presented the cultural economic development program. In recent years, Hajdúnánás has been able to use its resources locally. These include the Kenderes Garden, *Nánási Portéka* (Products of Hajdúnánás) or the *Bocskai Korona* (local currency), which are recent developments and today employ hundreds of families. The values created by the hands of the local people show that Hajdúnánás can stand on its own feet by using its local resources.

The community of the town has introduced several economic recovery tools in recent years. *Nánási Portéka* is the first local brand in the town, which was created in 2013 to support their own producers in the face of multinational food chains. The purpose of the local currency of Hajdúnánás, the *Bocskai Korona*, is similar. The community of the town has accepted, understood and uses it day by day, so some of the resources which has so far flowed out of Hajdúnánás remain in place, thereby strengthening the economic position of the town and its people.



This initiative is now being embraced not only by locals but also by communities outside the town, as there are about 100 reception places in Hajdúnánás, and from 1 January 2017 Vámospércs, Balmazújváros and Hajdúhadház also introduced the *Bocskai Korona*.

For decades, the Kenderes Garden was uncultivated, today flourishing livestock farming and agricultural activities are taking place, all in the framework of organic farming, together with the establishment of a visitor center. Organic products produced in the garden can be purchased at the local producer market in the spirit of social responsibility at a conventional price and serve, among other things, catering needs.

They also do a lot for community development: the community center has long been outgrown and new community spaces have been created in buildings and parts of buildings that have not been used before. For example, the potato pile became a cellar club. As a result of improvements in recent years, the space in front of the spa has been renewed and it also

functions as a community space. Some of the community spaces are still run by the municipality, but the community center and its affiliated institutions have been entrusted to a business association specifically created for this purpose.

Recently, Hajdúnánás has been awarded the UNICEF Child-Friendly Town Award, the City of Tomorrow Award, the Family-Friendly Municipal Award and the Senior-Friendly Municipal Award, which could be given to local governments that set good examples – settlements that have set themselves the goal of achieving a better quality of life through good practice within their community.

Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok – 19-21st June, 2018²⁴

The participants of the study trip reached Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County on the route through *Veszprém – Székesfehérvár – Dunaújváros – Kecskemét*. Beside Szolnok, we visited Kisújszállás, Nagykörű, Tiszatenyő and Martfű, and through presentations we got to know the community work in Berekfürdő, Besenyszög and Tiszafüred.



Szolnok was the first stop of the three-day study trip in the county. The professional conference was held in Kisújszállás, where mainly the community culture institutions presented their communities. The 71 participants received a total of 10 presentations on the community development processes, value prevention and traditions of the county.

Introducing Institutions / Organizations

Aba-Novák Agóra
Municipality of Kisújszállás
Vigadó House of Culture (Kisújszállás)
Pál Kovács Community Centre (Tiszafüred)
Community Centre of Nagykörű
City Council of Szolnok

²⁴ For more information about the study trip visit <https://cselekvokozossegek.hu/haromnapos-tanulmanyut-mikent-tehetunk-tobbet-a-kozossegeinkert/>

Municipality of Tiszatenyő
Tourism Nonprofit Ltd. (Berekfürdő)
Town Cultural Center and Library (Martfű)
Vehiculim House - Foundation for Besenyszög (Besenyszög)
Verseghy Ferenc Library (Szolnok)

"From Blooming to Canning" program series in Nagykörű

The culture of cherry growing has a 150-year history in Nagykörű. Today, 100 hectares, approx. Cherries are harvested on about 500 parcels owned by 300 owners. There are still local species, which are again playing a role today, and the Cherry Species Collection, which is a valuable gene bank in the temple garden, helps this.

Although the most important crop of the village is the cherry, farmers are also engaged in the cultivation of sour cherries, peaches and pears, in livestock, products of animal origin and all kinds of processed products. The locals laid the foundations for culture-based economic development: honey, jam, syrups, brandy, fresh fruits and vegetables, pickled products, ground red pepper, natural fruit juice, goat milk and yogurt, beef-mangalica pork-sheep meat products, homemade soap, spices, herbs and herbal products, artistic ceramics, glass jewelry, basket weaving, cornhusk and felt goods are included in the settlement palette.

For example, lots of cheese or meat products are being prepared for sale. You can join two trademark systems, one is a local product trademark of Nagykörű and the other is the Élő Tisza (Live Tisza) trademark, which brings together producers along the Tisza.

Besides value prevention to create a market for the local products they launched the *"From Blooming to Canning" program series*.

The program series consists of 8-10 events a year. In spring these events begin with the *Cherry Blossom Holiday* and *Frost Chasing Ceremony*. It includes two large events, the *Cherry Fair* in June, the *Great Canning* in autumn and the *Temple Garden Feast* in the middle of the summer, when, among other things, hundreds of years of tradition come to life with a torchlight pilgrimage to Illés-kő (Elijah Stone). But there are also smaller programs that primarily target the community, such as *Saint John of Nepomuk Feast* and *Light Floating*.

In the past, the Cherry Festival, which has gained fame in the tourist industry, was in July after the cherry season, so the visitors did not understand why there was no cherry at the Cherry Festival. The reason for this was that during the cherry-picking works, the residents did not have time or mood to have a "festival".

With the simple move that the organizers have repositioned the program and moved to a Cherry Feast instead of a festival in the middle of the cherry season they have changed the attitude fundamentally, since the fair is quite different, the cherries have to be sold! So it was much more possible to secure support.

Based on the existing tradition, expertise and entrepreneurial spirit of the settlers who arrived in the village, a good balance has been found between preserving tradition and market needs. Instead of the festival feeling, meeting the producers directly and the good word added to the excellent merchandise gives the real village fair atmosphere. The success of the process would be inconceivable without the local participants, and its further development depends on the continued involvement of new participants. This is the purpose of the participatory events organized during the preparation of the programs.

Community-based efforts on cultural foundations have evolved into a form of economic development that includes both cultural and community elements. And in the long run, if these

ingredients are preserved, they can remain successful in the market sense, the proportions do not fall and, of course, if all participants feel well within these frameworks and can assert their interests.



Youth Community Development at the Verseggy Ferenc Library²⁵

Katalin Czakóné Gacov, director of the Verseggy Ferenc Library in Szolnok, with an emphasis on winning youth, introduced a youth program to attract more young people to the community space created by the library. The program is a good example of the effort with which 15-25 year olds can be involved in community work.

In May 2015, during the European Youth Week they opened their new community space, the Youth Hall, which is open to young people from 14 to 25 who love to read and talk. When it was equipped, the emphasis was placed on the role of books and the promotion of reading, creating a welcoming environment for young people: WIFI, music, bean bags, sofas, round tables, computers, LED TVs, decorable glass surfaces.

The method used to create small communities is to form different "circles" for students of different interests. Their numbers and composition often change, but some of them have been operating for years, such as: Youth Literature Circle, Writing Circle, Crime Circle, Anime Circle, Cube Table, Fantasy Circle, Japanese Circle and Creative Circle.

Typically, they are led by students, the librarian works with them as a mentor. He is present at the workshops, but he does not direct the events, but rather shapes the events with caution.

²⁵ www.vfmk.hu

With regard to library services, the director noted that all their services are based on user demand, they provide space but are filled with content by the community. When designing the services, the specific features and requests of the generation were taken into consideration such as the short time between "spin", temperament, idea and accomplishment (they may become uninterested after longer periods of time. They are very attentive to the fact that "we must not promise to air once they are disappointed, it is difficult to regain confidence."



(Photo: Internet)

They strive to provide young people with something extra that is not available elsewhere (e.g. personal attention, help with learning or private life, just to let them when they need it). The librarian is a talking partner, a psychologist, a friend, a trusted adult who is neither a parent nor a teacher. Choosing this person requires great care, must be a professional who meets their expectations and understands their language. This person can ensure an almost continuous online presence and participates in the virtual life of communities (e.g. creating and operating closed groups on community sites). Not only available in person, but also online. The Youth Department works well and has a steady increase in attendance because they regard young people as an equal partner, listen to them and they can realize their ideas.

Good Practices in Community Development at the "Besenyszögért" Foundation based on the Financial Year²⁶

The "BESENYSZÖGÉRT" Foundation was established in 1994 with three important goals: the cultural utilization of the Bezzeg Imre ethnographic collection, the creation of the memorial room of the Munkácsy Award winner painter, Ferenc Chiovini, who was born in Besenyszög, and the publication of a monograph about Besenyszög. In 2006 the Vehiculum House Museum of Public Interest, Museum Educational Institution was established by a decision of the municipal council which was also supported by the Foundation in addition to its public education mission. Collaboration between multiple organizations results in a grassroots community development activity whose practice is to organize a program almost every month of the year. These affect (primarily) school communities and community organizations, and

²⁶ Molnár Melinda: „BESENYSZÖGÉRT” Alapítvány közösségfejlesztés jó-gyakorlatai a gazdasági év tükrében. Beszámoló [„BESENYSZÖGÉRT” Alapítvány Community Development Good Practices in a Financial Year]

indirectly also the families of the children. The programs are jointly organized by the “BESENYSZÖGÉRT” Foundation and the Vehiculum House. The activities are aimed at exploring and preserving local values, preserving local cultural and historical memories and transferring knowledge to the younger generation.

A thematic event is organized each month. For example, January is the month of *Making Snail Shaped Pastry*, the Carnival Period is about *Pig Slaughtering*. And the *Life of Our Ancestors* competition series focuses on local history, old toys and meals: *Our Ancestors’ Toys* – making toys from natural materials with grandmothers and grandfathers, *Our Ancestors’ Meals* – preparing traditional meals of Besenyszög. In March the cultivation of the gardens begin with the *Scarecrow Beauty Contest*.

In May, during *The Week of Elderberry*, the community of the town can learn about the use of wild herbs, they organize a syrup making, donut frying and flower lacing program. In June, the *Descendants’ Meeting* is associated with the Church Day and the Town Day, where the local council reports on the past year and their plans for the next year. Then the *Town Explorer Camp* and the *Rural Adventure Camp* are waiting for the kids till the end of the summer. In September, the semifinal of the “*Who Falls down, Falls out*” competition takes place, and in October and November, the *Rosehip Taste* and the *Miss Blackthorn* programs are held when participants can learn about wild herbs, like the rosehip and the blackthorn in their natural environment. In December, communities are invited to the *Gingerbread Nativity Scene Competition*, and of course, during the Advent season, the *Christmas concert* will not be missed.

Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County – 3-5th July, 2018

In Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County we traveled to Nyíregyháza, the central location of the study trip, on the *Tatabánya – Hatvan – Gyöngyös – Mezőkövesd* route. During the three-day event we got acquainted with community development processes and heritage preservation activities in Nyíregyháza, Vásárosnamény, Mátészalka, Újfehértó, and presentations gave participants an insight into community development and equal opportunities programs in Nyírgyulaj, Dombrád, Rozsály, Panyola and Nagyecsed.

The main topic of the study trip of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County was the creation of equal opportunities, and the conditions and importance of volunteering. The participants attended a total of 10 lectures, of which in three cases local governments presented their community development processes, which focused on volunteering, equal opportunities and cultural-based economic development. 56 professionals and representatives of NGOs were present during the study trip.



Introducing Institutions / Organizations

Bereg Museum (Vásárosnamény)

Together for Dombrád Public Education Library and Community Service Nonprofit Ltd. (Dombrád)

Képes Géza City Library (Mátészalka)

Móricz Zsigmond County and City Library (Nyíregyháza)

City Council of Nagyecsed

Nyírségi Library Foundation (Nyíregyháza)

Municipality of Panyola

Szabolcsi Fiatalok a Vidékért (Youth of Szabolcs for the Country) Association (Nyírgyulaj)
Váci Mihály Cultural Center (Nyíregyháza)
Zajti Ferenc Cultural Center (Újfehértó)

Community Development, Equal Opportunities in Rozsály

*"All Hungarians must act where God created them, if he needed elsewhere, then would have been created elsewhere."*²⁷

Zoltán Sztolyka, mayor of Rozsály presented the community activities of the village under the title of Community development and equal opportunities in Rozsály. Rozsály is a small town in the eastern half of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County. It has a population of around 800 people. The municipality manages about 100 hectares, and self-management serves a dual purpose. On the one hand, they want local people to gain experience in production, the main aim here is to increase the agricultural knowledge of the younger generation. Another important goal is to serve the local community. The municipality cooperates with 3 local organizations in shaping the community life of the village: the Welfare Service of Rozsály, the Hajnalpelika Small Theater Cultural Association and the Sport Association of Rozsály.

Their main goal is to help local people organize their communities. There is a folk dance group in Rozsály, a children's and adult theater group, a Calvinist choir, a volleyball team and a baby-mum club. Besides these the kids get to know fishing in the form of a workshop, and they support the old boys in Five-a-side football.



²⁷ Zoltán Sztolyka mayor

Their community sites are designed to be accessible to as many people as possible, which is an economic area during the day, a recreational area after 4 pm with an oven house, beach volleyball, a soccer field and a fishing pond. In the community center, you can play table tennis or go for guitar lessons.

Their biggest community event is *Picnic of Rozsály (RoPi)* where local people entertain each other with local performances. It is a private event, especially for people and their families who participate in community activities which carry the reputation of the settlement. Each group presents what they know. It has been organized three times (biennially organized), for the first time there were 300 participants together, 450 for the second time and 617 for the last time. Their programs run from early afternoon to 10 pm and they close closes at 2pm.

Community Development at the Bereg Museum

The Bereg Museum has several community programs in Vásárosnamény. **János Varga**, museum director introduced the institution and the cooperating NGOs and friendship groups involved in organizing and conducting its activities.

The openings of the museum's periodical exhibitions motivate the local community, a large number of inhabitants of the settlement attend these events. For example, at the opening of *the Bread of the Family* exhibition a movie made twenty years earlier was screened in which the participants could recognize themselves and their relatives, they could enrich the event with their comments. Museum education sessions are organized for different age groups. During one of the programs, the students prepared the traditional meals of their grandparents using traditional tools, while they could also learn about the local cultural history of folk nutrition. In another program, the museum brought children from all kindergartens in the district to see folk toys and special museum items.



The Bereg Museum not only addresses the younger generations, but also the elderly living in the settlement. They regularly "go home" to the local nursing home: Easter painting or local history lectures, in addition to the transfer of knowledge, also provide these people with memories and mental regeneration.

It also aims to keep the traditions of the local community alive. The education of the cross stitch embroidery of Bereg – as a treasure of folk art – is a practice not only for schoolchildren but also for adult age groups. Moreover, the museum also relocates to external locations within the framework of preserving the tradition: with exhibitions, embroidery consultancy, professional cooperation and judging. They also participate in local history exhibitions of the surrounding settlements with their own materials and presentations. To strengthen local identity they organize town walks for the residents.

The museum also promotes the cohesion of different local communities by participating in various important programs (e.g. Night of Museums, Zoard's Day Feast). It takes the values of the locals' abroad (exhibitions abroad, professional-social relations in the surrounding countries) or makes them available to small local communities (e.g. associations) in the form of presentations and workshops.

The Bereg Museum cooperates actively with the civil society of the settlement and the micro-region (friendship groups, pensioners' clubs, folk art associations, etc.), with institutions and municipalities on a daily basis.

Communities in the Móricz Zsigmond County and City Library

The **Móricz Zsigmond County and City Library** aims to contribute to the quality of life of its users through its knowledge, information and culture mediation activities, therefore it pays particular attention to the continuous social involvement of the library. With its services, it promotes the cultural integration of socially disadvantaged groups, and it provides a lifelong experience and inspiration for learning, working, and spending leisure time meaningfully. It monitors, assesses and supports individual and community needs and their changes.

In many cases, the library's relationship with associations and foundations goes back to decades, which determines the library's community-building activities. The institution hosts numerous literary, musical and retirement associations.

The director of the library is also the leader of the Municipal Value Registry Committee of Nyíregyháza. In connection with the work of the value registry, several programs of the *Value Nights (Értékes Esték)* series were held in the library. The aim of the program series is to collect the national values of the settlement and to present them to the population. There are currently 47 values in the registry.

The *From Cellar to Attic* program was organized for groups of children, adults and retirees. As they wanted to involve families in the library events even more, the library joined the Night of Museums program and they organized a library adventure tour for families called *Adventurous Swords* in cooperation with the Hungarian Swordsman School of Nyíregyháza.

They also try to involve the younger generation in their programs. The *KamaszTErasz*²⁸- *Who am I* program was launched in the summer of 2017 for high school amateur writers and poets

²⁸ Teenager on Kölcsey TV. <http://kolcseytv.hu/kamasz-terasz/> 04.07.2019

who want to belong to a community and share their works. Due to the increased utilization of the reading room in the Central Library and reaching out to young people (15-25 years), a Teenager-space was created to meet the needs of the target group. In the community space created this way, services will be expanded which is new in libraries and it will help to eliminate digital illiteracy, develop digital competence and contribute to the efficiency of education.



Central Transdanubia

Fejér County – 11-13th September, 2018²⁹

The participants of the study trip of Fejér County through the *Békéscsaba – Szarvas – Kecskemét – Dunaföldvár – Dunaújváros*. During the three days we visited Dunaújváros and Pákozd beside the county seat Székesfehérvár, through presentations we got a glimpse into the community development activities of Gánt, Besnyő, Vértesacska and Perkáta.

Volunteering and equal opportunities were the motto of the Fejér County Conference Day, almost all of the presentations served as outstanding examples. During the three-day study trip, 74 participants learned the most about NGO activities through 10 lectures.

Introducing Institutions / Organizations

Dunamenti Regional Folk High School Association (Dunaújváros)
Association of Craftsmen of Fehérvár (Székesfehérvár)
Military Memorial Park of Pákozd (Pákozd)
House of Free Culture (Szabadművelődés Háza) (Székesfehérvár)

²⁹ Learn more about the study trip at <https://cselekvokozossegek.hu/az-onkentes-munka-es-a-szemelyes-erintettseg-fontossaga/>

Diocesan Museum of Székesfehérvár (Székesfehérvár)
King Stephen's Museum - Hetedhét Toy Museum (Székesfehérvár)
Szép Jelen Foundation (Gánt)
Szín-Tér Association (Székesfehérvár)
Szironta Association (Besnyő)
VELED for Youth Association (Perkáta)
Association for Vértesacsca (Vértesacsca)



Association of Craftsmen of Fehérvár³⁰

The Society of Craftsmen of Öreghegy was established in 1995, later it was registered as the **Association of Craftsmen of Fehérvár** in 1998. Over the years, the handicraft fellowship of 15 people has grown into an association with more than 100 members. The president of the organization, **Jánosné Szenczi** presented the activities of the association, its community building and development processes.

The aim of the association is to protect the cultural heritage, to preserve the values of the Hungarian and national minority folk art, folk applied arts, to create new artworks and to pass on folk handicrafts; to promote, transfer and educate folk handicrafts.

Their important task is to ensure a high standard of craftsmanship, so their membership is very strict: a condition is the jury in the product qualification process of either at Folk Arts Council or at the Hungarian Creative Nonprofit Ltd. They organize training courses for their current and future members, as they welcome everyone who is keen to keep the craft tradition alive.

Their members are mainly from Fejér County, but due to their good reputation and community life, they also have craftsmen from Budapest and the surrounding counties. Their success is

³⁰ <http://www.fehervarikezmuvesek.hu/rolunk> last download: 09.07.2019

shown by the fact that they are now among the few folk art associations which have an artist house.

About 25 craftsmen are represented in the association in the form of folk crafts and applied arts. The artist house was given to them for use from the city of Székesfehérvár, this is the House of Craftsmen. Many events are held and members participate in the organization of the programs on a voluntary basis.

Big events organized by them have a tradition, e.g. The *Fire-Iron Festival*, which is the national meeting of knife makers and blacksmiths, has already been held 16 times. They also organize their own programs: *Egg Painting Marathon* (10 years ago), *Hungarian Wool Festival* (6 years ago), summer craft camps, workshops, craft shows, which can even be held in outdoor locations; in the *Woman's Camp* they teach hand and machine sewing, embroidery, jewelry making, and all the activities women have done before. During the *Camp in Pusztina*, they visit the Csango people, where they teach Hungarian to the Csango children in the framework of a handicraft camp. The Association of Craftsmen of Fehérvár and the House of Craftsmen were added to the Fejér County Value Registry in 2019.



(Photo: Internet)

The association maintains good relations with the local government of Székesfehérvár, which holds the values of crafts and folk traditions. At every event where children turn up, until the summer Sunflower day-long camp, the municipality calls for the activities of craftsmen. In this way, children not only get to know our traditions but also enjoy the joy of creation. Besides children, the target audience is adults who have more leisure time as their children grow older,

or retirees for whom they enable meaningful leisure activities, meeting with like-minded people and improving their quality of life.

Minority Tradition Preservation and Community Development in Vértesacsza

Nikoletta Kara, leader of the Association for Vértesacsza, spoke about preserving German national traditions and passing on knowledge. Previously, the association operated a community center and German minority house, now only a German minority house belongs to them, the community center was taken over by the municipality. The main thrust of community building is to bring young people back to the village events. This requires continuous work. They have good relations with the German minority and art school, so the German Minority Dance Group of Vértesacsza has a new generation, as the school also provides dance education. The cooperation with the German kindergarten of the settlement is excellent. The kindergarten also teaches Swabian traditions, dances and songs. The education of the young generation of the dance group begins already in the kindergarten. The German Minority House organizes a number of programs around major holidays such as carnival and Advent.

The association, together with the national minority self-government, also carries out value preserving activities. The German Minority Self-Government was able to buy the house of a formerly displaced Swabian family, and the villagers began to bring in the old objects there. Two rooms could already be furnished with these old objects. The dance group was founded in 1972 and they go abroad twice a year. On an annual basis, they have 20-25 performances both inside and outside the county. The association provides the complete equipment and operation of the dance groups.

Diocesan Museum in Székesfehérvár – Institutional Community Development³¹

The need for the public display of the works of the Diocese of Székesfehérvár arose during the time of Lajos Shvoy, Bishop of Székesfehérvár (1927-1968) who he was the successor of Bishop Ottokár Prohászka (1905-1927). In fact, the collection was placed in the seminary building according to the order of Bishop Prohászka; served to assist in the priesthood education and was not open to the public. After long preparation, the institution opened it to the public on October 13, 1938, also in the seminary building. In 1998, the permanent exhibition of the reorganized museum was housed in the former Franciscan monastery, and in 2007 new exhibition spaces were added.

In the case of the museum, community building was formulated as follows: identifying target groups, assessing needs, and then familiarizing with museum programs, organizing visits, and keeping in touch with community leaders, organizing new visits and meetings.

³¹ András Smohay director of the Diocesan Museum of Székesfehérvár and Emőke Kis Hajnalka museum educator



Their main target groups are students of educational institutions, retirement groups, families, parish communities, and pilgrims individually or in groups. They are in the focus of the wide range of programs of the Diocesan Museum in Székesfehérvár. Museum pedagogical workshops have been developed primarily for school classes and are supplemented by courses which can be visited outside formal education at regular intervals. In this way, students arriving here have a great time getting to know the exhibits and their history. In addition to guided tours for adult groups, from 2018 onwards, retirement age groups are expected with an offer of a combination of museum visits, sightseeing and gastronomy. Communities from the parishes and pilgrimage groups are a special unit of museum visitors. Visiting holy places, pilgrimage is an ancient tradition and today it is considered to be a branch of tourism. Székesfehérvár has been an important place of pilgrimage since the time of our King Saint Ladislaus. From 2011, the ancient tradition of the town has been revived, complemented by the intention of Antal Spányi County Bishop, to nurture the cult of the Hungarian Holy Family. The worthy presentation of the relics of St. Stephen, Blessed Gizella and St. Imre, as well as the familiarization of their cult are also important goals of the Diocese of Székesfehérvár and its museum.

In 2017, the diocese received a significant funding to improve the infrastructure for the reception of pilgrims (GINOP-7.1.4-16-2016-00003).

Cultural institutions can also play a role in social assistance. A good example of this is the museum visit grant organized jointly by the Municipality of Székesfehérvár and the Diocesan Museum of Székesfehérvár. The organizers collect donations from wristbands used as admissions to the Night of Museums and provide free museum visits to disadvantaged young people. The Diocesan Museum is responsible for coordinating the museum grant application.

Komárom-Esztergom – 17-19th July, 2018 Tatabánya³²

The participants of the study trip came from the cities of Miskolc, Gyöngyös and Hatvan to the first location of Komárom-Esztergom County, Tatabánya. In addition to the county seat, visitors could gain on-site experience in Tata and Esztergom. On the day of the conference in Tatabánya the communities operating in Gyermely, Oroszlány and Tata; the community building activities, good practices and adaptable activities of the Fortress of Monostor, and the Magyary Zoltán Folk High School Society were introduced.

The three days were dedicated to cultural, heritage preservation and community development programs, during which 41 participants attended 15 presentations. The presentations and site visits presented a number of interesting, well-functioning and adaptable practices.



Introducing Institutions / Organizations

Agora of Vértes (Tatabánya)
Museum of Tatabánya (Tatabánya)
József Attila County and City Library (Tatabánya)
Municipality of Gyermely
Magyary Zoltán Folk High School Society (Tata)
Peron Music Foundation (Tatabánya)
Community Space and Library of Oroszlány (Oroszlány)

³² Learn more about the study trip at <https://cselekvokozossegek.hu/a-kozosseget-mukodo-intezmenyek-jo-gyakorlatok-valtozatos-programok-haromnapos-tanulmanyut-komarom-esztergom-megyeben/>

Fortress of Monostor (Komárom)
Kuny Domokos Museum (Tata)
Kayak House Ecotourism Center (Tata)
Esztergom City Council
The Artists Guild of Esztergom (Esztergom)
Féja Géza Community Center (Esztergom)
Kaleidoscope House Cultural Center (Esztergom)
Association of Friends of Esztergom (Esztergom)

Magyary Zoltán Folk High School Society (Tata)

Tibor Borsó, leader of the Magyary Zoltán Folk High School Society talked about the goals and achievements of the society. The Magyary Zoltán Folk High School Society organizes its day-to-day activities in the fields of culture, public education, lifelong learning, the labor market and community organization, following the work of Zoltán Magyary and István Kiss, preserving their values.

They are working closely with the Municipality of Tata within the framework of the Cultural Education Agreement. The society organizes its traditional and new programs with a grant agreement aiming to lay the foundation for the future, to preserve, carry on and to expand the values. This is complemented by the tender activities, trainings, programs and the so called “látóutak” (visual tours).



Their activities in the labor market are mainly services provided through tenders, which cover the whole territory of Komárom-Esztergom County, it is mainly about providing information and advice, and their colleagues help local people by providing labor market services in the framework of the project *Together for Work in Komárom-Esztergom County*. This is complemented by entrepreneurial activity and labor market mentoring throughout the county. Each year, they organize their lecture series on the topics of Literature, History, and Health, related to the major events of that year, and are closed with 1 visual tour of the subject.

In the field of community building, they complement the activities of the existing membership and contribute to the establishment and operation of other communities in Tata: for example the development of a community garden in a residential area, organization of education, lectures. School community service organizes trainings for affected participants: teachers, students, host organizations, complemented by exchange-type meetings where the parties can find each other (IKSZ Exchange). In addition, they are involved in setting up and running a shopping community (nearby producers, farmers and shoppers), related trainings and workshops.

They work in close partnership with the Research Institute for National Strategy to carry out transnational research about workplace equality, with workshops and study trips. Their main partner is the National Institute of Culture, in cooperation they organize open summer universities and other cultural events, they are involved in the nurturing and promoting of local and county values, and in the establishment of the Carpathian Basin Folk High School network. Trainings are mainly provided in the area of competence development, they also provide informal learning opportunities based on the needs of the intergenerational community and the

needs of the local community, with the involvement of the general public and, in particular, the inactive population. Their aim is to promote lifelong learning, to develop the competences necessary for everyday life, and to promote successful employment in the labor market.

Guest in the museum

The community development activity at the German Nationality Museum, opened in 1972, was presented by Mónica Busa, an ethnographic museologist. Since 2011, there has been a series of programs in the German Nationality Museum in Tata, entitled "*Guest in the Museum*", where every year a settlement with a national minority tradition is introduced. The presentation takes the form of a temporary exhibition, which can be visited at the museum for at least 4 months, and a monthly afternoon program which is realized from the start on the last Friday of every month.

During the program, visitors will be introduced to the history and traditions of the settlement through local NGOs and individuals in local culture. The program brought life to the walls of the museum, the community rediscovered the German Nationality Museum in Tata, viewed it from a new perspective and was able to experience its own identity much more than in its usual community. During the events and exhibitions, the tradition could be brought alive within the walls of the museum.



(Photo: Internet)

Exhibitions are usually built around interiors that have been preserved in the memory of one or more local people or preserved in country houses and village museums. Objects highlighted from a clear environment for everyone were added to the museum with a new meaning. They became not only the appearances of memories of the past but elements of a group's self-

definition. By relocating the objects presented in the exhibition, they experienced how difficult and exciting it is nowadays to convey the culture of a settlement that has been preserved and, in most places, lived through various events.

For the German Nationality Museum, the *Guest in the Museum* program created an opportunity for publicity. Museum professionals have been able to interact with the communities they “are interested in”, which in itself is an integral part of the whole event, since during the program the settlement does not really give a say in the exhibition or event, it protects its traditions against museological principles and ethnographic ideas. The content and realization of the exhibitions are the result of cooperation, but even more they can go up to the level of involvement and sometimes empowerment, through which they get to know not only the equipment of village museums and the knowledge of the people who operate the exhibition halls, but they will also be able to pass on this knowledge to the museum visitors.

Community Building Processes in the Library

The next stop of the day was the József Attila County and City Library, where Andrea Szilassi presented the milestones and achievements of the Netnagyi Club (Netgranny Club), which has been operating since 2007. The success of their community-building activities can be expressed in figures: 79 members have gathered so far and around 2 000 people have attended the events. In many cases, the info communication challenges of today are seen as a barrier to everyday well-being for the older generation. Both technological advances and the associated use of devices have become an integral part of our lives, which in many cases represents a great relief, at other times an insurmountable obstacle. In addition to the basic use of tools, they demonstrate the possibilities of daily contact, aiming at skill-level use for the elderly.



This task also plays an important role in the process of social inclusion. Participants in the Netnagyi program can learn from each other, and social media usage in this age group enriches the number of Facebook users, while at the same time it is a means of empowering for the community. The net grannies usually meet every two months as part of a group activity. There are confident users among them who aim to learn new things, and there are some who want to learn how to use a tablet or smartphone in the community. The group has exciting, informative presentations and a website that provides learning content.

Practicing online information search make a significant contribution to the ability of the over-60s to learn and gain knowledge. In connection with this, e.g. joining the Internet-Fiesta program they also organize quizzes.

The competition lasts for 5 days, and applicants can complete an online worksheet for this purpose, the best competitors get book packages offered by the library. The goal is to enable more and more people to use the modern communication technology tools at skill level.

The establishment of the Digital Welfare Point, which is also hosted in the library, is also connected to the IT and information communication activities. Here, too, everyday use of smart devices, safe internet and information search play a significant role.

Csaba Török gave a presentation on community building processes in the Library Service System. He mentioned the virtual quiz, which was organized by smaller libraries, the eco and reading camps and Library Cinema. More than 20 libraries have joined the latter. For the film screenings and related activities, the county library prepares thematic material, provides supplies and creates the technical background.

Veszprém County – 24-26th October, 2018³³

Participants came to Veszprém County from across the country, touching the towns of *Debrecen – Tiszafüred – Füzesabony*. We visited community development organizations in five settlements in the county: Berhida, Veszprém, Balatonfüred, Balatonfűzfő and Nagyvázsony. Through introductory presentations we discovered the communities of Taliándörögd, Kiscsősz, Pápa, Balatonalmádi, Bakonybél and Jásd.

During the three days, the 110 participants got acquainted with the county's community development, equal opportunities, volunteering and value protection through 11 presentations. Through the projects presented, we not only learned how to develop communities, but also how to maintain and operate the communities we have created in the long term.

Introducing Institutions / Organizations

Country House of Bakonybél
Village Book of Békás Village (Békás)
House of Culture and Library of Berhida (Berhida)
Youth Association for Dörögd (Taliándörögd)

³³ For more information about the study trip visit <https://cselekvokozossegek.hu/hittel-alazattal-szeretettel-es-szemelyes-peldaval/>

Élő Forrás Tradition Preserving Association (Kiscsősz)
Fekete Sereg Youth Association (Nagyvázsony)
Country House of Jásd
Jókai Mór Cultural Center – Bakancsos Hiking Group (Pápa)
Laczkó Dezső Museum (Veszprém)
Pannonia Cultural Center and Library (Balatonalmádi)
Vágfalvi Ottó Cultural Center and Library (Balatonfűzfő)
Vaszary Gallery (Balatonfüred)



Community Development Activities of the Laczkó Dezső Museum

The Laczkó Dezső Museum was founded 116 years ago. It was named after his first director. **Gabriella Benkő**, a member of the museum, introduced communities related to the institution, some of which were created by them and for some they provide professional help.

Their oldest community is the Museum Association and its members are enthusiastic residents of Veszprém who have always helped and supported the operation of the museum. The Friends of Veszprém County Museums Association has been operating uninterruptedly since its foundation in 1978 and changed its name to Veszprém Museum Association in 2011. According to the initial organization, the association consists of specialty groups which are led by museologists. Their specialty groups are, for example, ethnography, cultural history, historical and urban conservationists. They organize presentations every month, excursions every year and their members are invited to every exhibition opening, event, and the new exhibitions of the museum are presented to them separately.

The Laczkó Dezső Teacher Retirement Club usually gives lectures and discussions every week in the museum building. Many of its members also regularly attend various events of the museum. In addition to the associations that are mainly known by the older generation, the institution also has a cooperation agreement with the Veszprém University Stage. The students of the university regularly assist the museum's events mainly with poetry, readings and conferences, while the museum provides halls for the student theater players, among other things, the museum hosts several performances of the Veszprém University Stage Meeting.

In 2015, the Young Museologists Circle started a youth specialty. Besides getting to know the museum, its exhibition venues and the professional work there, the young people could get a glimpse of guided tours in the early years, moreover at major events, they themselves showed the permanent exhibitions of the museum to the visitors.



Franciska Hajdu presented the “*My story*” pilot project. The Laczkó Dezső Museum participated as a mentored institution in the pilot project of the Museum of Sopron called “*My Story - Community Video in the Museum*”, the method was adapted and developed further. Within 5 workshops, the 10th grade students of the Jendrassik-Venezs Technical High School and Vocational High School in Veszprém shot their own community film at the memorial exhibition of Aurél Vajkai in the Laczkó Dezső Museum. The pilot program facilitates collaboration between community members and focuses on the exact roles and responsibilities of members through the use of video as a means of capturing time and story. Collaborative work improves the skills of young people to collaborate, thus refining personal and social competences through experience-based learning.

Social Participation Role of the Pannónia Cultural Center and Library of Balatonalmádi

The Pannónia Cultural Center and Library is the emblematic institution of Balatonalmádi which has almost ten thousand inhabitants. Balatonalmádi is located in a prime tourist region, the county seat is about 15 km from Veszprém.

According to the Balatonalmádi Community Culture Decree, Pannónia is the basic institution for the cultural and public collections in the settlement. The institution, besides the Pannónia building, has five sites (Monastery, Granary, the Cultural Center of Vörösberény and Leader House) and the associated infrastructure and human resources.

The main location for the implementation of the tasks set out in the SZMSZ (Organizational and Operational Rules), the Pannonia building, rebuilt for cultural purposes and handed over in 2003, is easily accessible in the city center. The building has a library of approximately 500 square meters and houses a 260 square meter large hall, a chamber hall and eight club rooms. The building also houses the Tourist Information Office operated by the Tourist Association of Balatonalmádi, the Elderly Club operated by the Social Basic Service Center of Balatonalmádi, the Balaton Game point operated by the Public Foundation for Almádi, and the Exhibition Weavery – the weaving workshop of Mária Fodorné László, master of folk art.

Pannonia works closely with institutions in the city – many times the cultural center is the venue for school gala, lectures and performances – as the students and teachers participate in city memorials, exhibition openings and other festive events all year round.

The institution also maintains close relations with the NGOs operating in the city. Often the events and meetings of these organizations are held in the Pannonia building or one of its sites, and several events are organized and run together. For years, this kind of collaboration that has taken place is the Pumpkin Festival organized by the NABE, the traditional wine competitions of the Gardeners' Club or presentations of the clubs and workshops operating there – like the Gala Shows of the Csillagnyílás Ballet Group. On 1st May, there was a community-based all-day picnic, the traditional Winter Farewell-Spring festival, the city children's day, the reading marathon and many more programs.



Fine art exhibitions are constantly held in Pannonia. The institution's annual exhibitor plan is drawn up with the help of local artists who take part actively in the organization of the exhibitions.

The community has been assisting the library unit since its inception in 2002, local entrepreneurs and library users moved the boxed files from the old library to the new Pannonia building on a community basis. The Beach Library's "Fairy Tale Hour" initiative is supported by community support: volunteer helpers read tales at the beach rental site.

There are many cases where the local community could customize the services of Pannonia – from the changing of the opening hours through book purchases to events. The residents and visitors not only use the institution and make use of the services available, but also participate - can participate - in its everyday life.

Community Development and Association Operation³⁴

Józsefné Terebesi, the leader of the Bakancsos Hiking Group, which operates within the framework of the Jókai Mór Cultural Center (JSZMK) in Pápa, demonstrated the power of co-existent programs.

The Bakancsos Hiking Group was founded in 1989. It was founded by József Terebesi and his daughter, Ágota Terebesi, at that time it was a hiking group of the Terebesi family, and was continued under the name Boroszlán Hiking Group (since there are 3 types of boroszlán plant³⁵ in the Bakony). When they found a home in the community center, they became known as the JSZMK Bakancsos Hiking Group. Weekly tours are organized.



³⁴ Józsefné Terebesi: Terebesi Józsefné: Közösségfejlesztés és egyesületi működés – előadás, Háromnapos belföldi tanulmányút, Veszprém megye. Balatonfüred, 2018. 10. 25. [Community Development and Association Activities - Presentation]

³⁵ The boroszlán plant, a member of the family of marshmallows, has about 70 species.
<https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boroszl%C3%A1n> - last download: 08.07.2019

Initially, the textile factory in Pápa had an active hiking and orienteering section which, however, remained without a background due to the closure of the factory. At that time the group was formed of members who loved hiking but they had no association. At first they went to the Bakony's romantic, wonderful countryside as family hikers, later more and more families joined them. The target group for the Bakancsos Hiking Group is anyone who loves nature. You can join the group freely. Nowadays they are particularly proud of the increasing number of young people participating in hiking programs.

They did not seek to participate in challenges, this is still not the goal and they go to the forest solely for the love of nature. The group aimed not only to learn about the natural environment, but also to discover the historical and cultural traditions associated with it.

In addition to regular tours, they also organize tours and excursions related to national holidays, they also have traditional tours related to the events they bring to life. Such is the *Hikers of Pápa Day*, the remembrance of László Gáti who was an orientalist and hiker, with a wreath on the Bakonyjákó – Döbrönte route at the Gáti Waterfall, which was named after him; a tour organized in honor of *the free military groups of Sándor Mednyánszky*; a 2-day nature friendly meeting in Bakonykoppány or on 20th August the *St. Stephen's Hiking Tour* in the High Bakony.

In 2012, the tour group joined the *Move Pápa!* and the *World Walking Day* movements organized by the JMSZK, during the health days they highlight the importance of preserving health through hiking.

In addition to participating in their own organized programs, members of the Bakancsos Hiking Group also assist in other programs.

Western Transdanubia

Győr-Moson-Sopron – 28-30th August, 2018³⁶

Győr-Moson-Sopron County was an attractive destination for all participants who took part in the study trip from the cities and their agglomeration of Debrecen, Miskolc, Füzesabony, and Hatvan. During our visit to the county we went to Győr, Csorna and Écs, and we learned about community work in other settlements through presentations. Thus Felpéc, Agyagosszergény, Fertőszentmiklós, Mosonmagyaróvár and Lébény were introduced.

The main topic of the conference was the "audience – community" context of how a program audience becomes a collaborative community. Several noteworthy community programs and initiatives were introduced during presentations and introductory talks over the three days. The 50-member group was able to find out about NGOs' youth motivating and value preserving programs.

³⁶ For more information about the study trip visit <https://cselekvokozossegek.hu/kozonsegbol-kozosseg-tapasztalatok-es-otletek-a-gyor-moson-sopron-megyei-tanulmanyutrol/>

Introducing Institutions / Organizations

Cifra Műhely Public Benefit Cultural Association (Écs)
Csorna City Center and Library (Csorna)
Foundation for Felpéc - Country House (Felpéc)
Közi Horváth József Folk High School (Clay Poor)
City Council of Lébény
Mediawave Festival (Győr)
Museum of Mosonmagyaróvár (Mosonmagyaróvár)
Rómer Flóris Museum of Art and History (Győr)
Leisure Center and Library (Fertőszentmiklós)



Community Life in Lébény

The locals say "*Lébény - Small town with a big heart*". The town of about 3,200 inhabitants is about halfway between Győr and Mosonmagyaróvár in Győr-Moson-Sopron County. The main scene of the cultural life of the settlement is the community center which until the end of 2018 acted as IKSZT (Integrated Community and Service Space). The house is open to the public and also provides space for the work of NGOs, which was also highlighted during the presentation, as their presence contributes greatly to a colorful and diverse cultural life.

Anikó Árendás, cultural assistant, presented the community development activities of the community center through programs in the city. Their programs are tailored to meet the needs of local communities and age groups. Every six months, they coordinate with the 16 NGOs and the municipality in the town, organize a forum to coordinate programs so that everyone can attend events of other organizations.

There are many programs to color the life of a small town: *Lébény Pilvax* – where they would like to incorporate the traditions of poetry into the life of the small town, the *Hagyományőrző hétvégék (Tradition Preserving Weekends)*, where craftsmen show the tricks of the old trades; the *Tüdőlébény* program is a community sports day; the *Pumpkin Day* – one of the successful

programs of autumn featuring pumpkin-related quizzes; the *Sütimester* (Bake Master) program where grandmothers and grandchildren bake delicious cakes, inheriting tradition and mastering the art of baking as only grandmothers know; the *Pilgrimage* - is connected to St. James Road, which passes through the settlement.

The Lébény newspaper is important in the life of the settlement as it contains everything about Lébény. Anikó Árendás said that people who work in community education have a heart, because this work can only be done with heart and soul, every program can be successful if there is a core that you can rely on.

A key issue for the future is how to develop: how they can develop while keeping in mind their traditions and values.

There are many challenges to face in daily work. Community-based institutions need to be constantly renewed to meet the challenges of the age, the needs of the community, because the long-term work of a cohesive community and cultural professionals can create wonderful things.



Foundation for Felpéc – Country House

The Foundation for Felpéc was established in 1999 with the aim of creating opportunities not only for sport but also for culture. The foundation does not have a membership, so it does not have any membership fees, and its success is due to the growing number of volunteers from year to year.

In her presentation **Alajosné Domokos**, director of the Foundation, spoke about how to create value through volunteering. “The foundation is dedicated to preserving and passing on cultural values and traditions. It has been involved in creating a local value registry from the start. It promotes values as much as possible and builds on them when designing and implementing their programs.”³⁷

³⁷ About the Felpécért Foundation - <http://www.felpecert.hu/alapitvany.html>

The Foundation's pride is the Felpéc Country House, the building was donated to the organization in 2002 and renovated with persistent work, grant funds and with the help of sponsors. The country house opened its doors to visitors in 2004, displaying locally collected objects and utensils in the building.

However, the country house is primarily an exhibition space not a community space. The locals needed a building, where all those for whom traditions and memories of the past are important, can come together. It was from this idea to build a new community center and a craft workshop following traditional architectural forms behind the old building, which was later followed by an outdoor furnace and a storage to achieve the museum pedagogical goals. These spaces host the programs which are organized around the country house.



(Photo: Internet)

In the country house and its associated community spaces crafts, home study lectures, workshops and summer day camps are organized but they also host creative, family, and friends' events. All activities, workshops, camps serve the purpose that the participating children or adults learn about and preserve their traditions and strengthen their identity.

In a small settlement of about 900 people, community building is difficult, as there is no school in the village. They have tradition preserving workshops in the country house, and they even took over the local history education of the 4th grade children, so there are groups of children visiting from many settlements. The classes arriving here have children from Felpéc, who are proud of the country house and the cultural, historical past and traditions of the settlement. Locals can be invited to the events and programs organized by the country house through the children. The members of the association do not only volunteer at the country house but also participate in other programs of the village.

Vas County – 4-6th September, 2018³⁸

The participants of the study trip arrived to Vas County on the *Kecskemét – Dunaföldvár – Dunaújváros – Székesfehérvár – Veszprém* route, they got acquainted with community development work in Kőszeg, Sárvár, Cák, Gencsapáti and Bejcgertyános. Herény, Oszkó, Vasvár and Szentgotthárd gave presentations on their own community building and preserving traditions.

Based on the presentations, we can say that they are building on communities in Vas County, as a settlement and a society can be developed through them. It is important for everyone to "belong somewhere." NGOs played a key role in the study trip. Of the 11 introductory presentations, 5 were NGOs. The number of participants in Vas County was 71.



Introducing Institutions / Organizations

Municipality of Bejcgertyános
Cák Open-Air Ethnographic Museum (Cák)
Dr. Bendefy László Town Library (Vasvár)
Hegypásztor Association (Oszkó)
Cultural and Sports Association of Herény Herény)
Jurisics Castle Cultural Center and Castle Theater (Kőszeg)
Kőszeg City Museum (Kőszeg)
Community Center and Library (Gencsapáti)
Nádasdy Ferenc Museum (Sárvár)
Nagy Gáspár Cultural Center (Vasvár)

³⁸For more information about the study trip visit <https://cselekvokozossegek.hu/mi-a-kozossegekre-epitunk-a-vas-megyei-tanulmanyut-tapasztalatai/>

Community Development at the Hegypásztor Association in Oszkó

István Kovács, chairman of the Hegypásztor Kör, spoke about the community development work of the community and the importance of value-based community initiatives.

The most important goals of the Hegypásztor Kör are the value and value protection, the community and community development, and to promote local prosperity.

Hegypásztor Kör was established in 1985 by a group of enthusiastic local adolescents in order to properly document and possibly preserve the old vineyard press house of monument importance in the outskirts of the settlement. To begin the process, they bought a ruined press house from their own money. Within the framework of ethnographic camps, the building was renovated from their own resources and served as the base of the association for many years. During the renovations, they recognized the values, the importance of preserving traditions, the importance of preserving folk architectural values, and the inheritance of the tradition of making thatch.

The association was established almost at the very last moment, when old masters were still alive who could pass on their knowledge to the young people. The community building character of the joint work also played an important role in the mission of the association.

They considered it necessary to revive the traditions associated with them on the more prominent holidays. For example, in addition to the folk traditions of the *Lucázás* and the *Maypole setting up*, new programs have been launched: Christmas, Mother's Day, craft fairs, and dance houses have been organized around the village.

Besides preserving traditions, the basic aim of joint programs is to strengthen the ties to the community and to the settlement and the region.

The *Rosemary Acting Group* was formed with the support of the Hegypásztor Kör, which besides processing comedy shows, also organized the memorial programs of our national holidays. Nor were the customs associated with church holidays forgotten.



After many years the *Passion on Good Friday* was re-arranged by the organization and *Nativity Play* also became regular at Christmas.

Maintaining the knowledge of folk crafts is not an end in itself, the best example of this is the making of thatch, which, from a local value became a central element of economic development as part of the Value Registry. By now the association had reached the point where they had to set up a separate company to make the thatch roof of the buildings because the size of the orders already stretched the scope of the civilian activity.

There are regular handicraft workshops where people are taught folk handicrafts (e.g. straw weaving, basket weaving, gingerbread making, pottering), and courses are already organized. In the framework of ethnographic camps and harvest days, visitors are introduced to the mysteries of viticulture, manual harvesting, picking, shovel binding, threshing, doubling, seed cleaning, bread baking, mud patching, fencing, lawn making.

At the initiative of the organization, together with the owners of the neighboring vineyards, they aimed to improve the quality of the wine that is why the *Hegyháti Borbarát Association* was founded. The initiative also serves the development of wine and gastronomy tourism in the area.

Community Development Work of the Nádasdy Ferenc Museum

The participants of the study trip visited the Nádasdy Ferenc Museum in Sárvár. The director of the museum, **Zoltán Takács** guided us through the cultural life of Sárvár and the museum.



The museum was founded in 1951, at the initiative of the village of Sárvár, in addition, historical and cultural aspects contributed to the establishment of the institution in the Nádasdy Castle. At present, the castle has permanent and temporary exhibitions in the three wings of the castle, on approximately 1,300 square meters.

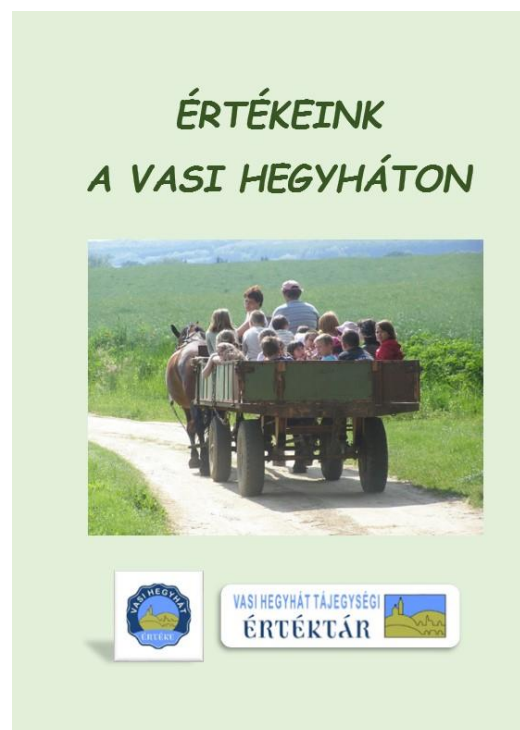
There have also been changes in the life of the museum. A few years ago, the city's cultural institutions were merged, bringing the museum, library and community space under one control. There is a good relationship with local NGOs and the municipality, as evidenced by the peculiar local initiative, which has been given the name "odd". The institution invites those students of Sárvár public education who attend an odd year to the museum twice a year with a museum pedagogical escort, where instead of the traditional guided tours, curriculum-oriented and science-oriented museum education lessons are held for students in social, artistic, communication, technical and career-related topics. Besides increasing the knowledge of the students, the program also aims to make the museum more closely associated with extracurricular education.

Our Values on the Vasi Hegyhát - Folk high school initiative ³⁹

The presentation of **Zsuzsanna Gyöngyösi**, director of the Dr. Bendefy László Library of Vasvár, was about the diversity of value preserving work of the Vasi-Hegyhát and about the cooperation in the region. The Vasi-Hegyhát is situated between the Órség and Kemenesalja. There are 23 settlements in the Hegyhát region, mostly small villages and the center is Vasvár. The villages of Hegyhát have been disadvantaged for centuries, mainly due to the lack of a larger city or a market.

On the other hand, the positive effect of underdevelopment is that ethnographic values are preserved and the diversity and richness of the landscape is preserved despite human intervention. They have been collecting values not only since the promulgation of the Hungaricum Act, collecting work, value preservation can be traced back much earlier. There are so many emotionally committed people on the hillside who are willing, even in their spare time, to work for public interest. Not only individuals, but also local civil groups and communities are involved in the value discovery work.

The Vasi Hegyhát Regional Value Registry was established in March 2017 with the participation of all 23 settlements of the Vasvár District. The specialty of the Vasi Hegyhát Regional Value Registry is that besides the settlements, the major cultural institutions and NGOs of the district



³⁹ Zsuzsanna Gyöngyösi: Értékeink a Vasi-Hegyháton – népfőiskolai kezdeményezés, összefoglaló, 2019. [Our Values on Vas-Hegyhát - Folk High School Initiative, Summary, 2019.]

participate in the work of this organization. This cooperation is also made up of organizations involved in the preparatory work of the future Hegyhát Folk High School.

By presenting and promoting their existing values, their aim was to organize programs primarily for the people who live there, through which they could strengthen local patriotism in their locality and region.

In addition to the establishment of the Regional Value Registry, there is an official Value Registry Committee in each municipality. In the framework of the program, 34 cooperation agreements were signed between the leaders of the settlements, the chairmen of the Settlement Value Registry Committees, the chairman of the Vas County Value Registry Committee and the leaders of the major NGOs and institutions of Hegyhát and the Bendefy László Town Library to carry out the regional value collection work.

In order to help the value-gathering activities of the people living in the settlements, this grant has been used to create the „*Hegyhátikumok - Gyűjtsük össze együtt!* Methodological booklet on Value Collection”, which is distributed to all municipalities. This helps the value-gathering activities of local committee members and residents.

Several events were organized as part of the program, for example about Cardinal Mindszenty, Gáspár Nagy, István Barabás and the Firefighters of Vasvár, the Dominican monks and the Dominican sisters. The *Hegyhát cake* competition was announced, the results of which were announced in the framework of the *Lamb Festival*, where they could also learn about making one of the Hungaricums, the Herend porcelain. There was an all-day conference on value collection and values that have already been gathered in the region.

In connection with the annual program plan of the future *Hegyháti Regional High School*, a training topic was developed in connection with several trainings. The Value Gathering Committees were set up, they collaborated to organize the work to, lay the foundations for joint value discovery. The resulting collective work of Hegyhát and its recorded results will provide a good basis for the training activities of the folk high school to be built in the near future, and for the development of the folk high school spirit on the Vasi Hegyhát.

Zala County – 25-27th September, 2018⁴⁰

The participants reached the farthest corner of the country, Zala County, on the *Gyöngyös – Hatvan – Székesfehérvár – Siófok – Balatonlelle* route. They visited Keszthely, Zalaegerszeg and Rezi, and presentations were held about other communities of Zalaszentlőrinc, Bak and Nagykanizsa.

The Zala study trip focused on nurturing traditions, preserving values and transferring knowledge related to them. Out of the 11 presentations 6 presented the community and value protection work of NGOs to 66 participants.

Introducing Institutions / Organizations

⁴⁰ For more information about the study trip visit <https://cselekvokozossegek.hu/a-mult-ertekeit-nem-csak-orizni-hanem-elerhetove-is-kell-tenni-zala-megyei-tanulmanyut/>

Bak Municipality Value Preserving Group (Bak)
Balaton Congress Center and Theater of Keszthely (Keszthely)
House of Craftsmen of Gébárt (Zalaegerszeg)
Dombérozó program series of Göcsej
Göcsej Village Museum (Zalaegerszeg)
Halis István City Library (Nagykanizsa)
Összefogás Botfáért Association (Zalaegerszeg)
Rezi Várbarátok Köre Association (Rezi)
Zalai Borút Association (Zalaegerszeg)
Gingerbread Museum of Zalaszántó (Zalaszántó)



Community Development Work of the Összefogás Botfáért Association, Zalaegerszeg

During the on-site visit at the end of the conference day in Keszthely, we got acquainted with the work of the Összefogás Botfáért Association from the presentation of Zoltán Illyés in Zalaegerszeg-Botfa. Zalaegerszeg Botfa district cultural and community association was established in 2007, since then it has undertaken numerous community events. Today it is one of the main organizers of the community life in Botfa. On 15th March their amateur theater shows always take place in front of a full house. In cooperation with the neighborhood associations, they organize the *Pünkösdi Városrészi Napok* program series, the *Szüreti Felvonulás (Harvest Parade)*, and the festive show of the "Christmas tree of all" for the Advent period. Recent developments include organizing an environmental awareness program, a 24-hour species discovery event for the surrounding wildlife, called Bioblitz, and taking an active role in the development of the Zala County section of Mária Road. The association has also committed itself to supporting legally non-autonomous communities in the area. The Zither

Orchestra of Botfa, the Girls and Women Club and the Ószirózsa Retirement Club operate with their help. They provide assistance and work in close cooperation with the Botfa Residential Sports Club and the Mindszenty Youth House.



(Photo: Internet)

Valuing activities of the Balaton Museum

On the first day of the Zala County study trip we visited the 120-year-old Balaton Museum in Keszthely. **Bálint Havasi**, director of the institution talked about the history, professional work of the museum and how the institution is embedded in the cultural, civil and public life of the area. The Balaton Museum, in cooperation with the Göcsej Museum of Zalaegerszeg, has been conducting archaeological excavations since 2016 in the Pauline Monastery of Vállus, within the framework of *community archeology*⁴¹. Community archeology is the exploration, conservation, restoration and promotion of archaeological heritage in collaboration between amateur (civil) researchers and communities, and institutions (museums) with archaeological excavation rights. The purpose of community archeology is to involve amateur (civil) researchers and communities in the collection area of the institution (museum) with the right to explore, preserve, restore and promote the archaeological heritage, to create new resources, to build community, to strengthen local identity and to preserve heritage.

The exploration of the Pauline Monastery in Vállus was initiated by the Balaton and Göcsej Museum at the initiative of the local community. Very soon individuals, NGOs,

⁴¹Community archeology is the exploration, conservation, restoration and promotion of archaeological heritage in collaboration between amateur (civil) researchers and communities, and institutions (museums) with archaeological excavation rights.

foundations, sole proprietors, local governments, universities, for-profit companies and state-owned companies joined the excavation, as well as the Hungarian Pauline Order. They support community archaeological work in many ways: with their physical strength, professional knowledge, material resources, networking, in-kind offerings, tools, etc. For those who are involved in the work in some way, it is important to cultivate Pauline cultural heritage, research, local identity, local patriotism, but some are simply interested in archeology. Community archaeological work continues in 2019.

Since 2013, the museum's relationship with volunteers has been particularly active. The volunteer program organizes volunteer training, where interested people are informed how to get involved in museum activities. Generally speaking, volunteers are asked for help in the field of visitor reception, public relations work – organizing larger events (e.g. Night of Museums) and exhibition openings. In addition to their individual interests, volunteers have already undertaken guided tours and the museum's aroma and spice garden has been the heart of one of their gardening assistants for years. In 2017, overlapping with the volunteer community, a poetry circle was formed, whose members could always be counted on participating in museum events.



The Balaton Museum also maintains a close relationship with a community of fine artists. The "MŰSZAK" (Free Creative Community of Artists) has been organized every year in Csesztomaj, a village adjacent to Keszthely since 2011. The community, formed by the friends of the artist couple Lívía Takács-Szencz and Ferdinand Takács, has been working together, "thinking together" with the museum since the beginning: their summer creative camp, announced as an *art picnic* is built around a theme developed each year by museum professionals. The closing program of the camp is an exhibition of works created as a result of the one week creative work. However, the cooperation does not end with the summer events:

in the autumn, in connection with the Hungarian Painting Day, the museum also exhibits the works of the members of MŰSZAK who were born in Cserszegtomaj.

Presentation of an interactive city history program in the Halis István City Library

The last program of the study trip was the **Halis István City Library**, where the director of the institution, **Gyula Czupi** and his deputy Ferenc Kardos presented the urban history, interactive programs of the institution and the digitizing of the publication.

Halis István City Library is the largest public library in South Zala. The mission statement of the library, as expressed in its mission statement, is to "provide everything in the library's collection and everything we can access from other remote providers, as the library user requires."

Its infrastructure is up to date. Its reading and meeting rooms are air-conditioned, bright, barrier-free, equipped with IT, WIFI, projector and sound system. It can seat 400 users at a time and over 50 computers are directly accessible to readers. Since moving to the new building (2001), the number of readers enrolled has exceeded 30,000 (60% of city dwellers), with more than 1.5 million books they have borrowed. More than 2 million people have visited the library so far, many of the in communities or organized.

On 26 September, 2018, at the professional event held at the Library in the framework of the "ACTING communities – active community involvement" EFOP-1.3.1-15-2016-00001, we presented some of our major online databases created as a result of digitization:

The most significant of the digitized Zala magazines, available on www.nagykar.hu is the Zalai Közlöny, published continuously in Nagykanizsa from 1862 to 1945. The digital version was made of a microfilm made by the National Széchényi Library. In the data repository of more than 100 thousand newspaper pages there is a lot of data about Nagykanizsa and the suburban civil communities (associations, companies).

At holmi.nagykar.hu, Attila Tarnóczy presents the most famous houses of Nagykanizsa before 1945 in the repository with its inhabitants and its fate. "The buildings are arranged



according to streets on the website. An attentive reader will not only get to know the colorful life and memorable shapes of the city, but will also be able to link stories, data, and people to the place.” – can be read in the preface of the directory.

Publishing and maintaining the repository is a good example of how the library can give space to a private initiative to multiply its access.

The digitization of Nagykanizsa school bulletins was formulated by a library director, Gyula Czupi, as a publisher, during a work as a lecturer. Based on the previously published bibliography of the National Library and Museum of Education, nearly 200 of the 400 notices published have been digitized by the library.

On the website (<http://nagykanizsaiskolaiertesitoi.nagykar.hu>) all of them can be viewed and studied and readers can see which grades or schools we are still looking for. Their work was greatly supported by Sándor Béres, a retired teacher who has a beautiful collection, the Thúry György Museum in Nagykanizsa, the Zala County Archives and the Deák Ferenc County Library with notices to be digitized, but the National Pedagogical Library and Museum with its rich collection are the main contributors.

Our memorial reading halls (<http://emlek.Places.nagykar.hu>) in the care of Ferenc Kardos, are about creators who are connected with Nagykanizsa with a thousand threads. The following online reading rooms have been opened so far: Bulcsu Bertha writer, Ferenc Farkas composer, István Halis writer, local historian, urban politician, László Harkány teacher, literary organizer, Zsuzsa Kustár craftsman, poet Gáspár Nagy, Jakab Orsós writer, Ferenc Ördög linguist, Pál Pék poet, János Rózsás writer, GULAG researcher, János Szoliva poet and László Takács poet.

In addition to the databases, the participants of the program also got acquainted with our reading-promoting website www.azolo.hu.

FOREIGN STUDY TRIPS

Introduction

In the framework of the priority project “ACTING communities – active community involvement” EFOP-1.3.1-15-2016-00001, the Hungarian Open Air Museum, Museum Education and Methodology Centre organized 12 study trips abroad between July 2018 to September 2019 with the aim of providing 240 public education, library, museum, NGO and municipal staff with the opportunity to learn about good practices, gain experience and build relationships abroad. In this publication, readers can study selected edited versions of professional reports from ten European study trips to twelve countries up to May 2019.

For the series of study trips with 20 participants each, comprising Romania, Austria, Slovakia, Slovenia, Italy, Poland, Germany, Belgium, Croatia, the Netherlands, Czech Republic and Denmark, we were expecting employees of cultural institutions and organizations, as well as those representatives of local governments, whose work has an important role in community development, cultural equal opportunities, and who are interested in the community-based (socialized) operation of cultural institutions. According to the project specifications only those residing outside Budapest and Pest County were eligible to apply.

The call for study visits was published on the project website, Facebook page, newsletter, cultural community development mentoring network and on own institutional channels (e.g. through national newsletters of the National Széchényi Library, the National Institute of Culture and the Museum Education and Methodology Center, and through the national museum coordinator network). In the announcement, we described the main purpose of the study trip, to promote community development processes by learning about good practices, adapting sustainable activities, to enrich community based operation processes with new initiatives, to and establish a connection network among the study trip participants and between the sending and receiving institutions.

Within these, we identified as a featured topic the community-based operation of institutions, the role of volunteering, volunteers and opportunities for community involvement, activation, cultural community development experiences and cultural empowerment: access to minorities, their community integration and opportunities for cooperation between different cultural institutions, their difficulties and benefits.

The total cost of the trip (accommodation, travel, full board, tickets and insurance) was funded by the project.

Each study trip is structured as follows:

Duration: 4 days - Travel: by bus and / or plane

Day 1: Traveling; sightseeing, meeting with a representative of an institution / organization

Day 2: Visiting 1 or 2 institutions

Day 3: Possible travel - train / bus - visit 1-2 institutions

Day 4: Traveling home, preferably a morning program.

Candidates were invited to submit a letter of motivation requesting the following questions:

- Which of your current activity would the study trip help?

- Why did you choose this way? What are the program elements you expect to experience?
- What foreign language skills do you have to help you develop international relationships during your study trip?
- How will you share your experience with others?

The registrations were received in the order of application, subject to the letter of motivation. One person was only allowed to take part in one trip. The evaluation committee evaluated the applications – as stated in the call for the study trips – by majority vote, taking into account the following professional aspects:

- Motivation to participate in the study trip
- Knowledge and use of the methodology of the priority project
- Participant in Community Week
- Sample Project implementer
- TOP-5.3.1 and TOP-6.9.2 projects implementer
- Publications, professional recognition
- Expected active use of the study trip experience

The professional jury had to read 60-80 people's application forms for most of the trips. The study trip to Amsterdam was the record, as there were almost 200 applicants.

Participants of the study trip had to submit a detailed travel report within 30 days of the trip, according to a set of standard criteria attached to the contract of participation. The following questions were expected from the participants:

- Which professional program did you find the most interesting?
- Did the professional programs meet your expectations and, if not, what did you find to be disappointing? What did you miss?
- What new methods and good practices did you learn?
- What would you like to try at home? How? What do you need to give it a try?
- What kind of professional relationships have you established and what opportunities do you see for future cooperation?

It was a pleasure to read all two hundred travel reports. Everyone appreciated the diversity of the traveling company and the harmony that was soon formed between professionals working in different institutions, areas of operation and in the far corners of the country. Each study trip had a significant stage, which was a lasting experience for almost everyone in the group, and there was a foreign professional who achieved the same with his individuality and knowledge.

We tried to quote from as many reports as possible - preferably in a way that does not detract from the text reading experience. For the latter reason, it is noted in the footnote to whom the text is derived from.

The reports have been shortened, linguistically and stylistically edited, but not distorted in their content.

ROMANIA

Nagyszeben, Sepsiszentgyörgy, Kézdivásárhely, Déva
9-12th July, 2018

Monday, July 9, 2018

- Sightseeing in Nagyszeben, led by Enikő Balázs
- Activities, programs and relations of the HÍD Association: conversation with Enikő Balázs and Levente Serfőző with the leader of the association

Tuesday, July 10, 2018

- Community building opportunities and pedagogical program of the Székely National Museum: Director Mihály Vargha's presentation
- Programs and partnerships of the Kónya Ádám Cultural Center: Presentation by Ildikó Knop, program coordinator
- The Role of the MAGMA Kortárs Művészeti Galéria (Contemporary Art Gallery) in the cultural life of the city and their international relations: Attila Kispál founder's review
- Kultúrkávéház: The Speed Help Association: The Gypsy Community Program in Órkő. Interview with Attila Majláth Szabó, leader of the association

Wednesday, July 11, 2018

- The Könyvkelengye program and community-building tasks of the Bod Péter County Library. Szabolcs Szonda director's review
- Tradition and community building activities of the Háromszék Craftsmen's Association, role of preserving traditions. Interview with Károly László, president of the association

Thursday July 12, 2018

- View the Castle of Déva
- Activities of Hungarian NGOs in Déva. Interview with Kinga Kun-Gazda, the county president of the RMDSZ women organization

The first stop of the study trip was Nagyszeben, where Enikő Balázs welcomed the group. Enikő, as a volunteer for the HÍD Association undertook to show a piece of the city. It was a big challenge as she wanted to share a lot of information in a very short time. Since its foundation the HÍD Association plays an important role in the life of the Hungarians living in the Transylvanian region, one of their aims according to the founders: *"We choose culture as our most important activity because it strengthens the sense of resistance, the Hungarian identity, the acceptance of minority life, the survival and shaping the future of Transylvanian Hungarian society."* One of the most important part of the association is the Cultural Department, which organizes the most significant Hungarian cultural events in the region. It includes several community culture events and groups: movie clubs, literary evenings, amateur theater groups, choir, traditional and gastronomic events. They maintain a Hungarian school from sponsorships where students are educated by volunteer helpers. The self-study groups are also important, which tend to include the older age group. The harmony of Hungarian-German-Romanian cohabitation is not even better demonstrated by the fact that the church service is conducted in three languages. The association covers its expenses from grants and

other supports. At the end of the city tour, one of the founders, Levente Serfőző, also honored our company with his presence.

The association is not politically committed, but plays an important role in making decisions affecting the lives of Hungarians living in Nagyszeben and Southern Transylvania.⁴²

Mihály Vargha, director of the institute, welcomed us in the Székely National Museum in Sepsiszentgyörgy and introduced the history of the museum. In 1875 Jánosné Cserey Emília Zathureczky presented her own private collection in Kézdiszék, then offered the entire collection as a donation, thus establishing the future Székely National Museum, the present building of which was completed in 1913. Immediately after the opening, a strong community was formed from the visitors. In the 1920s, the historian Vilmos Csutak and dr. Ferenc László were able to ensure the survival of the museum in the midst of the political surge. For almost five decades the museum has been under the management of Zoltán Székely, who founded the open attitude that still characterizes the institution. Between 1990 and 2000, Ádám Kónya took over the leadership position. The local polyhistor also extended his interest to the museum.⁴³ – Through Mihály Vargha's illustrative presentation we got to know the different departments of the museum: the library, the science, the archeology-history and the ethnography departments. The institution has a wide network of national and international contacts. It maintains good relations not only with institutions of similar profile in Transylvania, but also with institutions in the motherland. As a result, some of the treasures of the gallery will be taken to Hungary again in August. The institution strives to remain open, inclusive, and at the same time professional and scientifically and culturally valuable. The website of the museum is very good and informative. The museum publishes a yearbook called "Acta Siculica", which provides valuable studies of cultural and historical sciences every year. The



⁴² Eszter Mária Buzás, Felsőtárkány Public Education Institution

⁴³ Ágnes Deme, Hatvany Lajos Museum Collection, Hatvan

institution is proud of its museum education activities, they are offering programs not only to families, but also to schools and kindergartens.⁴⁴

The program continued at the Kónya Ádám Cultural Center. We were greeted by two staff members in one of the community rooms, which had pictures of a photo exhibition hanging on the wall. We were told that they were then working on the preparation of the Székely Vágta. They mentioned proudly that the Artist's Cinema was launched a year ago in a renovated building. The institution has a lively community life: there are two choirs, a drama club, a jazz club, a Hungarian and Romanian folk dance group, a fine arts club, a film club, a psycho club and an embroidery workshop. Endre Lázár-Prezsmer leads the cinema and film club, who graduated from the University of Pécs and returned to his hometown, while Ildikó Knop moderates and arranges major events – such as St. George's Day – in the city.⁴⁵ The institution, run by the municipality, has its own budget and employs 28 people. Their main activity is to organize cultural and other programs related to the city. The work of Endre Lázár-Prezsmer and Ildikó Knop is assisted by a volunteer group of 30 young people. Their goal is to maintain the building as a community center, they do not want an entertaining place. They must constantly think in the Hungarian-Romanian duality. Due to the small size of the building, they are trying to take programs to as many institutions as possible in the city. They are able to develop, organize programs from the Romanian Cultural Fund and utilize Hungarian resources.⁴⁶

The MAGMA Kortárs Közeg Association was founded by Attila Kispál, Ágnes Kispál and Barnabás Vetró Bodoni. Attila Kispál said that after three years of preparation, the exhibition space was opened on 1st April in 2010. The MAGMA has a strong artistic and curatorial concept. In addition to organizing solo and group exhibitions, it also initiates art projects such as professional lectures, discussions, debates, film screenings, workshops, and engages in online and traditional publications. It was organically subordinated to the Székely National Museum. The association manages a small budget and maintains itself through tenders.⁴⁷ – Their interactive guided tours – especially for students – are organized with the dual purpose of facilitating the reception of works of art. In addition, they strive to make contemporary exhibition spaces cozy. Their creative workshops also serve to complement the current educational system in an interdisciplinary manner. They also take external initiatives, e.g. the Sociopoly, which is an interactive theatrical board game in which they are confronted with social problems such as prejudice, extreme poverty, racism, refugee issues and emigration. Their work is guided by dedication, respect for the profession, love of the hometown, mother tongue, openness to otherness, and awareness of the responsibility of social responsibility.⁴⁸

It was heartbreaking to listen to the presentation of the director of Speed Help Association, Attila Majláth Szabó talked about the Gypsy Community Program in Órkő, about the almost superhuman struggle to make the everyday life of the gypsies more lively, to enable them to attend school, further education and access to profession. To help them with their work, they won the support of the head of the Kovászna County Labor Agency⁴⁹. Tibor Kelemen, the head

⁴⁴ Dr. Kinga Szabó-Tóth

⁴⁵ Somodyné Jámbor Ildikó, cultural manager, EKMK, Eger

⁴⁶ Kósáné Ilona Kovács, Baks

⁴⁷ Géza Hajdú, Szeged

⁴⁸ Bodorné Péter Judit, Pécs

⁴⁹ Tibor Horváth, Mártély ÁMK

of the agency, said that so far only start-ups, retirees and over 45s have been in their sights. The situation of the Gypsies is now in the spotlight. The biggest problem is malnutrition, which they are trying to alleviate with the help of the Catholic Church. The Agency is currently trying to help in education, vocational training, further education and business start-ups. Attila Majláth Szabó said: The current goal is to convince Gypsies that they can stand their ground in the world. The community of Órkő has a population of 3,000, of which only 400 declare themselves Roma. The current elected leader / president of the community is György Dima – who was also present at the meeting. He said the hardest thing to wear is the stigma and they are subject to strong social condemnation. The city does not treat them as equal, there is currently no public lighting in the area and there is no drinking water network. The Speed Help wants to study the situation of Roma communities in Hungary. Based on their experience, they can adopt good practices and ideas.⁵⁰

Szabolcs Szonda, the director introduced the Bod Péter County Library in Sepsiszentgyörgy. The former city library was reclassified as a county library in 1974. Subsequently, it received a remarkable place – in relation to its stock – in the former headquarters of Háromszék County (former county hall). By 1977, the Kovászna County Library's book stock had already grown to over a hundred thousand. By this time it had been operating as a public library. The change of regime in 1989 brought many positive changes in the life of the institution. It now has a stock of 220,000 books, with three readers' departments and a branch library in the city.⁵¹ The stock is collected and explored in two languages. (This is also a problem, as the number of libraries is as large as in those libraries where literature is only collected in one language.)

The purchasing budget is 80,000 lei - approx. 3,000 volumes. It is more Hungarian oriented, that means, they buy more Hungarian-language books, and have more Hungarian-language events. Only few people use the reading room, the homeless are welcome here. There are 70,000 books and 17,000 periodicals in the reading room, and other periodicals are stored in an external warehouse. There is a strong emphasis on educating children to read.⁵² The staff do their job with great professional humility and enthusiasm. This was reflected in the words and presentation of both the director and the head of the children's library. Besides book borrowing, there are regular children's activities and writer-reader meetings. The library is closely linked to co-educational and educational institutions. The mobile library practice is also provided in kindergartens and schools with the noble goal of becoming a reader. The launch of the 'könyvkelengye' campaign, which has been in operation since 2010, is a particularly imaginative initiative. The essence of this is that the newborn's family gets a book package (including a baby library entrance), the content of which (later use) lays the foundation for the first book experience, promotes regular use of the book, but of course inspires parents to visit the library (if they did not go there earlier), which is greatly facilitated by personal contact.⁵³

The Háromszék Craftsmen's Association and its Tile Making Manufactory were introduced by the president László Károly, who is a tile maker. First we could admire his artwork in his exhibition hall, which is known and recognized abroad. Then we went to their headquarters, where we had a very friendly welcome. The members of the association do beadwork, embroidery, gingerbread, and woodcarving. We could taste the homemade cakes, the blueberry brandy. The craftsmen attend the fairs together and meet on Thursdays as a useful

⁵⁰ Zsoltné Dezső Horváth, Szeged

⁵¹ József Keresztesi, Vice President, Tata, Z. Magyar Folk High School Association

⁵² Pumerscheinné Bedekovity Zóra, Paks István Pákolitz City Library

⁵³ József Keresztesi, Vice President, Tata, Z. Magyar Folk High School Association

pastime. It is welcome that some professions also have young craftsmen.⁵⁴ Being together in the clubhouse of the Háromszék Craftsmen's Association awakened some important thoughts. The activities of the association are exemplary. It brings together members of the community who are interested in crafts, most of whom are retired. I had a conversation with the president László Károly. It turned out that the association have / had a relationship with one of the communities in a village just a few kilometers from us. Unfortunately, the good relationship only lasted for one contest, and had no afterlife. Which relationships can survive the elimination of grant funding? Those that rest on lasting pillars. Our main problem is the same, and it's a question of money. What's the money for? Is it always possible to rely on volunteers? Is it always possible to live and organize only through donations? And maybe there is not much difference in our problems. Certainly, establishing a professional relationship with a good foundation can still be sustainable with personal relationships, the help of volunteers, attention and donations.⁵⁵

During our last program, we learned about the activities of NGOs in Déva, which were presented by Kinga Kun-Gazdag, the county president of the RMDSZ women organization. The president said that their organization is trying to do for the Hungarian community by organizing cultural events and programs. According to her, it is difficult to stay Hungarian in Déva. There are 3-4,000 Hungarians in the city with a population of 55-59,000, although fortunately the vice mayor elected one month before our visit is Hungarian. Children can attend Hungarian-language institutions from kindergarten through 12th grade in the city. The women organization has special programs for the children, in addition they have started a school for women which seems to be successful, they have book presentations and they organized a meeting for schools. They arrange teacher trainings and visits to the theater in Kolozsvár. They have a good relationship with the Romanian-Hungarian Society in Kaposvár. The members of the Tradition Conservation Association attracts the spectators and inhabitants to the castle of Deva and Hunyad with contemporary dances. They are funded by the Gábor Bethlen Fund, grants and private supports.⁵⁶

For us, Transylvania is a special historical-emotional bond, and we have already known a lot about it. But we can rarely gain insight into the daily life and the organization of cultural life. A deeper understanding has brought us even greater respect - perhaps I can say it in plural. We have seen very good examples of how the community is formed, operated and developed. We met with dedication, professionalism, love of the hometown and the mother tongue, openness to otherness, and taking on the responsibility of having a social role.⁵⁷

⁵⁴ Gábor Kárász

⁵⁵ Ildikó Kovács, Mindszent

⁵⁶ Zsoltné Dezső Horváth, Szeged

⁵⁷ Bodorné Péter Judit, Pécs

AUSTRIA — SLOVAKIA

Alsóőr, Bécs, Dunaszerdahely

21-24th August, 2018

Tuesday, 21st August, 2018

- Tasks and community building opportunities of the Hungarian Media and Information Center (Ungarisches Medien- und Informationszentrum, UMIZ) - László Kelemen, director
- Local Role of the Country House - Ernő Szabó, Former Mayor of Alsóőr, Founder of the Home Museum

Wednesday, 22nd August, 2018

- Vienna City Library (Hauptbücherei Wien)
What can the library do to promote cultural equality? Jahl Christian, Chief Executive Officer, Director Mihály Varga
- Jewish Museum of Vienna (Jüdisches Museum Wien)
The social and educational mission of the Jewish Museum in Vienna: Hannah Landsmann's guided tour
- Brunnenpassage: Community space formed from the market hall
- Supertramps: Social Sightseeing - Fashion or Mission?
City walk with a guide of Hungarian origin

Thursday, 23rd August, 2018

- Educational program of the Vienna Museum of Applied Arts (Österreichisches Museum für angewandte Kunst / Gegenwartskunst) (MAK ;)
Gabiele Fabiankowitsch, Education Program Manager, MAK
- Verein ZOOM (Kinder Museum)
New Museums, New Tasks – presentation by Barbara Gaupmann
- Activity of the Hunger auf Kunst und Kultur project - Monika Wagner, project manager

Friday, 24th August, 2018

- About the opportunities, programs and plans of the Hungarian Cultural Institute in Slovakia
Meeting with László Huszár, Director of the Institute
Visit local Hungarian cultural institutions

In Alsóőr (Unterwart) we visited a library and community space run by an active Hungarian community, the Hungarian Media and Information Center (Ungarisches Medien- und Informationszentrum, UMIZ). László Kelemen, the institute's scientific director, introduced the site, which locals still call the "Old School". The center, which has been operating since 1973, plays an important role in the life of the Hungarian community and in the preservation of

Hungarian identity.⁵⁸ - The institution faces major challenges: be able to support community development processes, host community initiatives and adapt volunteering activities. They work in partnership with several organizations. László Kelemen presented examples of good cooperation between local NGOs, the church and the Hungarian people. UMIZ is a community site for events, meetings, exhibitions, cultural events, celebrations, meeting places for young people, and a public place for digital technology. There is a dance group, a choir, a volunteer fire department. They manage the state budget and civil tenders, as well as civil grants.⁵⁹

The program continued with the Tájmuzeum (country house) in Alsóörs, which is located in the main street of the settlement, in a nearly two hundred year old house. The building exhibits pieces of Hungarian folk cultural monuments. Over the years, special items, pictures, and books have been collected from houses in Alsóörs. Our guide, Ernő Szabó, played a big role in creating the collection, and he told a few words about almost every subject.⁶⁰ - For many decades he has been collecting folk costumes and household items typical of the Hungarians and the people of Burgenland. He also received offerings from noblemen. The museum was developed with the help of the Austrian government and is still supported by them. The barn, the chamber, the workshop are wonderfully furnished in the country house. The Hungarian population consisted mainly of craftsmen. In the Tájmuzeum you can see the objects and tools of the former workshops, the elements of the famous carriage making, and the work of the leatherworker. Ernő Szabó takes care of the museum with family help. The country house offers the opportunity to preserve and pass on the cultural heritage of the Hungarian population. Its presentation and visibility make it possible to get involved in regional tourism. Hungarian relationships will also help them survive, so hopefully there will always be someone who will cherish the values as a matter of heart.⁶¹



⁵⁸ Réka Oszkaj, Kisfaludy Memorial House, Sümeg

⁵⁹ Katalin Szekeres, Kékcse

⁶⁰ Rita Tichy, Upper King

⁶¹ Katalin Szekeres, Kékcse

The Vienna Central Library (Hauptbücherei Wien) was built a few years ago. The place goes beyond the usual cliché that a library is only for renting books and defines its vocation as a community / social space.⁶² In his presentation Christian Jahl the professional leader of the library introduced how the institution redefines itself for the Viennese communities as its primary target group. The library recognized that it could serve as a bridge between communities with very different characteristics, providing a meeting point for getting to know each other. Its location is also a reason for this: the building was built on the borderline between two very different districts - while one is more affluent, the other is mainly inhabited by immigrants. The library also states in its mission statement that it wants to become a "community meeting point". It would be a place where creativity, collaboration, learning and knowledge-sharing take place. Activity-oriented programs focus on conversations rather than front-line lectures. Above all else, the primary goal is to keep the library a place of reliable information in the ever-growing world of fake news. The library has a strategy prepared to achieve these goals by 2025. This reflects a constructive process that may serve as an example for museums, but it is worth identifying with the goals themselves.⁶³

Hannah Landsmann led the introduction in the Jewish Museum of Vienna (Jüdisches Museum). The content-based program was not so much about the museum's collections, but rather about its approach. With her directness and professional attitude, Hannah created a special atmosphere at the memorial place centering on the culture, history, and human aspects of the Jews in Vienna.⁶⁴ – She explained how the main directions of knowledge transfer were organized through the objects of a little girl, called Lilly. She emphasized that they did not define themselves as a Holocaust museum – they did not want to tell history to the visitor. To understand this, Lilly's items in the showcase served as an extremely useful illustration. Hannah



slowly unraveled the "secrets" surrounding the objects, and we gradually understood the key message – a personal story that can be linked to every object, and many other personal stories can be told. In this way, Lilly's objects do not remain mementos of the tragedy of a bygone age, but through them you can understand the different layers of emotion in everyday life. You don't need any other tools, just the exhibits themselves, the paper, the pencil, and the inevitable conversation. The task can be quite simple: "Draw what you would make for your friend if he moved" The focus of the occupation shifts from abduction to a living experience for children in connection with moving, even in a very current context.⁶⁵

⁶²Annamária Pásztorné Dr. Simon, Felsőőrs

⁶³ Ágnes Marosi, Herman Ottó Museum, Miskolc

⁶⁴ Réka Oszkai, Kisfaludy Emlékház, Sümeg

⁶⁵ Ágnes Marosi, Herman Ottó Museum, Miskolc

Brunnenpassage, a community space formed from the Market Hall, was established in 2007. The city of Vienna could have sold the building for good money for its traditional function, but they decided otherwise. There is no other community place where people living in the area can go, moreover, it is a social segment for whom culture is inaccessible. So it seemed obvious to create a community space. The initiative was taken under the auspices of the Caritas, but since then the project has grown to such an extent that other resources are needed: they are looking for supporters and are constantly applying. They have over 400 events a year, all free of charge. It is more than culture: for many, it is an opportunity to break out, such an initiative can bring personality fulfillment and new paths, and for many more, it is a valuable pastime to accept each other and themselves. Brunnenpassage currently employs 11 permanent employees and more than 20 volunteers from around the world. This ensures that they can address almost every member of their target group in their own language: multilingualism also appears in their publications, posters and program offerings. In this way, they can adapt their various initiatives in such a way as to reinforce similarity rather than differences in visitors.⁶⁶



In the evening, we met the manager of an initiative called Supertramp in the suburbs. Under the guidance of the homeless and with their involvement, they organize a socio-sightseeing tour for the interested groups. Our guide of Hungarian descent was excited (as he had no Hungarian group yet) to drive through the places where he had turned around as a homeless person. Through his personal destiny, we got

to know a bit about the Austrian social network, the organizations that help those in need. All in all, the story could have been a positive one, as with the help of Supertramp he and others have found a way out of their seemingly hopeless situation and now have a job and a vision. He compared the Austrian examples with the constant reference to Hungarian negatives, expressing a very bad image of our social system, although many of us are personally in contact with organizations that serve homeless people, very similar to the Austrian examples.⁶⁷ - Opinions were divided within our group about Robert's standpoint. Interviews with the young man have shown how the Austrian government treats refugees or provides support to those in need.⁶⁸ - From a foundation point of view, I was caught by Robert's report, as there are more and more disadvantaged, long-term unemployed, declassified families in and around Zemplén. Not only the Roma, but also well-educated, graduate professionals who lost their jobs shortly after the change of regime, who lost their jobs mainly because their workplaces were closed

⁶⁶ Ágnes Tóth, Gyermely

⁶⁷ Ágnes Tóth, Gyermely

⁶⁸ Erzsébet Arató, Vésztő

or privatized at low prices, and who, over the last 15-20 years, have received almost only public employment, or no employment at all.⁶⁹

At the Vienna Museum of Applied Arts dr. Gabriele Fabiankowits presented the activities of the museum. The city celebrates the centenary of Klimt's death, and is commemorated on many occasions. We were able to see Klimt's Magic Garden at MAK. We explored Klimt's world through virtual glasses.⁷⁰ - In addition to the permanent exhibitions, visitors are also welcome to visit the periodicals. Founded by Josef Hoffmann and Koloman Moser, the Vienna workshop produced the finest quality and unusual designs in glass, porcelain and silverware, textiles. Not only admirers of Art Nouveau will be amazed by the silver tableware made by Hoffmann or the special black and white vase. The MAK exhibition "Wien 1900" follows the evolution of Vienna's applied arts from 1890 to 1938, from the search for paths to the emergence of a distinctive Viennese style, and then the emergence of the Viennese style with international trends. MAK is a traditional museum with similar content in Hungary. There are workshops for parents and children every two weeks, but there are also events specifically for children.⁷¹

The Hunger auf Kunst und Kultur project, aimed at catching up with low-income residents, aims to bring people in socially difficult situations to museums and concerts that they would not otherwise be able to afford. A small card called "Kulturpass" has been created, allowing participants to visit pre-arranged facilities free of charge, except for the theater. The document can be requested through social workers.⁷²

The last museum to be visited was the Zoom Kinder museum. It's all about giving kids the fun of it, with signs, the lockers for slippers, and even toilets, which are exclusively child-friendly. The private museum operates in the form of an association where there are no original works of art (with a few exceptions) so that everything can be touched. The association works with remarkably many young artists who run graphic and media workshops and perform curatorial duties on temporary exhibitions.⁷³ - The museum is for all ages. The smallest ones can discover the world of the ocean in the huge marine playhouse called ZOOM Ocean among sparkling water caves and corals. ZOOM Studio is designed for the ages of 3 to 12 to experience artistic inclinations. Organized programs focus on teamwork. The ZOOM Exhibition offers children a variety of exhibitions. This time we had a sensational interactive exhibition about getting to know and accept immigrants.⁷⁴

László Huszár, head of the Slovakian Cultural Institute in Dunaszerdahely, talked about the work and value preserving activity of the Hungarian community in Slovakia. Besides festivals which unite the Hungarians, they also started to collect local values. The material will also be made available in digital form. All this could be achieved with the help of Hungarian Hungaricum tenders. The study trip ended at the "yellow castle". One of the most significant monuments of Dunaszerdahely is the Museum of Csallóköz, its exhibitions were viewed by local guidance.⁷⁵

⁶⁹ Anikó Boros, Rózsa

⁷⁰ Rita Tichy, Felsőtárkány

⁷¹ Erzsébet Arató, Vésztő

⁷² Ildikó Madaras Korstina, Felpéc

⁷³ Ágnes Marosi, Herman Ottó Múzeum, Miskolc

⁷⁴ Rita Tichy, Felsőtárkány

⁷⁵ Márta Mészáros, Kiskunfélegyháza

Stages of the study trip could be long listed, the lessons of which can be somehow transposed into the museum's everyday life. It is exemplary how an otherwise world-famous institution, such as the Vienna Central Library, attempts to redefine itself, and how museums along with NGOs respond to current problems, I am convinced that the methodological repository of Hungarian museum pedagogy is wider than what was seen in the institutions of Vienna, but it does matter what we use them for. Whatever method you choose, your goal must be to reflect on the context of your own time with a tolerant, open-minded, collaborative approach that wants to get to know the different people from us.⁷⁶

SLOVENIA – ITALY

Lendva, Ljubljana, Kambreško, San Pietro al Natisone, Stolvizza di Resia, Muraszombat
3-6th September, 2018

Monday 3rd September, 2018

- Hungarian Institute of National Minorities, Lendva
The situation and relations of Hungarian cultural institutions in Slovenia
- Gallery and Museum of Lendva: Activities, relationships and programs of the museum and gallery, as well as the results of the international colony of artists: Baumgartner Dubravko, Director

Tuesday, 4th September, 2018

- Slovenian Museum of Ethnography, Ljubljana
After the opening of Director Tanja Rozenberger, presentations: The Ethnography Museum and its communities; SWITHCH-Project Sharing the World of Inclusion, Museum program for disadvantaged groups; Educational programs of the Ethnographic Museum; Communities, groups and individuals as depositors of the intangible cultural heritage
Visiting museum exhibitions with a curator

Wednesday, 5th September, 2018

- ZBORZBIRK - "Cultural Heritage of the Alps and the Karst Mountains": Getting to know the activities, results and methods of the Slovenian-Italian cross-border cultural cooperation program 2007-2013, led by the project's curator, Mojca Ravnik. Locations Kambresko: Lukceva Farm (public space, library, photo gallery), Kovacija (Museum of the Matajur Mountains, library), San Pietro Al Natisone SMO Museum (Museum of Landscapes and Narratives), Muzej rezijanskih ljudi (Museum of the Resia Valley), Muzej Brusacev (Grinders Museum)

⁷⁶ Ágnes Marosi, Herman Ottó Museum, Miskolc

Thursday, 6th September, 2018

- Slovenski šolski muzej (Slovenian School Museum), Ljubljana
Presentation of the project “Our Grandparents' Lesson”
- Pokrajinska in študijska knjižnica Murska Sobota (Library of Muraszombat):
Presentation of the Bibliobus Project (Papp Josef, Librarian)

Lendva is the center of the Prekmurje and Slovenian Hungarians. As a first stop we visited the Hungarian National Minority Cultural Institute. At their headquarters in the Bánffy Center, director Mihály Soós welcomed our group and gave a presentation on the situation of Hungarian cultural institutions in Slovenia.⁷⁷

The cost of converting it into a cultural center was created by the Illyés Public Foundation but also contributed by the Slovenian government and the municipality of Lendva. The staff of the Bánffy Center have been organizing events related to Hungarians and traditions since their opening in 2004. Active craftsmen were addressed. It was then that the idea of reviving the Catherine's Day fair was born, which is today a popular event in the city of Lendva. They provide Hungarian-language books and magazines, organize important literary and musical events, book presentations, science education programs and exhibitions. Slovenian and Hungarian theater performances are available in the Theater and Concert Hall. Community development plays a key role. In addition to the Hungarians, other communities can enjoy the joyful feeling of being together, such as the Croatian community, the Slovenian folk dance group, the Dobronak Country Choir, the folk song circle, the amateur theater crew. Embroidery and wood carving are a priority activity in folk arts and crafts. There is also a bookstore, an internet café, a smaller gallery and a theater. They also try to involve children in the programs. Slovenians are also welcome to join the Hungarians. They teach Hungarian at mother tongue and environment level, and provide training for teachers.⁷⁸



⁷⁷ Dóra Szalai-Ziembicki, Celldömölk

⁷⁸ Edit Lászlóné Szabó, Perkáta

In 2016 Lendva decided to apply for the European Capital of Culture title 2025. The town wants to present the values of the area to the European public. They would like to show what a serious "treasury of culture" this region is, where Slovenian, Hungarian, Croatian and German language culture and tradition are intertwined.⁷⁹ - In the Gallery and Castle Museum of Lendva, literally every place from the basement to the attic is used to create exhibitions. The basement featured a photo exhibition of children, downstairs a temporary exhibition (butterfly collection), a local history collection, an ethnographic exhibition, a bible-themed graphics and paintings by Marc Chagall on the first floor and a small sculpture collection in the attic. The gallery is a very good example of how well a traditional local history collection fits side by side with the display of modern sculptures and graphics. It is possible to present a variety of styles at a single location - in a very distinct manner.⁸⁰



We had a friendly welcome at the Slovenian Museum of Ethnography (Slovenski Etnografski Muzej, SEM) in Ljubljana. Following the greetings of Director Nina Zdravic Polic, we were greeted with honey brandy, honey seed bread and herbal tea served in locally made cups.⁸¹ - For a long time, the SEM received halls inside the building of the National Museum of Slovenia and could not exhibit a permanent exhibition there. After seventy years, the institution moved to a separate building in 2004. The museum's collection contains approximately 40,000 objects. The first exhibition, entitled Nature and Culture, was presented in March 2006. Their other permanent exhibition is titled I, We and Others - Pictures of My World.⁸² - Every visitor is important to SEM. On Saturdays there are activities for children, a special club for retirees, and

⁷⁹ Bernadett Jákóji, Veszprém

⁸⁰ Erika Omischl, Nagy László Művelődési Ház, Szabadegyháza

⁸¹ Tímea Berkesziné Teket, Vértesacsca

⁸² Szilvia Molnár, Déri Múzeum, Debrecen

close contact with kindergartens, primary schools, secondary schools and universities. They have their own weaving and pottery workshops for older children. In addition to Slovenian textile and folk art exhibitions, they also have a "personal exhibition museum" program: for example, a student tells his life with his own made T-shirts. There are trainings for teachers on folk music and folk dance. There are seasonal activities - such as St. George's, St. Ivan's, St. Martin's Day.⁸³ - In Slovenia, many people are engaged in beekeeping. This was accompanied by their temporary beekeeping exhibition. The pictures of the beehives set up, like a painted picture book, introduce us to the history of medieval and modern beekeeping.

The museum is also open for special, unique initiatives. The ceramic exhibition from Poland proves this. Ceramic decoration is provided by the gloved fingerprints of the workers. The prints were placed on the containers during work.⁸⁴

Mojca Ravnik, project curator introduced the "Cultural Heritage of the Alps and the Karst Mountains" project. We got to know the activities, results and methods of the Slovenian-Italian cross-border cultural cooperation program 2007-2013. 34 small village museums, local history collections and country houses were forged in the program. Of these, 15 are on the Slovenian side and 19 are on the Italian side. Many of them are open to visiting, but there are also private collections that the family does not wish to open to the public yet. However, you can also look into these on certain days.⁸⁵

The local collection is the fruit of the work of a local historian, an avid collector and a dedicated individual. Of course, they do not have a paid employee and the exhibitor maintains no profit there.⁸⁶



⁸³ Tímea Berkesziné Teket, Vértesacska

⁸⁴ Mária Barteczka, Szedres

⁸⁵ Dóra Szalai-Ziembicki, Celldömölk

⁸⁶ Attila Nagy Abonyi, Vajdasági Magyarok Demokratikus Közösségének Szegedi Tagozata

First we stopped in Cambreško to view Jožica Strgar's private collection, who arranged a versatile local history exhibition in the building of the old pub. One of the rooms on the first floor has a World War I exhibition, one side commemorates the soldiers of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and on the other half commemorates the Italian army. Although it is a private collection, the memories of an entire community are preserved here.⁸⁷ The local history collection with the open-hearth stove and the reception area is not only the residence of the lady handling the exhibition, but also the communal space of the settlement. The private collection represents tremendous value and is a curiosity in the area. During our visit, mountain bikers from Ireland came into the house. Together with us, they also received the typical, traditional hospitality. The group was offered chicory coffee and mountain juice.⁸⁸

The GIS Museum of San Pietro al Natisone, SMO (Slovensko Multimedialno Okno - Slovenian Multimedia Window) is not a museum in the traditional sense. There are no showcases, no installations. Through its multimedia windows, the cultural landscape from the Julian Alps to the Gulf of Trieste is presented to the visitor. Depending on which window you open, the following information may be available: atlas, cultural landscapes, talking library, illustrated history, music landscape, loud memories, sound archive, loud postcards and "where we are" directions. The well-deserved project was also implemented under the Slovenian-Italian cross-border cultural cooperation program.⁸⁹ - Voice recordings of 4 completely different dialects from 4 valleys are stored. The museum's minimalist spaces and special collection are both intimate and futuristic.⁹⁰

The mountain town of Stolizza al Resia can only be reached in good weather conditions in dry weather. The community space of the small town with its unique mountain culture is the museum, the library and the Museum of Grinders. Focusing on the traditions of storytellers, we got some interesting information about collecting tales. There is a special cultural activity in the area for storytelling, both for young and old. The earliest written record of the literary tradition associated with the entertainment of the mountain people is a collection of tales from 1894. The locals are very proud of their collectors, who have published the tales and legends collected in the area. It is uplifting that one of the tales of King Matthias was also heard here in the original Slovenian dialect. After watching the collection, the visitor is taken to the Museum of the Grinders, which operates in a separate building and presents the history of an old, extinct craft industry that has been a feature of the landscape for centuries.⁹¹

At the Slovenian School Museum in Ljubljana, we attended a class in 1906 and learned a little Slovenian. Our teacher is neither a museologist nor a museum teacher but an actor.⁹² - I confess the so-called. "Involving theater" was never my favorite, but this time I was captivated by the atmosphere of the monarchical school. The actor who played the teacher was lucky with us because the members of our group could be actively involved in the situational exercises.⁹³

József Papp, a minority information librarian, talked about the history and activities of the library. The Folk Library was established in 1946 and the Study Library was established in

⁸⁷ Ágnes Melinda Mucsi, Tatabánya

⁸⁸ Bernadett Jákó, Veszprém

⁸⁹ Ágota Magai, Becsvölgye

⁹⁰ Ágnes Melinda Mucsi, Tatabánya

⁹¹ Bernadett Jákó, Veszprém

⁹² Ágnes Melinda Mucsi, Tatabánya

⁹³ Attila Rudas, Iváncsa

1955. The two libraries were merged in 1973 and renamed today Regional and Study Library. The library's new, impressive building was built in 2003. The main mission and purpose of the institution: adequate library provision for the urban and rural population, preservation and development of national culture, mother tongue and knowledge and literacy culture
Departments: adult and children section, journal reader, local history and nationality collection, bibliobus.

The library collects, supplies and preserves Slovenian periodicals, scientific, technical and literary works and other documents published in the region. Special attention is paid to the collection of old Slovenian and Hungarian weekly newspapers, magazines and books in the Prekmurje. It ensures the continuous supply of books in the mother tongue of Slovenians in the Rába region and cooperates with the Hungarian and Austrian libraries in the field of the continuous exchange of professional books. In 1991, a national Slovenian library information system was established, to which the library of Muraszombat joined. The continuous operation of the library is financed by the municipality of Muraszombat together with the other 12 municipalities. Part of the acquisition of library documents is provided by the Ministry of Culture. In 2017, 60 library projects were implemented within the library, in Prekmurje, in the surrounding villages and in the Hungarian Rábavidék. The Roma Library Department contains about 700 fiction and professional books, DVDs, magazines and other documents. All are available and can be borrowed through the COBISS database. The repository is constantly growing and its aim is to introduce Roma and non-Roma library visitors to the Roma language, culture, history and identity of the Roma people.

The long-planned mobile library service was implemented in 1995, and five years later, a new, up-to-date bibliobus was purchased that accommodated about 5,000 books and other documents. In 2014, the bus was partially modernized, allowing them to place additional books on shelves. Book rental is carried out on two laptops, with the continuous exchange of data through the COBISS central system. The library of Muraszombat lends books and other documents at 70 stops every week in 12 villages.⁹⁴

All the good practices presented during the study trip were useful. Museums and collections of varying degrees of funding, covering different topics, showcase Slovenia's work on cultural and community identity in a much nuanced way. It was important to see which part of their lives the Hungarians living in Slovenia and the Slovenians living in Italy highlight as a cohesive force. It was even more important to see the methods they use to convey these values, their social heritage, the tools they use to personalize, embrace their own, environmental and foreign cultures, and encourage people to open up their lives and their surroundings to the world - for others, their unique story may also be interesting.⁹⁵

⁹⁴ Andrea Hábenciusné Balla, Jászberény

⁹⁵ Gézáne Nagy Halas, Szentdés

POLAND

Warsaw

11-14th September, 2018

Tuesday, 11th September, 2018

- The cultural and community building role of literary cafes in Warsaw - conversation with Tomasz Brzozowski, director of Literary Café Czuly Barbarzynca

Wednesday, 12th September, 2018

- National Ethnographic Museum of Warsaw (Państwowe Muzeum Etnograficzne w Warszawie) - conversation with Monika Bucze about the museum's projects and relationships
- Polish History Museum (Muzeum Historii Polski) - conversation with Robert Kostro, director of the institution, about the birth of a new museum, their plans and opportunities in community culture in Poland
- Getting to know a Warsaw District Public Library (Biblioteka Publiczna) - conversation with Agata Klichowska Librarian

Thursday 13th September, 2018

- POLIN - Museum of the History of Polish Jews (Muzeum Historii Żydów Polskich). Visit to the museum, then conversation with Malgorzata Waszczuk (leading museum educator) about the museum's founding, projects and educational program

Friday 14th September, 2018

- Warsaw Workers' Shelter transformed into an Artist Colony: Learn about some of Otwarty Jazdów's projects

In a literary café called Czuly Barbarzynca, we were talking to Tomasz Brzozowski, head of the institution, about the cultural and community-building role of literary cafes. Their project is new in Warsaw: they created a community space with a wide variety of variable size venues (for theatrical performances, concerts, and events), a restaurant/café and a bookstore). The latter does not distribute the books of great publishers, but as a mission, the books of first-book or little-known writers and small publishers, and, in addition, has dozens of books from other nations, including Hungarian. The house is open all day, with different audiences and communities at different times of the day.⁹⁶ - The theater connected to the café is also a “new” opportunity to relax. Being in the same space with the other services, it has an open theatrical character. The rehearsals usually take place in the morning. There is no enclosed space, anyone can sit and follow the work of the artists. They usually give 19 performances a month.

⁹⁶ Ákos Acsay, Nótincs

In the evenings, the place can be turned into a real concert venue, thanks to the well-mobile elements of the walls and equipment.

The theater is supported by the capital city. Ticket revenue covers only a fraction of the cost of maintenance. Besides the theater, the publishing house and the cafe, there are NGOs with a cultural profile in the building.⁹⁷



The next day we visited the National Ethnographic Museum in Warsaw, where Monika Buczek presented the plans and programs of the museum. After the presentations and ethnographic exhibitions, it was possible to get acquainted with the modern museum pedagogical program offerings. We looked at the *Múzeum dla Dzieci* (Children's Museum,) which is mainly for families and children, and the museum pedagogical room.⁹⁸ - The Children's Museum organizes permanent and temporary exhibitions and events for children and parents. In Poland, this is the first museum initiative that allows a visitor to touch exhibits, play and learn. The museum organizes workshops, meetings, and occasional events. The institution participates in social campaigns for children. Lectures and concerts are also organized. Since 2014, the Children's Museum has welcomed children to ethnographic camps during the school holidays and winter holidays. Museum staff also give classes at outdoor venues for people who cannot, or would only find it very difficult to get to the institution. One of their projects, entitled "Everyday Heroes," featured people who did outstanding work for the children. A collection was organized for their exhibition entitled "Cultural Objects", which presented the

⁹⁷ Beáta Kecskeméti Varga, Bessenyei Ferenc Művelődési Központ, Hódmezővásárhely

⁹⁸ dr. Ágnes Lengyel Dr. Limbacherné, Palóc Múzeum, Balassagyarmat

typical objects of each era. Several innovative educational programs, aimed at teenagers, have been developed. With the involvement of volunteers, they organize a City Game to explore the city. Volunteers are organized on Facebook. The compulsory community service for students in Poland also helps them to get involved in their events.⁹⁹ - The aim of the National Ethnographic Museum is to transform the 'dead' museum into an active community space which is interesting and up-to-date for all age groups. The target audience of the museum is twofold: museum visitors interested in ethnography on the one hand and youth, non-interested and underage students on the other. The museum has a rich collection, but according to the new concept, only a fraction of their collection is displayed, but in an accessible, contemporary way. On the ground floor, children and young people have their own space. Here they become acquainted with ethnographic material while actively participating in it: creative tasks and puzzles, processing knowledge through individual and group work.¹⁰⁰

The Polish History Museum has been in operation since 2006, but without a seat. For many years now, a small building in the center of Warsaw has been used for the promotion of Polish history, an institution for collecting exhibits and memorabilia and organizing external exhibitions. The new building was recently begun in Warsaw, on the left bank of the Vistula in the territory of the Citadel which was built in the early 19th century. The handover date will probably be postponed to 2019-2020, but some parts may be opened earlier. The objects are still being collected and exhibitions focus on some of the outstanding works of art in existing museums in Poland. It is planned to use multimedia tools to illustrate the more than a thousand years history of Poland in chronological and thematic terms.¹⁰¹

The Biblioteka Główna Województwa Mazowieckiego (Warsaw Public Library) is also the main library of the Mazovian Voivodeship. Deputy director of the recently renovated institution, dr. Agnieszka Joanna Strojek reported on the financing. The "Archiwa" Foundation supported the replenishment of stock restoration workshops, the actual restoration of some of the top works and the acquisition of foreign "polonics" not yet found in the country. Libraries with a significant old stock, including the city library, benefited mainly from this support. The Polish government has announced a new library support program for three years, called Librarius. The program, which allows for 3 tenders a year, supports the purchase of storage and reading room equipment to facilitate the transition to open-shelf operations and the investment in the building. This is a very strictly managed framework, and the support won cannot be used for stock raising. Every moment is about what they can do to help transfer knowledge, how to help them learn.¹⁰² - It is hard to describe how magnificent, stylish the three-storey, multi-room library is. Transparent glass walls everywhere, next to the wall of green vegetation of the restored library palace there is a century-old authentic conference room. The tour guide said that homeless people cannot enter the library because they cannot behave, they are loud and are drunk. In my opinion, not all homeless people are drunk, dirty and loud.¹⁰³

The Museum of the History of Polish Jews in Poland (Muzeum Historii Żydów Polskich, POLIN) was a greenfield investment in the former Jewish district of Muranow, next to the ghetto uprising monument. The building itself opened its doors in 2013, the permanent exhibition opened in 2014, but the idea of setting up the museum came up in 1995. As the museum staff said during the post-visit conversation: the history of Poland is inconceivable without the history

⁹⁹ Klára Gábor, Komárom

¹⁰⁰ Ákos Acsay, Nőtincs

¹⁰¹ Ferenc Csósz, Vésztő

¹⁰² Dr. Károly Maróti, Nagykutas

¹⁰³ Réka Makula, Nyírség Könyvtár Alapítvány

of Polish Jews. This idea may have led to the widespread national and international cooperation that created the material and partly the intellectual preconditions for such a large-scale cultural investment in the heart of Warsaw. The museum was created from state and municipal sources, and through donations from private foundations and individuals. The mission of the museum is to preserve and revitalize the history of Polish Jews, thereby contributing to the mutual understanding between Poles and Jews and, in a broader sense, to the understanding and acceptance of different communities. The permanent exhibition itself, housed in a monumental block of 13,000 square meters built using Finnish designers' designs, using concrete, copper and glass – presents the history of Polish Jewry through its eight galleries from its arrival in Polish territories to the present day¹⁰⁴ The exterior of the building is also remarkable: Warsaw's historic and modern quarters are connected by a glass and concrete, copper building that Finnish designers dreamed of. On the façade, we can see minimalist style features: harmony is created by simple shapes and order.¹⁰⁵ - What is new is that the exhibition does not focus on the Holocaust, but on the millennial history and everyday life of the Jews who once lived in Polish territory. Like all state-of-the-art museums today, POLIN is not content with fulfilling the traditional function of a museum. There is a strong emphasis on educational and cultural events.¹⁰⁶



¹⁰⁴ Helga Nádori, Esztergom

¹⁰⁵ Berta Barbara

¹⁰⁶ Helga Nádori, Esztergom

Perhaps the most unusual civilian community in the Polish capital operates an artist colony and cultural space. The establishment of the settlement is linked to the rebuilding of the capital after the World War II. The wooden houses in the colony were the result of war compensation granted by Finland to the Soviet Union after World War II. The Soviet Union also donated houses to Poland, which were later built in various parts of the country, including the ruined Warsaw, where housing shortages were a pressing problem. Seventy houses were built in the Jazdów Park, of which twenty-seven still exist and home to several civilian communities in Warsaw. After the World War II, the wooden houses functioned as workers' homes. In 2010, the Warsaw city authorities planned to completely eliminate the housing estate. To prevent this, the Association of Residents of Jazdów Houses was established, which is working to preserve the housing estates. The association maintains financial donations and relies on the work of volunteers. They combine different group goals to create community, common space, social and cultural offerings. Several federations, foundations, informal groups form a community that is constantly struggling with the authorities and various business circles to survive. Active members of the movement do a lot to bring together the community at the site, regularly organize exhibitions, concerts, musicians' meetings, lectures, debates, art, ceramics, craft and comic book reading workshops, self-development, self-expression programs for children and youth, language courses, yoga classes, excursions, thematic walks, occasional events. The active core of the association sees a continual, fresh start from the bottom as the most important tool to keep the community together. This can also be considered as good practice. The success of community intervention is due to the personal commitment of active volunteers. In the light of the results, there are basically four key factors to intervene in creating a new type of publicity in society: reinforcing community identity through its hidden symbols and values, actively engaging in common affairs, reinterpreting its relationship with the Warsaw municipality, getting to know how it works for efficient administration and ensuring the continuity of organized local activities. The association organizes many community and cultural programs for the Warsaw people. These include the Abstract Thinking Festival, which seeks to answer the great challenges of the third millennium. The festival includes workshops, drama games, music programs, writer-reader meetings and informal meetings. The local population is always represented in large numbers at the events.

The artists' colony also houses a small cultural workshop that keeps the district's cultural and civic life moving. In fact, it can also be defined as a community space where everyone can carry out smaller individual or group projects. This mini-culture has a niche role, as there is no specific place for the community to offer a complex solution for spending their leisure time. The immediate atmosphere of the place allows everyone to enter the gate with confidence. In the extraordinary community space there are communities which, besides their general aims, also deal with Polish traditions. It is important to mention the bioculture associations operating on the site. By the way, Warsaw has a long tradition of organic farming. It also has vegetable gardens in central squares and pedestrian areas. In the residential area, several smaller groups are engaged in backyard farming in the spirit of sustainable development. Organic cultures also have a significant community-forming role, and common activities and goals create a sense of belonging for members.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁷ Ferenc Csósz, Vésztő

The study trip to Warsaw was a meaningful cultural exchange. Although my expectations were not fulfilled by the trip in the sense that we have met few real communities. One reason for this is that there is no lively community life associated with museums and libraries like ours. It is much more common to provide services that are flexible to the needs of the public and to involve volunteers, which, however, is more conscious and to a greater extent than in Hungary. I got useful ideas on interior and equipment design. We have seen many examples of equipment mobility, spectacularity, modern and unique solutions, designs that meet the needs of the public. A special experience of the Jazdów project was the perseverance and unity of the civilians.¹⁰⁸

GERMANY

Berlin

24-26th September 2018

Monday, 24th September, 2018

- Jugend Museum
Relationship between the local community and the museum - Interview with deputy director Ellen Roters

Tuesday, 25th September, 2018

- Neighborhood and Self-Help Center (Nachbarschafts- und Selbsthilfezentrum - NUSZ)
Meeting participants of several ongoing projects
- ERIAC - European Roma Institute for Arts and Culture
Roma Equality in Europe - Interview with Jean-Paul Muller, office manager and Zsófia Bihari Volunteer
- Expat Community Building - Meeting with László Fodor and Boldizsár Nagy, members of the Hungarian-German Society's Berlin Board at Café Szimpla

Wednesday, 26th September, 2018

- Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe (Denkmal für die ermordeten Juden Europas)
Conversation with Adam Kerpel-Fronius, memorial Staff - A place for community remembrance
- Nebenan.de community portal
Opportunities for digital community building: conversation with Jonas Baugart, community manager of the portal

¹⁰⁸ Klára Gábor, Komárom

The Jugend Museum is a cultural institution in the Tempelhof-Schöneberg district. An open exhibition - Villa Global - that reveals and illustrates the present social changes provided the basis for a professional discourse. During the conversation, we discussed the impressions of the exhibition with deputy director Ellen Roters, and the differences between the classic "subject-centered" and the more personal "idea and life-centered" exhibition.¹⁰⁹ - Ellen Roters described the establishment of the institution and its role in the Schöneberg district as follows: *"We place great emphasis on museum-based learning, exploring the environment, historical past, understanding the issues of the present, and continually planning our future.*

*We like to encourage children and young people to actively address issues that they encounter on a daily basis"*¹¹⁰

The institution participates in numerous programs promoting social equality and peaceful coexistence. The museum's permanent exhibition, Villa Global - The Next Generation, highlights this diversity and its intrinsic value. The exhibition consists of 14 rooms, which show 14 persons. And through them it shows a worldview, lifestyle and tradition. The installations of the exhibition are very personal; the visitor feels as if he or she is unauthorized in another person's personal belongings. That is why the exhibition builds on curiosity as a sense of being born with us. Unintentionally - and, of course, also through the exhibition - we can read the open books, the text of the bulletin boards. They want to affect all our senses at once.



¹⁰⁹ Gabriella Benkő, Veszprém

¹¹⁰ László Borkuti, Miskolc

In doing so, the exhibition stimulates us to think, evoke emotions, something different in every room. The basement of the museum serves as an open, interactive exhibition space called Wunderkammer. Children or families arriving here can explore the collection alone or with the help of a museum educator.¹¹¹

The Ufa Fabrik was established on the site of the former UFA film factory. It is a successful, dynamically developing community space. It is a complex, multifunctional, multi-building institution. Its main mission is to organize the local population into a community and to support the local communities. It primarily serves those living in the Tempelhof district. The population of the district is characterized by religious, nationality and social heterogeneity. UFA Fabrik can appeal to babies (baby massages, petting zoo), children (art, culture, sports, afternoon school), young adults (community building, acting, family support services, and cafes) family members (family programs, theater performances, other craft activities) and the elderly. It is worth examining the offers not only by age group but also by topic. Environmental protection (wind turbine, seedlings, rainwater gathering) plays an important role. The institution not only demonstrates these techniques and procedures, but also uses them in its daily operations. School groups care for animals living in the park. Practical examples illustrate non-chemical crop and food production: the area has a charcoal oven and bio bakery. Different services are provided by different associations, each in its own "specialty" dealing with administration and day-to-day affairs. An umbrella organization plays an important role, it brings together the day-to-day work of communities. A wide variety of functions are performed by a large number of people, currently employing 1,200 people. They receive state, city, and district funding for their



¹¹¹ Gabriella Benkő, Veszprém

activities. The income of the café, the organic bakery and the afternoon school also helps the operation.¹¹²

Culture is not primarily national, but is constantly being formed in a community of people of different origins and identities living together. This is also what defines the work of ERIAC, the European Roma Institute for Arts and Culture, which opened its office in the downtown of Berlin in 2017. It is the first European-based international organization which promotes contemporary values of Roma culture and art. It does not want to help improve social life, which is usually the main activity of Roma NGOs. The emergence of ERIAC is also timely because the idea that it is important to convey the individual-creative values of the Roma culture appears in more and more forums and exhibitions. This initiative seeks to put an end to the tendency to advertise that Roma culture is often known only for its stereotypes, such as "Roma people are good musicians or Roma fine art = colorful, naive art." ERIAC is a joint initiative of the Council of Europe, the Open Society Foundation and the European Roma Institute. A registered organization, incorporated under German law, established in Berlin, Germany on June 7, 2017, which aims to increase the self-esteem of the Roma and reduce the negative prejudice of the majority population towards the Roma through the arts, culture, history and the media. The organization operates as an international creative center, which helps the promotion of Roma identity and the cross-border exchange of creative ideas in different cultural areas. It aims to convey a positive image and knowledge of the Roma people in a spirit of dialogue, mutual respect and understanding.¹¹³ There were institutions for similar purposes in the past, but these were usually not led by Roma people. At ERIAC, the management is Roma, 80% of the partner organizations are Roma, and 2/3 of the employees are of this origin. This is special because the stakeholders themselves talk about their situation. The organization wants to make it clear that there will be no social acceptance without cultural inclusion. ERIAC does not see itself as an organization, but rather as an alliance. Almost 100 institutions across Europe are involved in decision-making and creative work.¹¹⁴

At Café Szimpla you can feel like sitting in the upscale ruin pub in Pest, the Szimpla. The feeling is not accidental, as the owner and dreamer of the place is of Hungarian origin. Violetta Balogh-Labischinski, head of the Teresa Brunszvik Society, gave a presentation here. She said their goal is to give children of Hungarian-German families living in Berlin an opportunity to learn Hungarian traditions and language. As the name suggests, they operate a kind of weekend kindergarten system, now in two groups due to the size of the city. As a result of the success of the kindergarten, there is already a so-called school where children learn to read and write Hungarian. The company also organizes cultural programs. It is also a key objective for families with Hungarian children living in Berlin to connect with each other and to create a living community.

Dr. László Fodor, the president of the German-Hungarian Society, came up with another path of community building. The presenter realized that he would never return home due to the events of '56 (Hungary), so he was consciously striving to integrate as quickly as possible into his new, inclusive society. He moved away from the Hungarian-speaking community, studied German, worked, and sought respect. He then realized the importance of communication and

¹¹² Adrienn Ágnes Kocsis-Szombathelyi, Jánossomorja

¹¹³Rómer Flóris Művészeti és Történeti Múzeum (Győr)

¹¹⁴ Flóra Forró Szilvia, Csanádpalota

getting to know each other. That is why he is working to this day, organizing debates on current topics, to which both Hungarian and German participants are invited.¹¹⁵



The Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe is a good example of how a monument can have more than one original role, how it can implement the mind-shaping function.¹¹⁶

Germany's most important Holocaust memorial was set up in the heart of Berlin, in a symbolic location next to the Brandenburg Gate and the Reichstag, near Hitler's former chancellery and buried bunker. Not far from here was the wall dividing the city into two, this area was an uninhabited "death zone", so the creation of a memorial site did not involve the demolition of residential or other buildings. The memorial, designed by the American Peter Eisenman, was inaugurated on 10 May, 2005. The idea for the memorial was raised in the late 1980s. As a result of a broad-based citizens' initiative, the Bundestag decided to build it in 1999. As Adam Kerpel-Fronius, a memorial worker said the road to the construction of the memorial was far from consensual. The project plan generated intense debate from the beginning. Many people considered it a bad idea to set up a so-called monument to the Holocaust. Others have questioned whether it is appropriate to create a special memorial to the memory of murdered European Jews, meaning that there is not a single memorial for the different groups of victims. Some have complained that the composition does not contain subtitles and thus leaves the victims anonymous, while others missed that there was nothing to indicate the perpetrators. The monument itself is a 19,000 square meter stele field with 2,711 gray concrete blocks,

¹¹⁵ Gabriella Benkő, Veszprém

¹¹⁶ Gabriella Benkő, Veszprém

which, viewed from above, gives the appearance of a surging concrete forest - or graveyard. As we move towards the inside of the symbolic graveyard, the height of the stones increases. First they only reach to the knees, then after a few steps they reach to the waist, and after a while they exceed four meters, so we get deeper and deeper. Walking among the closely adjoining blocks of concrete, we are overwhelmed by the feeling of being lost, overwhelmed by loneliness and threat. While the above-ground monument primarily influences people's emotions, the related underground information center is for our sense. The two spheres - emotional and intellectual - are perfectly complementary. The exhibition at the Information Center documents the persecution and destruction of European Jews. It does not talk about the Holocaust in chronological order, but in thematic halls, based on fates, pictures, texts and locations.¹¹⁷ - The exhibition is divided into six halls, built on historical chronology and easily understandable themes. It begins with the National Socialist times of 1933-1945 and then presents the stages of the murder of the victims. We can meet with diary notes, correspondence and other notes. Below the glass plates in the plane of the floor, for example, is the last page of Miklós Radnóti's notebook. A very personal, thought-provoking exhibition of space that depicts the lives of fifteen Jewish families before, during, and after the persecution. In the Hall of Names you hear the names of the murdered European Jews. In the Hall of Venues you can see the European significance of the Holocaust. The museum presents the horrors of the Nazi system with the most up-to-date technical equipment, provides the interested people and researchers with the opportunity to view interviews and participate in various special lectures and programs. The operation of the memorial and the information center is covered by the German state, with insignificant revenue from foundations and other sources.¹¹⁸

Today's advanced technology greatly facilitates the transmission and flow of information, but can have a negative impact on human relationships. It is becoming increasingly widespread among young people to live in a virtual world, outside they are uneasy, they can't find their place. Therefore, it is important that we utilize the technical achievements to reach people who live close to each other, have similar everyday problems and needs.

Nebenan.de helps those moving to a new environment quickly feel at home and get to know their neighbors. It now has more than one million users and approx. there are 7,000 districts. In addition to getting to know each other and organizing contacts at nebenan.de, you can buy and sell used goods, organize groups (e.g. sports), promote local businesses, share knowledge (e.g. gardening, cooking tips). Not only individuals but also municipalities and NGOs can have their own surface.¹¹⁹ The organization currently operates from funds provided by its owners, investors and sponsors. However, in order to ensure safe and long-term operation, funding sources will have to be expanded. In addition to nebenan.de, there has been a foundation since 2016, the Deutscher Nachbarschaftspreis (German Neighborhood Prize), launched in 2017 to promote projects initiated by communities and NGOs.¹²⁰

In Berlin, it was striking that various institutions and cultural centers rely heavily on grassroots initiatives. They can do this because every age group in society is actively involved and needs to be involved in these community building processes. It is important for the population not only to start a project, but to keep them alive and renew it constantly. They have a completely

¹¹⁷ Erika Jánosik, Debrecen

¹¹⁸ Dr. Róbert Molnár, Kübekháza

¹¹⁹ Mónika Ihász, Fertőd

¹²⁰ Csaba Süvegjártó, Iregszemcse

different attitude than the Hungarian society. They recognize the important role and power of the community, the energies of unity, and are actively involved in shaping their immediate environment. Institutions, organizations and foundations consider citizens as partners and provide them with creative space and collaboration. First and foremost, we need a paradigm shift to take this approach at home. This is only possible if, through the example of good practice, all people involved in community life can experience that they have an important role to play in a real community experience through programs that have been put into practice.¹²¹

BELGIUM

Brussels

13-16th November, 2018

Wednesday 14th November, 2018

- European Volunteer Center (CEV)
Questions and the role of volunteering in the European Union – Conversation with Sara Fasoli
- Foundry Museum, Brussels (Musée Bruxellois des Industries et du Travail, la Fonderie)
New Educational Tasks of the Museum - Conversation with Luiza Mitache, educational leader

Thursday 15th November, 2018

- House of European History Can we present the history of Europe? – Conversation with Ewa Goodman, director of education
- Muntpunt Library
Relationships of various communities with the library – Conversation with Jurgen Waegeman, project manager

Friday 16th November, 2018

- Art et marges Musée, Joint projects of disabled and healthy artists – Conversation with Sarah Kokot museum educator

Gabriella Civico gave a presentation at the European Volunteer Center (CEV). CEV is an independent organization that brings together volunteer communities. It has existed since 2015, with 60 member organizations, not just from the countries of the European Union. The Center is based in Brussels to communicate its message more effectively to the European institutions. Proposals are submitted to the European Parliament, which forwards them to the European Commission. CEV receives financial support from the European Commission, as well as from companies and individuals. They can also increase their budgets through membership fees, and from trade union funds.¹²² In 2015, the ERASMUS application system

¹²¹ Judit Hiszek, Kübekháza

¹²² Péter Szedi, Csopak

was extended with the possibility of applying for scholarships and volunteering at the initiative of the President of the European Commission. Another achievement of the European Union in the field of volunteering, including CEV, is the European Qualifications Framework (EQF), which develops knowledge, skills and competences required by European standards for lifelong learning. Lifelong learning has become a fundamental concept in educational discourse. Developing and recognizing the individual's knowledge, skills and competence are key to competitiveness, employment and social cohesion. As globalization accelerates, social mobility is increasingly an integral part of our image of education, learning and work, making it a common practice across Europe (and worldwide) for people to study and work in different countries. This tendency made it necessary for qualifications obtained in different countries to be interpretable, comparable and thus acceptable. In response, the European Parliament and the Council adopted a Recommendation on 23 April 2018 on the establishment of the European Qualifications Framework for lifelong learning. The Common Frame of Reference serves as a reference tool between different qualifications frameworks and their levels in public education, higher education, vocational education and professional training. All in all, the European Qualifications Framework is intended to promote the transnational mobility of workers and learners and to meet the demands of the European labor market for supply and demand. It also allows international sectoral organizations to link their qualification systems to a common European reference point.¹²³



¹²³ Melinda Molnár, Besenyszög

Luiza Mitrache, head of education, gave a presentation on the institution's new responsibilities at the Foundry Museum in Molenbeek. The museum was housed in a foundry closed decades ago. There are metal working machines in the yard which have seen better days. Luiza Mitrache gave a detailed presentation of the past of the district and the facility. The development process brought about by the Industrial Revolution quickly reached Brussels. The district was also called Manchester of Belgium. The canal passing through the district facilitated the transportation and trade of raw materials and finished products. In the 19th century, dozens of factories were operating in the district, giving thousands a secure living for decades. Several decades after the closure of the factories, the idea of using empty, dilapidated buildings for community and cultural purposes emerged. The original purpose of the launch in 1983 was to make exhibitions commemorate the glorious period of "little Belgian Manchester", the industrial past. Work has begun, exhibitions have been completed, but the expected success has not been achieved. Once it was a densely populated working district but the population changed over the past decades. Immigrants from different cultures from all over the world have moved to vacant residential areas. For them, the "little Belgian Manchester", a proud industrial past, was nothing more than cheap, affordable housing. Faced with this fact, the professionals rethought their situation and set new goals. District capabilities are not viewed as a problem, but as a resource.¹²⁴



One of the biggest difficulties they have encountered in their work is that the locals are not attached to the area, their roots are not here, and they are not interested in exhibitions and museum programs. In order to attract locals to the museum, they need to build a whole new community in different ways, meet different needs, and look for a new function for the museum.

¹²⁴ Erika Smiriné Kokauszki, Mezőberény

Their programs were adapted to these changed conditions and adapted to the needs of the locals. Musical and gastronomic events were organized and the interest of the inhabitants was apped. Young people and students are an important target group - they want to reach their parents through them. They had to change the communication channels. One of the most obvious ways to reach young people is to visit them locally, so they have launched an awareness campaign at schools, clubs, parks and shopping malls. The campaign was successful, and the lot of work and investment began to produce results: local children and young people began to attend the programs and often brought in their parents. Lisa Mitrache highlighted the “La petit Manchester” project which aims to introduce non-Belgian locals to the history of the district by involving students.

In the first year they succeeded in enrolling two groups of students (2x20 students) in the program, which is a great success. They think something has started, the ice is starting to break. The museum operates as a municipal institution and has an annual budget, which cannot be exceeded. Pedagogical programs can no longer be funded from this, so they are constantly applying.¹²⁵

The exhibition of the House of European History was created in a completely different volume and financial input. The very rich and diverse selection of scientific depths with a very special concept is inconceivable in one single visit. Yet it accomplishes the unrepresentable (the history of Europe arranged in an exhibition) because it is not didactic, but thoughtful, compelling to read. There is no single inscription stating the conclusion; facts, documents, thoughts of former chancellors, prime ministers, writers can be found on the walls above the vaults, but none of them are of unquestionable truth – in the light of history. Although unspoken, it forces the visitor to reconsider shared responsibility. It does not judge, but documents. It is sure that it generates controversy; the visitor cannot remain passive because the set of selected documents of a certain period awakens a set of mental, material and conscientious questions. There is no 'target group' here, it is a useful and instructive selection, well designed and impressive for all interested, responsible people and for the future generation to be educated. Opened in 2017, the peculiarity of the exhibition is that the documents, works of art are borrowed from museums and libraries of the given country. The institution also carries out its own procurement activities, but perhaps in this richness of origin, the historical cross-section is even more 'European'.¹²⁶ The House of European History is located in the beautifully renovated Eastman building in Léopold Park. Exhibitions are available in all 24 official languages of the European Union and admission is free. Custom-designed materials are available for schools, families and groups, providing a fascinating experience for everyone. Fifteen curators and European experts worked on the exhibition. The primary goal of the House of European History is to showcase the history of the continent, from the ancient antique world, through major events, nodes to the present day. All this is done by guiding the visitor through the huge exhibition on six floors, with practically no captions and with digital technical assistance. The visitor can think through his or her own interpretation of what has been seen, can develop a sense of self-image, position himself or herself at the level of the individual in the history of Europe, and can learn about the history of himself and his people in the European past and present. The different historical perspectives generate debate and questions - not only among historians and practitioners, but

¹²⁵ Gabriella Gáspár, Völgységi Múzeum, Bonyhád

¹²⁶ Erzsébet Szőkefalvi-Nagy, Szeged

also among ordinary people. These debates have also developed within our own group. In this way, the exhibition achieved its purpose.

At the exhibition, I felt as if I had fallen into another world. Digital technology, projectors, interactive desktops, access points, and the venue itself all have a big role. I find it highly suggestive that the central importance of objects has not been overlooked by placing captions and texts everywhere. Ingenious playfulness can be found in the color scheme of the displays, the contrasts of light and shadow, and the arrangement of objects. There was also a negative thought in my mind, which made the exhibition boring to me at the end of the walk.

I think the visual technique, the technical monotony gives this feeling. At the beginning, the astounding digital diversity has turned into a monotonous unanimity.¹²⁷



You can familiarize yourself with the structure and operation of the European Parliament in the Visitor Center of the European Parliament, in the Parliamentarium, using a multimedia device in Hungarian. Moreover, an exuberantly edited exhibition of immensely colorful and rich photographic and documentary material leads you through the decades of Europe's 20th century history and the history of the European Union. The curiosity of the exhibition is that it starts with a quotation from Oszkár Jászi in Hungarian. While everyone exploring the content of repositories and virtual and interactive repositories individually and in depth, there was a

¹²⁷ Marcell Benyusz, Tiszavasvári

group of high school students who moved around the exhibition space and approached their worksheets purposefully with a display / desk ¹²⁸

The Art et Marges Musée is located in the heart of Brussels. Not a museum, but rather a gallery of contemporary fine arts. The works displayed at the exhibition are not works of learned artists, but works of people with a psychiatric illness who are sensitive to the arts.

For the first time in Paris in 1949, Jean Dubuffet organized an exhibition of the works of patients treated in various psychiatric institutions.

The concept of "art brut" is used for highly emotional, intuitive works. Its essence is the crude expression, the absence of artistic conventions.

The Art et Marges Musée collection began to be established in the mid-1980s, mainly through works by people with mental disabilities who learned through self-education. Today, the collection consists of more than 3,500 contemporary works of art, featuring works by nearly 200 artists, primarily European. They arrange temporary exhibitions three times a year, sometimes questioning the boundaries and concepts of art. During our visit there were two well-separated exhibitions in the museum. The larger halls on the ground floor hosted the exhibition "Women in Art Brut", featuring works only by women (landscapes, portraits, non-figurative figures, etc.). More than a hundred works are from the Vienna collection of Hannah Rieger. The exhibition was supported by the Austrian Cultural Forum in Brussels and the Austrian Federal Chancellery under the Austrian Presidency of the Council of the European Union.

The museum's upstairs halls house the works of Jean-Pierre Rostenne. The atypical artist, poet and thinker from Brussels, is a true character, one of the defining figures in the street scene of the Belgian capital. The Art et Marges Musée honors his work with an exhibition of the artist's totem columns and compositions made from recycled, found objects. While watching the exhibition, we can watch a film in which Jean-Pierre Rostenne appears in front of us and his friends talk about him.

The museum is about to publish a book about the artist's life and works. They can produce this publication with sponsorship, and they are currently collecting donations for this. ¹²⁹

The House of European History provided the most motivation during the study trip. Presentation of a well-thought-out, historically-compiled collection of historical relevance in an interactive manner, and collaboration with various institutions and NGOs, enabling the establishment of 'action communities'. I think it is important that the motivating communities we have got acquainted with during the study trip should be realized in our settlement as well, because they transmit value and knowledge through the operation of local traditions. ¹³⁰

¹²⁸ Erzsébet Szókefalvi-Nagy, Szeged

¹²⁹ Lászlóné Berecz, Mezőkövesd

¹³⁰ Lászlóné Gál Andor, Szeged

CROATIA

Rijeka, Drenove, Opatija

11-14th December, 2018

Wednesday 12th December, 2018

- SMART Volunteer Center (Volonterski Centar Rijeka)
Promoting volunteering in Croatia – Schulz Vugrin, managing director
- Drenove Museum of Local History (Zavicajni Muzej Drenove)
Community building, informal education in an independent museum – Conversation with Damir Medved, director

Thursday, 13th December, 2018

- Croatian Museum of Tourism, Opatija (Hrvatski Muzej Turizma)
The role of tourism in community building – conversation
- Rijeka, City Library (Gradska Knjiznica, Rijeka)
Volunteering and community building with library tools - Conversation with Vesna Kurilic, librarian

Friday 14th December, 2018

- RiHub, a social networking site (RiHub - a nursery for innovative and creative work, Rijeka)
Involving citizens in the operation of a cultural institution - Conversation with Bernard Koludrovic, manager

The SMART Volunteer Center (Volonterski Centar Rijeka) is a volunteer organization founded in 1999. It currently employs eight people. Its main objectives include the development of civil society and the promotion of volunteering. Rijeka will be the European Capital of Culture in 2020, and SMART is also involved in this: by 2020, they would like to organize a serious volunteer apparatus for the city's cultural institutions. The main coordinator of the 2020 volunteer base is Anita Ladišić, who attaches great importance to the involvement of locals in this series of cultural events. The main themes of Rijeka 2020 are water, work and migration. So far, 120 volunteers have applied for Anita Ladišić's campaign, half of whom have not yet volunteered. Most of them are between the ages of 18 and 30, there are many students, but there are also unemployed, active workers and pensioners. They come with different experiences, motivations and expectations. Anita conducts a personal interview with everyone and based on this, they jointly look for a job for the volunteer. Volunteers are placed in theaters, museums, libraries, and galleries; at music, fine arts, dance, sporting events and other community events in the city.

Colleagues said that the involvement of volunteers is the most elaborate and advanced in the social sphere and their work is still difficult in the cultural sphere. It was emphasized that the involvement of volunteers in the city library works very well: they employ nearly fifty people. Volunteers often come to the library with their own ideas. SMART also has a volunteer database and a database of voluntary organizations. They have various activities and training programs – for example, how to apply, develop a strategy, how to manage volunteering, what campaigns to organize, how to work effectively with other organizations and institutions. Sensitization trainings are also held to make people feel why it is good to employ volunteers or to volunteer. SMART is essentially a non-governmental organization, with little government support, mainly from EU grants.¹³¹



Community building, informal learning in an independent museum - this was the focus during the visit to the Drenove Museum of Local History (Zavicajni Muzej Drenove).

Director Damir Medved's adventurous walkthrough guided us step by step, leading to the creation of an independent museum.¹³² The specialty of the institution is that it operates on a purely voluntary basis. Drenove was attached to Rijeka in the 1970s. The large number of emigration and depopulation completely changed the life of the small village community. This was further exacerbated by the eradication of the planted and native vegetation surrounding the settlement and the erection of a huge housing estate near the settlement. Thus the composition of the local population has changed completely. There was also the danger of losing identity and the disappearance of the local dialect when a conscious community of volunteers was created to collect the past, material and intellectual values of the settlement. Instead of the museum, they found the old city council building suitable, which proved to be a

¹³¹ Binder Borbála, Bonyhád

¹³² Irma Sándor, Tiszasziget

good choice.¹³³ There are many activities in the small institution. The entire community of the settlement is involved in a variety of programs. The common goal is to find and preserve the built and natural environment as well as the local historical heritage. The digital space is not only used for data storage, advertising and promotion of events and programs. They have created an ever-expanding digital repository that is virtually accessible and researchable. Vesna Lukanović, a member of the museum, talked about a successful program to save and re-plant the cornel. After thorough research and preparation, their work was successful.¹³⁴ Workshops promoting folk crafts are held several times a year. Their main purpose is to raise awareness of the importance of preserving cultural heritage and identity. The objects created by the workshops (in the form of souvenirs) can be a major source of funding for the museum. Exhibitions of local artists are of paramount importance: they contribute to the attractiveness of the museum, and their souvenirs increase institutional income. Tourism can play an important role in ensuring the museum's sustainable operation, so it is important that they are integrated into the tourist blood stream of Rijeka - and that revenue would also contribute to the running costs.¹³⁵



Opatija's center is home to the oldest and one of the most beautiful villas in the village, Villa Angiolina, which has been home to the Croatian Museum of Tourism since 2007. Marin Pintur introduced the institution, which aims to make the values of the past visible and "marketable" on the content level. Opatija was a small fishing village in 1844 with only thirty houses. In the 1800s, the merchant Scarpa Ignatio built the villa for his wife, Angiolina. This building started local tourism. The villa has become the center of social life. The climate of Opatija is

¹³³ Gyula Csete, Mezőberény

¹³⁴ Irma Sándor, Tiszasziget

¹³⁵ Gyula Csete, Mezőberény

extraordinary: the sea moderates winters and the summer heat is relieved by the Učka Mountains. The guests also enjoyed the winter months very much, they liked to spend longer time here. The villa was owned by the Vienna Railway Company in 1883 and operated eight rooms. By expanding the railway line, tourists could travel from Vienna to Opatija. More and more construction was going on in the area. In 1884 the neighboring Hotel Kvarner was built, in 1885 the Hotel Stefánia. In 1876 they were electrified. Villa Jeanette, Villa Esperia and Villa Madonna were soon built. The first hotels also opened, such as Astoria and Imperial. Everyone who had fame and money in the monarchy built a holiday home in Opatija. The multi-ethnic state adopted colorful architecture in the city. The villas and palaces were characterized by alpine, baroque, venetian-gothic and art nouveau style. The Roman and the Swedish king and the German Emperor William II visited the settlement several times. It was also popular with artists: Chekhov, Puccini, Imre Kálmán and Ferenc Lehár had a rest in Opatija. Most of the heads of the sanatoriums in the city consisted of Hungarian doctors. In 1913, Opatija had a dozen hotels, 44 guesthouses, 83 villas and 5 baths. With the peace of Rapallo, Istria became part of Italy in 1920. The summer stage opened in 1931 with a grand performance of Aida in front of six thousand spectators. In 1945 Istria became part of the Yugoslav People's Republic. Opatija remained a glorious spa during the 1960s and 1970s. The museum employs few professionals. The art gallery is free to visit. Many people enter the museum's foreground, but most are only for shopping. The maximum number of paid visitors is thirty thousand.¹³⁶

In Rijeka, the librarian, Vesna Kurilic gave a presentation in one of the hall of the City Library. Not everything was told. Economic, human, logistical and even infrastructure issues have hardly been raised. Generally speaking, the institution has the same collection and visitors as any other city library. You need to meet a wide variety of needs in order to serve your readers of all ages, backgrounds, and backgrounds.

Volunteering is a "gear wheel" that has been present in the structure of the City Library of Rijeka since 1999. Currently there are around 60 active volunteers. The scope of their work is partly defined by them and partly determined by the actual needs of the library. In their experience, long-term partnerships are formed when volunteers can offer their own ideas and competences. Of course, they do not accept money for their services, as this is voluntary work. In contrast, the library offers them various discounts. Being a city library, the readership covers the entire population of the town. Colleagues in Rijeka want to make going to the library a kind of habit for their young visitors. They do all this with fantastic creativity. For example, they operate a so-called bibliobus that goes to kindergartens. The bus can depart to an institution in every second week, where it can collect previously abandoned species. Classical writer-reader meetings are often organized for the adult population. A basic and ongoing goal is to attract new readers, which can be an opportunity for them. Finding and retaining families is also a major objective of the Rijeka library.

There are currently twenty different reading circles for adults. Naturally, the primary library goal of the listed events and programs is to create a need for regular reading in the individual, which may be enough for one good occasion.¹³⁷

¹³⁶ Erzsébet Kovácsné Deák, Murakeresztúr

¹³⁷ Valéria Dani

RiHub is a cultural center in the downtown of Rijeka, the public hub of Rijeka2020, the European Capital of Culture. The site is an old building fitting into a cityscape which leads to another modern world upon entering. Manager Bernard Koludrovic and his colleague presented their work in a presentation. It was good to experience their openness, their professional credibility, their enthusiasm, their dedication and their clarity - even with potential problems. Rijeka is an important transport hub, and there are many people of different nationalities and cultures living here for shorter or longer periods.

RiHub is a meeting place, a place for community building, a place for joint action. They involve the whole community in their work. They want the whole cultural sector, the city, the region and other sectors and stakeholders to work together to implement the project. A well thought-out strategy has been developed, consisting of interrelated program streams. These programs are called flagships. Each of their programs is about collaboration between two or more cultural institutions or independent arts organizations. The so-called "27 Micro-Regions" program provides opportunities for organizations, institutions, municipalities and communities to manifest themselves. It aims to decentralize, run its own project and ensure its sustainability. The second project, "What are our neighbors?" seeks to reach out to local communities by strengthening human resources, developing interpersonal relationships, organizing cultural activities and enhancing cultural content. One of the priorities of the Rijeka2020 project, the European Capital of Culture, is to promote active inclusion of citizens and cooperation with the local community. A project where citizens can initiate, propose and execute. These programs are aimed at solving concrete problems related to concrete actions, improving the living conditions of the citizens of Rijeka, and initiating the decision-making processes. The "Age of Power" series is about several overlapping eras and experiences. The focus is on presenting the history of the 20th century in Rijeka and in its surrounding through various artistic disciplines.



The Children House is a collaboration between key cultural urban institutions (city library, puppet theater, art cinema). Programs sponsored by local organizations for children and young people are also organized. The Dopolavoro project examines the relationship between work, leisure and learning, involving a team of national and international professionals. There are two main messages in the Cultural relations in different fields program. The first is to contribute to internationalization, the opening of the city and the county, and the establishment of strategic international partnerships. The second is to direct international attention to Rijeka, the Republic of Croatia, with a particular emphasis on positive foreign promotion.

The planned events will contribute to the development of an innovative and interdisciplinary approach to cooperation, the promotion of the local cultural and artistic scene, the enhancement of transnational mobility, professional development, networking, exchange of experience and ideas.¹³⁸

In all institutions, we have been given excellent examples of the formation, operation and development of acting communities. We have seen good practice on how the cultural institution system can help to strengthen the relations between the municipalities, cultural institutions and inhabitants of the settlements with its local potential, special tools and youthful impetus. Basically, these tools seem to achieve the goal of creating as many active, thoughtful communities as possible, who are working for themselves and for the society around them. There is a strong presence of local civic engagement, awareness of the fact that community activity can make a major contribution to increasing national, community and individual empowerment, including through social discrimination and a greater sense of social cohesion. This can have further positive consequences: improving the labor market situation, social inclusion of young people and finally the development of a voluntary network.¹³⁹

¹³⁸Judit Bodorné Péter, Pécs

¹³⁹ Ilona Márta Tóth, Nádudvar

THE NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

25-28th February, 2019

Monday, 25th February, 2019

- Community culture opportunities in the museums – Conversation with Jasper Visser, Blogger at the Hotel

Tuesday 26th February, 2019

- Street Art Museum
Street art and graffiti as a community project – viewing works and conversation with Anna Stoljarova, head of institution
- Old Church with New Feature – Conversation with a staff member of Oude Kerk
- "Europe Needs Imagination" – Conversation with Szilvia Kochanowski, colleague of the European Cultural Foundation

Wednesday, 27th February, 2019

- Amsterdam Museum
A Museum's responses to new challenges - Conversation with Yvonbe Holdorp, a museologist
- Verzetsmuseum
Children, students and young people in the museum - Conversation with Lisbeth van der Horst, director
- OBA, Openbare Bibliotheek Amsterdam
The library as a community space - Conversation with a member of the City Library

We first met the blogger, Jasper Visser, who introduced himself as a social and cultural innovator. I think it was really worth introducing the study trip program with him. Jasper pointed out the peculiarities of the Dutch spirit through the stereotypes we have about the Netherlands. Speaking about their national symbols (wooden slippers, windmill, cheese, bicycle, and tulip) he said: "*we did not invent them - though there are some who think so - but we loved them and assimilated them.*" For me, his sea level line on the flipchart board will always be a sign of how long ago (the ancestors occupying the sea) originated the consciousness – and interdependence – that is the root of today's Dutch democracy.¹⁴⁰ Jasper then responded to questions, talked about professional trainings and then about public education.

Public education is strongly connected to the cultural sphere, and every child must go to a museum or library at least once a year. The statistics are very good while the kids go to school.

¹⁴⁰ Kata Józsa, Kecskemét

In their older years they still go to the library, for example because of the free wifi, great events and games, but do not go to the museums or theaters.

He then summed up cultural funding, noting that although the Netherlands is a rich country, unfortunately, it spends disproportionately little to support culture. What will be in 10 years' time? In response, he wanted the cultural infrastructure built in the downtown to spread throughout the city. We met a great, sympathetic, committed professional in Jasper.¹⁴¹



The Street Art Museum is located in a suburb of Amsterdam. The staff constantly consults with residents and the authorities as well as initiate works by international street art artists. The themes of the works in the residential houses and on the various street surfaces are varied: they raise social issues, but we can also see the redefinition of familiar themes and motifs (The Bremen Musicians, The Girl Pouring Milk). Under the guidance of one of the museum's trainees, we were able to tour the art exhibit spaces. Similar guided street "tours" are regularly organized by the museum for both pedestrian and bicycle enthusiasts. Individual visitors can visit this special outdoor museum with a guide leaflet. Our host was the director, Anna Stolyarova and the museum's volunteer team.¹⁴² Street art is probably the closest thing to the people of the 21st century and the challenges of the age. After all, we are talking about human-sized and even more monumental works, often with surprising new techniques. In today's fast-paced world culture needs to be offered in prominent places with the right message. In addition

¹⁴¹ Marianna Zsoldos, Eger

¹⁴² Kata Józsa, Kecskemét

to state and city resources, the museum can count on support from patrons. They also generate additional revenue from guided tours and additional services.¹⁴³

The 14th-century church of Amsterdam, the Oude Kerk, was built as a Roman Catholic Church. It was used by the Protestant community after the Reformation of the 16th century. The city's famous, infamous red-light district was built around the old church. Under the pavement of the church, dignified citizens of Amsterdam sleep their eternal dreams, Rembrandt's children were baptized here. In addition to the pathetic past and the liturgical use that still exists today, there is a creative, open-minded use of the building associated with the present, which has a good sense of past traditions. The monumental building, which still functions as a temple, periodically exhibits works and installations of contemporary artists. The historical building, which is currently owned and maintained by foundations, is being invoked by inviting contemporary artists to create new artistic content and forms inspired by past traditions, spatial abilities, and reconstructed organ.



At the time of our visit the work of Janet Cardiff and George Bures Miller, "The instrument of troubled dreams" was exhibited in the temple. Each key of the mellotron instrument has been assigned various urban sound effects of Amsterdam (the sound of the sea, the knock of the rain, the noise of the streets, the sounds of animals and instruments). Visitors were invited to sound the instrument – evoking the sounds of Amsterdam.¹⁴⁴

¹⁴³ Tamásné Kovács Andor, Dunakiliti

¹⁴⁴ Kata Józsa, Kecskemét

In the second "evening talk" we enriched with EU grant, NGO and foundation information. European Cultural Foundation (ECF) staff, Szilvia Kochanowski, program coordinator and Nikola Pucarevic, associate responsible for pilot projects were our guests. "Europe Needs Imagination" was the motto of our conversation, which is also the foundation's current motto. The European Cultural Foundation is an independent, Amsterdam-based organization with a history of more than 60 years, it was established in the aftermath of World War II post-war reconstruction. They work for an open, democratic and inclusive Europe. They catalyze the cultural and artistic initiatives of the civil society. The ECF was, for example, the initiator and creator of the high-impact ERASMUS program, which is still very popular. Through their support, exchange and incubator programs they are helping civilian initiatives, which would not reach the horizons of EU organizations without them. They are lobbying at EU level to influence legislative processes related to civic participation and culture, for example by presenting different good practices. Such good practice is e.g. the self-developed European Cultural Challenge.¹⁴⁵ They work in four-year cycles with a four-year strategic plan. One such four-year program was the Idea Camp, a three-day incubator workshop. Over the last few years, during



their projects they have been trying to peer-to-peer, to make the supporter-sponsored relationship equal. They also sought to transform the traditional, hierarchical, short-term relationship system into a balanced, horizontal partnership based on knowledge transfer. Each workshop is always organized in cooperation with a local NGO or with the local government. The Idea Camp is based on the principles of free and open culture. It provides a safe and inspiring space for ideas to cross over, allowing projects and partnerships to develop.¹⁴⁶

The Amsterdam Museum is extremely important for understanding the history of the city. The institution changed its name in 2011: it has been transformed from the Amsterdam History Museum to the Amsterdam Museum. Its cultural mission has become broader: it wants to address not only the past but also the present and the future. The museum opened in 1926 and was first established in the Waag, the 15th century city gate of Amsterdam. In 1975 they moved on to a building, which used to be an orphanage. The historical exhibition contains several technical innovations,

¹⁴⁵ Katalin Csapucha, Piliscsév

¹⁴⁶ Tímea Zsidi-Török, Paks

including three-dimensional photographs of selected works of art, which are projected on a large screen. The exhibition presents the multifaceted history of the city in seven chapters. The audio material contains not only the lyrics in the given language, but also the sound effects and musical backgrounds characteristic of the era.¹⁴⁷ There are two ways to visit the museum. Visits for tourism and teaching purposes are distinguished. Museum visits and museum pedagogical activities are integrated into the curriculum. The museum is an ideal place for an exciting learning experience: students can jump on their bikes, roll around in the old streets; they can try armor, open magic box, and watch some scenes from the past. The display of museum content is enhanced by various digital technologies. The exhibition materials can be seen in a new dimension, their purpose is to raise awareness and amazement. The tools for discovering and understanding the collection are easy to use for both children and adults. Its community spaces are also suitable for holding professional workshops and lectures.

Visitors arriving for tourist purposes, who are curious about Dutch history can also enjoy a meaningful, innovative approach to the exhibit material. They are non-profit-making; most of their budget comes from public funding.¹⁴⁸

The Versetzmuseum, (the Museum of Resistance) presents the everyday life of the Amsterdam people during World War II, during the Nazi occupation. Old photographs, posters, documents, films, sound recordings illustrate the suffering of the population, highlighting the resistance and heroism of the locals. The building of the museum is small compared to the average size of the museums of the capital, but its equipment and structure are extremely interesting and well designed. Its detailed informative exhibition spaces can be exciting not only for those interested in history. In addition to the history, the exhibitions provide an overview of the social structure and take longer than World War II - they also deal with the period of history and its consequences. Although the subject is serious, the concept of the museum has been redesigned to be a very attractive exhibition space for students. On the one hand, this is due to the presentation of World War II by adults who were children at the time of the war. On



¹⁴⁷ Máté Millisits, Hatvan

¹⁴⁸ Éva Puskásné Horváth, Mozsgó

the other hand, they use museum pedagogical materials developed in collaboration with students from a school in the area.¹⁴⁹ The Junior project is an extremely complex program combining exhibition and museum pedagogical methods. Its main target group is the primary and secondary school age group who visit the museum in an organized way. At the same time, the applied museum pedagogical methods allow for individual, small group (e.g. family) theme processing. The Junior project shows the years of occupation through the fate of four children. The families of the children represent different aspects of relationship to the Nazi occupation: collaborative, resistant, Jewish, and neutral. According to the survivors' reports, the exhibition organizers reconstructed living spaces. By entering children's homes, we are entering their lives. The visual experience is accompanied by sound effects: a doorbell rings in the hallway of one of the apartments and a German soldier appears in front of the entrance. You can hear it from the living room of the other apartment as people are being taken from the "apartment above them". The exhibition impulsively evokes the mood of years of occupation: the desire to survive, the security of the home, and the fear.¹⁵⁰

Among the Dutch libraries, the Openbare Bibliotheek Amsterdam (OBA), which we visited at the end of our professional program, shows a new image compared to the Hungarian libraries. This is due to two things, on the one hand, it has much more substantial financial resources and, on the other, it has been able to renew itself. Years ago, the number of library visitors dropped dramatically. They asked library users what their needs were and what they would feel good about at the institution. They found that visitor groups were more colorful than they thought. It also turned out that 70-75% of people do not come to the library for a specific purpose, preferring to look around. Therefore, the library has been transformed into a community space where it is good to be, read, sit, talk or retreat. The library building is modern and bright, and the interiors are appealing. On the ground floor there is a children's playroom and a reading room. The little ones have a multimedia department tailored to their needs. Young people can use the multifunctional devices in a separate "box".

Adults can also look at the library as a workplace on demand, and older readers can enjoy the latest issue of their favorite magazine while reading on the couch. Not all parts of the library need to be quiet, the ground floor filled with the hustle and bustle of children. And for those who want to research, study, work, they have created a quiet zone so they can safely retreat. The rent and subscription system is also diverse, and readers can choose the one that suits their needs.¹⁵¹ The OBA is fascinating (also) through the eyes of a librarian. It embodies everything we think and expect of a modern library in 2019. Spacious, bright, open spaces, yet functional stations that are well separated. Colorful, fun kids section with toys where toddlers swipe books off the shelves. In a modern library, we do not flutter our readers; the library functions as an absolute community space which can be filled with childhood noise and café atmosphere.¹⁵²

Voluntary social participation, although increasingly present in Hungary, is still in its infancy. In Western Europe, prestige to volunteer, it is an integral part of everyday life. Volunteering and doing for our society and culture is not just a decision or a transitional state but an experience that is a good base – especially for newcomers – for getting into work. And it can rehabilitate

¹⁴⁹ Ágnes Képiró, Hódmezővásárhely

¹⁵⁰ Kata Józsa, Kecskemét

¹⁵¹ Lászlóné Sziács, Barcs

¹⁵² Tímea Zsidi-Török, Paks

individuals drifting to the social periphery.¹⁵³ In Amsterdam, the criterion for the value of cultural mediation is not only the professional work but also the content and realization of the interests of the community and the town's inhabitants. The emphasis is on participatory implementation everywhere. An obvious attitude is tolerance, openness. A resource that is not regretted by cultural mediators in the Netherlands, is the time spent on preparation and implementation. They strive to make the target group an active participant in shaping cultural projects. The benefit of investing time is that it is a matter of initiative for many people. What I saw and experienced showed me consensus and the emergence of individual innovation at community level.¹⁵⁴

CZECH REPUBLIC

Brno, Prague

26-29th March, 2019

Tuesday 26th March, 2019

- Museum of Roma Culture (Muzeum Romské Kultury) in Brno
Community development opportunities in a museum – Conversation with Eva Dittingerova, museum educator

Wednesday, 27th March, 2019

- Projects of the Czech National Library are presented by: Ene Pets, librarian
- The educational and volunteer programs of the Museum of Technology History Prague are presented by Jan Duda, museologist
- Hungarians in Prague - Borbála Stanek-Csoma presents the activities of IGLICE, Hungarian Cultural Association

Thursday, 28th March, 2019

- Czech National Museum, Prague (Narodni Museum Praha); The role of the Slovak-Czech exhibition in shaping national identity
Programs related to the exhibition is presented by Marketa Truncová, museologist
- CAMP Urban Development Center
The community urban planning process – Conversation with Program Director Stepan Bartl, program director

Friday 29th March, 2019

- Communities of the Jewish Museum Library: Conversation with Silvia Singerova, librarian

¹⁵³ Ágnes Képíró, Hódmezővásárhely

¹⁵⁴ Kata Józsa, Kecskemét

- Programs, projects and educational programs of the Jewish Museum, Prague – Conversation with Zuzana Pavlovská, museum educational program manager

The Museum of Roma Culture in Brno is a multifunctional institution. It was founded in 1991 at the initiative of Roma intellectuals. It uniquely documents Roma and Sinti cultures globally, as well as a wide range of Roma sub-ethnic groups and communities, in Europe. The museum collection, which is divided into four sub-collections, contains about 25,000 objects. Some of the original historical items are on display at the permanent exhibition of the history of the Roma / Le Romengero drama. In addition to the "museum function", the institution also organizes temporary exhibitions, we visited a photo gallery entitled "Women Who Sell Hope".

Besides the exhibitions, the museum is also a venue for Roma research in Central Europe. There are 3,000 publications (books, magazines, CDs) in its library.¹⁵⁵ The institution, run by the Czech Ministry of Culture since 2005, has been exemplary in its mission: getting to know and accepting different cultures, social cohabitation free of prejudices, getting to know the customs and traditions of other ethnicities, as well as being of lasting value in catching up with disadvantaged primary school age. In the foreground of the museum there is a huge bilingual map of Europe showing the Roma population of 39 European countries. In addition to the permanent exhibition of 600 m² (the origin of the Roma people, their migration, professions, costumes, gastronomy, the Roma Holocaust) periodical exhibitions are regularly held. Museum educator Eva Dittengerová also talked about helping disadvantaged students. For children with special educational needs, the Museum of Roma Culture in Brno provides weekly catch-up courses, which are provided in a charitable way and without financial consideration.¹⁵⁶ It is possible to open up to the majority society with thematic activities related to exhibitions; they make packages for different age groups but they also strive to meet individual requests and they provide trainings for teachers. They also have exhibit materials for rent (6 different topics, including adaptation of the permanent exhibition in 35 panels). The website also provides an opportunity for visitors to submit feedback.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁵ Zsuzsanna Takácsné Dr. Simán, Zalaszentgyörgy

¹⁵⁶ Zsolt Gábor, Bonyhád

¹⁵⁷ Rozália Kustár Hartán



The Prague National Library is considered to be “one of the most beautiful libraries in the world”. The institution is housed in the Klementinum building complex. The history of Klementinum dates back to the 11th century with a chapel dedicated to Pope St. Clement, hence the later name. The National Library's largest reading room is also a stunning sight. The Jesuit order began to build it. The Baroque wonder has been built for centuries and it has acquired its present form. The fine art references, biblical frescoes, scenes, carvings were all impressive. Its richness comes from Slavonic and national collections. It is of paramount importance that it was able to preserve the integrity of the Czechs in war. The building is constantly improving with state support. The greatest experience is provided by the Baroque library, with a unique collection of geographical and astronomical globes and astronomical clocks in the center.¹⁵⁸

The Czech National Technical Museum (Národní technické muzeum) is located far from the city center, next to Letenské Park. The institution was founded in 1908, originally to document the development of technology. The institution has two classrooms that provide museum education programs for elementary and high school students. The activity of project-based museum lessons is constantly changing. Its enormous halls, the variety and richness of its exhibition materials are impressive.¹⁵⁹ They have compiled their extensive collections over a hundred years which documents the development of many technical fields and sciences. In many cases, the topic is presented in a unique way. Contrary to the earlier image of museums

¹⁵⁸ Árpádné Siba, Perkáta

¹⁵⁹ Csilla Tünde Suhaj, Jászberény

(to be quiet, not to touch anything, etc.), it works much more as a multifunctional cultural institution.

It is much more than a simple demonstration building where memories and values of old times are stored.

It inspires visitors not only to learn about it passively, but also to actively enjoy scientific results and technical achievements in order to understand the development of the world better. The museum also helps to get to know different disciplines in an interactive way. The Technical Museum in Prague prepares preparatory and interactive educational programs for primary and secondary schools and visitor groups. In addition to professional lectures on the history of science and technology, workshops are organized for schools. During these workshops, students can study interactive models or copies of exhibits. The workshops are thematically linked to museum collections and complement specific information on physics, chemistry, history, transportation, timing, astronomy, printing and photography.¹⁶⁰



Borbála Stanek-Csoma, president of the Hungarian Cultural Association IGLICE, applies a valuable community building model. The purpose of the association is to preserve and develop the identity of Hungarian children living in Prague, mainly through community programs and through the Sunday school in the Balassi Institute. The association has four permanent volunteers and six educators. The association contacted the University of Pécs: with their help they organized Hungarian language exams.¹⁶¹

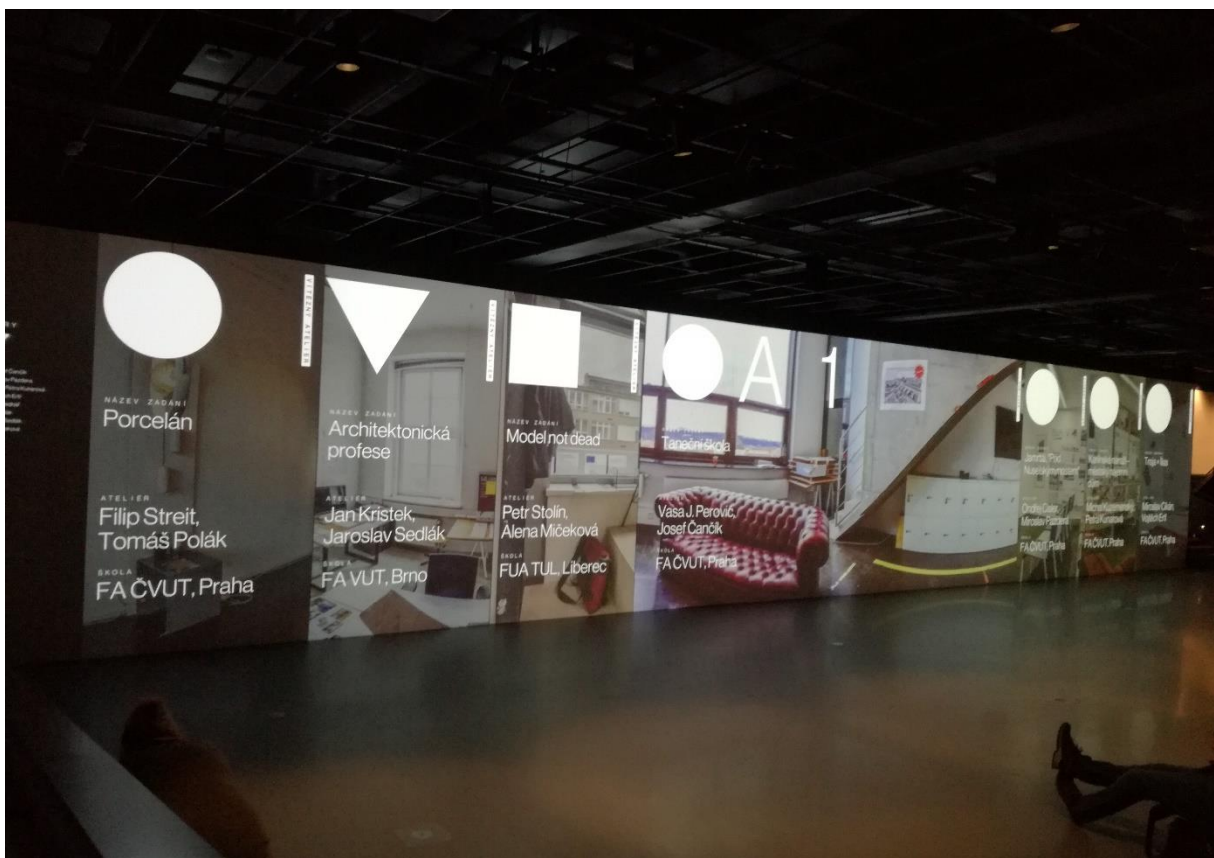
¹⁶⁰ Erika Zsirka, Zalaszentgyörgy

¹⁶¹ Csilla Tünde Suhaj, Jászberény

The Czech National Museum in Prague is the largest and oldest museum in the Czech Republic and boasts millions of collections. The monumental building houses, among others, collections of science, history and archeology. The original statues of Charles Bridge are also preserved here.

A large joint exhibition of the Czech and Slovak National Museum was organized on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Czechoslovak state. So far, more than 400,000 people have seen the exhibition. The business of the two National Museums is part of a larger initiative with the participation of other institutions: the Moravian and Silesian Provincial Museums, the Prague and Bratislava Military History Institutes, and the Czech Academy of Sciences. The exhibition premiered in Bratislava Castle on 27 April, 2018 and then traveled to Prague. Its purpose is to present, within the history of the Czech and Slovak states, "what united and separated the two nations".

The main concept of the exhibition focuses on specific human destinies that shape the history of Czechoslovakia, and is therefore also based on the memories of individuals, family and life history (through the presentation of diaries and photographs). The introduction to the exhibition focuses on the political history of Czechoslovakia, followed by thematic sections on the issue of nationality, churches, leisure time, transport, popular culture, economics, art and more. Topics such as military service practice also appear (in which the Czechs were sent to Slovakia and the Slovaks to the Czech Republic) or, for example, the career of Slovak pop music in the Czech Republic. The Czech-Slovak / Slovak-Czech exhibition also showcased the originals of several foreign documents that played a key role in the history of Czechoslovakia and are on display for the first time in the two countries.



The organizers of the exhibition, in line with the concept, also strive to integrate the stories of "commoners", which they try to put into practice through various invitations and competitions. For example, visitors of their website are encouraged to engage with objects in their possession that are somehow related to Czechoslovakia and recall, "embody" the former country and its history. Many objects and stories have already been published on the exhibition website.¹⁶² - Ludmila Tumová and Barbora Khodulakova, museum staff said their exhibitions were about 500 million Czech crowns. Several ideas are currently being developed. Their general experience is that their exhibitions on the subject of geography and evolution can be designed more quickly than historical ones, as the latter generate more views and interpretations by museologists, thus giving rise to more controversy. The National Museum has many large, multifunctional spaces that provide excellent museum educational opportunities. That's no coincidence: Numerous events are offered to kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, sometimes with ministry support. In a broad sense, their volunteering program began with the European Year of Volunteering 2011. Like many other institutions, they began their long preparatory process with press campaigns, conferences, and preparation of methodological materials, with the help of their experts and external staff. By 2015, volunteer programs from different museums were surveyed, and based on their ideas and the information they gathered, they launched their own version. The first year was already a success, this is due, on the one hand, to good press coverage and, on the other hand, to flexibility, which is one of the cornerstones of the program.¹⁶³

The CAMP (Center for Architecture and Metropolitan Planning / Centrum Architektury a Mestského Planování) urban development center has received a former social office building, of which only a part has been renovated so far. Efforts have been made to dress the dilapidated building into a modern robe (by the architect Karel Prager) and to create a community space where city dwellers like to spend time, work, talk, and participate in programs. The institution is a place for workshops, lectures, courses, film screenings where everyone is free to go outside the programs, for example, having a coffee or reading. The institute has a huge, up-to-date collection of magazines and books on urban planning. You can also buy them. The CAMP Incubator House provides an infrastructure for those who work in the field of urban planning. It helps to build relationships and serves as a meeting place. Their target group is primarily young people living in the city. Examples of methods to be followed include openness, flexibility, and quick, community-based response to new challenges.¹⁶⁴

The Library of the Jewish Museum is located in a separate building from the Museum. Librarian Silvia Singerova welcomed us. She said they had both a paper and a digital catalog. In addition to preserving, displaying and researching books, they also work on restoration. There are also special book rarities in the library file. Besides the library, the institution has community spaces and often organizes thematic exhibitions. Program Director Zuzana Pavlovska gave a

¹⁶² Csilla Izingné Hernádfői, Tata

¹⁶³ Lilla Majer, Sárosp

¹⁶⁴ György Czibula, Döbrönte



presentation on the projects and educational programs of the Jewish Museum in Prague. The museum organizes half-day programs for high school students.

It is part of the compulsory curriculum for all Czech young people to become acquainted with the history of Jewry. Exhibition and community spaces, lectures, screenings, in-service training, open programs and Sunday school are at the disposal of those interested. Visitors come from all over the country, many are interested in documents and photo collections that preserve survivors' memories. They also provide opportunities for children to learn about Jewish traditions in kindergarten and school.¹⁶⁵ The Jewish Museum – attaching more importance to their independence – does not require state funding, but operates with the help of both

domestic and foreign Jews and the Jewish state. Like the Museum of Roma Culture, the most important target groups of the Jewish Museum are children and young people. The institution's main task is to raise awareness of the tragedy of culture and the past, to which the Czech State is a partner. Each student should visit the Jewish Museum in Prague once and make a pilgrimage to the former concentration camp in Terezín. The institution organizes regular trainings for teachers and other professionals.¹⁶⁶ During the study trip we visited several public collections and saw useful public relations practices, or confirmation that we were on the right track and implemented similar programs elsewhere. As a museologist, not only did I get an idea of what programs the Czech institutions are opening up to the community, but I could see several exhibitions. Modern exhibitions reach the activity and involvement of the public and through this they build the community that exhibitions show or address. During the study trip I had the opportunity to see and experience several thought-provoking exhibitions. The only thing I missed was that we were unable to obtain the views of the communities represented by the institutions visited. All the projects and the program aimed at the audience were presented only by professionals, we did not meet the other side, the community itself, and their representatives.

Through the study trip we not only gained professional experience, but also got to know the employees of civil organizations, local governments and institutions operating in different parts

¹⁶⁵ Árpádné Siba, Perkáta

¹⁶⁶ Zoltán Fülöp, Sopronkövesd

of Hungary and developed personal contacts with them, which we can use in our professional work.¹⁶⁷

DENMARK

Aarhus

20-23rd May, 2019

Tuesday, 21st May, 2019

The study trip to Denmark was extended to a location in Germany due to the cancellation of the planned airplane:

- SAM (Stadtmuseum am Markt), Wiesbaden
- Dinner with representatives of the Danish-Hungarian Friendship Association

Wednesday, 22nd May, 2019

- DOKK 1 Community Center & Library - New opportunities for a new library
Led by Jannik Mulvad, librarian
- Volunteer project in the Old Town of Den Gamle By
- Aaros Museum of Contemporary Art
Community tasks and opportunities of a contemporary museum – Conversation with Birgit Pedersen, museologist at the Aaros Museum of Contemporary Art

Thursday, 23rd May, 2019

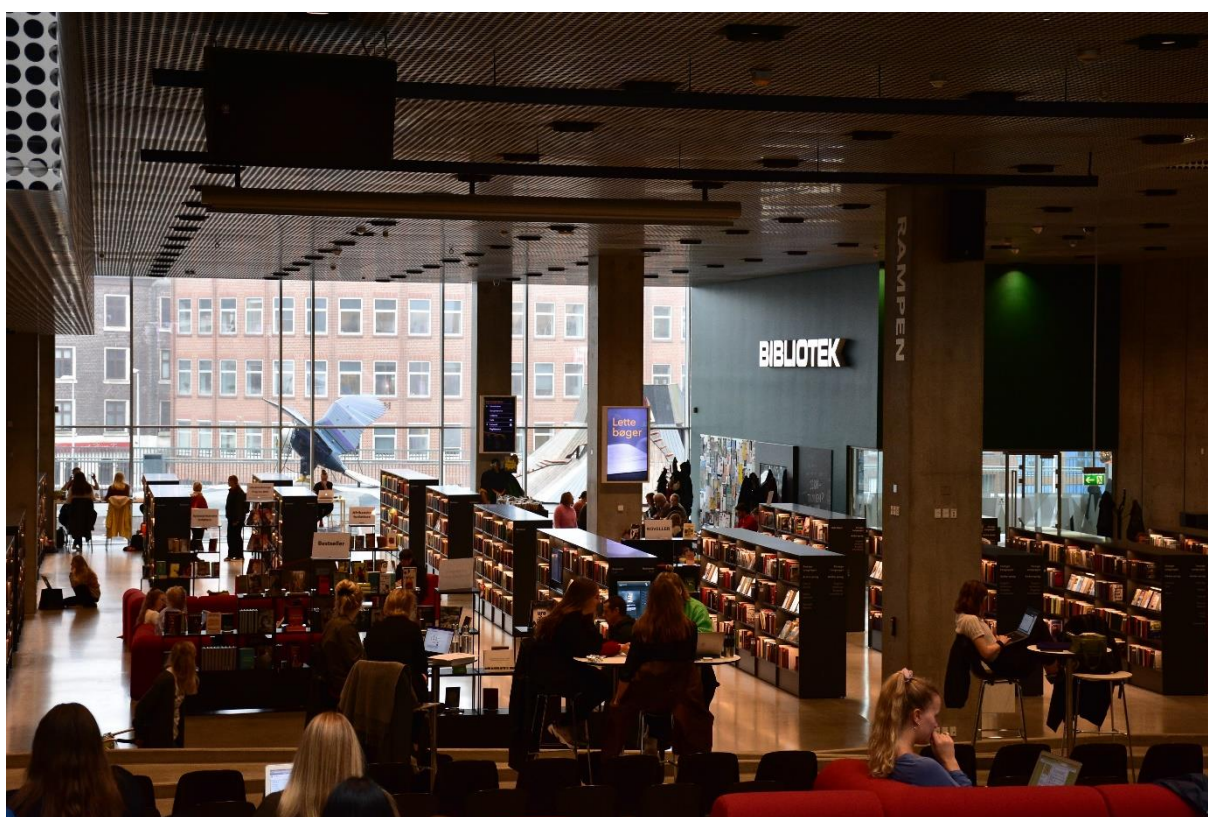
- Women's Museum
A museum for social equality – Conversation with Sara Bradley, curator of the Women's Museum

Due to bad weather, flights, including to Billund, were canceled in Frankfurt. As a result, the professional program – with a locally organized element – began in Wiesbaden, the capital of the Hessen province. Since 2016, the Stadtmuseum am Markt, the local city history museum, has been in the basement of the historic market square. Its collection is interesting for both adult and child visitors. You can see e.g. building remains, objects of use, equipment, weapons, works of art, mock-ups, clothing, numismatics, photos, graphics and flyers. Children can build Lego pieces into a historic part of the city or model historical events. Visitors can use an interactive voting machine to decide which items are their favorites. An important part of the permanent exhibition is the collection presenting the early history of the city, as well as a section presenting the cultural and everyday history of the town from the 19th to the 21st century.

¹⁶⁷ Andrea Pásztor, Pécs

In the afternoon, there was no obstacle to flying. Arriving in Aarhus, the program continued with the Danish-Hungarian Friendship Association (Sylkeborg) at the Customs House.

The president of the association, Torben Baeli-Sorensen and two board members said that the friendship association, a non-governmental organization, had been operating since 1991. Their purpose is to help establish relations between the Danes and the Hungarians. It is important to note that in 2017 Aarhus received the title of European Capital of Culture in addition to the title of European Capital of Volunteering. During the conversation we discussed their multiple functions. Speaking about local museums, they said they were primarily maintained by the state and community / city. They rely on volunteering in their work heavily. Coordinators organize who will be assigned the task, when and where to work. Volunteering is very popular in Denmark and significant in all areas: health care, cultural institutions, schools.¹⁶⁸



DOKK1 in Aarhus is one of the most modern libraries in Denmark and Europe. The staff of the building, which was handed over in 2015, took part in a project launched in 2007 to figure out what "intellectual suitcase" to move to their new headquarters to be built. From robotics through RFID tags to interactive floors, many new technical tools have been experimented with. They were mainly interested in what kind of library users and readers imagined for themselves. By this time, a large-scale program called Urban Mediaspace was underway, which included the construction of a new library alongside the redevelopment of the harbor and the river Aarhus. Finally, with a year's delay, the building opened in 2015, housing not only the Aarhus City Library, but also various non-governmental services. Some figures: besides the main directory (DOKK1) there are 16 branch libraries. There are 68 reader computers in the main library. In

¹⁶⁸ Marianna Eszter Balogh Feketéné, Debreceni Egyetem

addition to the lecture halls, there are also teaching and studying rooms. There are 3-4,000 visitors a day in the library, which hosts 80-100 events a month. Out of the 300,000 pieces of collection 46,000 documents are lent monthly. It is also worth talking about the sustainability of the building, with 2,400 m² solar panels, seawater cooling system and LED lighting to provide energy for the infrastructure. The library has intentionally large open spaces, so even those who did not plan to attend the event could be in the focus of the events. The library also borrows video games and you can play with them locally. With the range of programs and files of DOKK1 there's no need to worry about kids getting stuck before playing video games. The creation and management of the stock is solved with the help of intelligent material handling. By applying this, users will always have the quantity and quality of material they need. A book not borrowed in two years will be scrapped. The Design Thinking for Libraries project was also mentioned thanks to which the library's spaces, services, stock and events have been developed. The project took place in 2013-14 in partnership with the Chicago Public Library and the Aarhus Library. The project examined 40 libraries in 10 countries and drew conclusions on the design and operation of libraries. Design Thinking is a technique for conscious design of products and services. Thinking and working method; is a process that focuses on users, their needs, and what we want to achieve and how we can do it in the most creative way. Design thinking helps solve poorly structured problems and uses a customer-centric approach whereby customers' needs are identified by observation. For products and services to be developed, focus is on customer experience and customer value; it takes into account various sources of information. This thinking helps to create creative solutions and integrates the views of participants from different backgrounds.¹⁶⁹

The Den Gamle By Open Air Museum is a cultural-historical open air museum in Aarhus. It has 75 portals and 20 distinctive buildings from different cities in Denmark. The main aim of the institution is to introduce people to the former Danish urban lifestyle, culture and construction. The museum presents three major periods: the 1700s and 1800s, the 1927s when Danish cities began to modernize, and the 1974s the prosperous period when many innovations came to households, women went to work and this also affected the way of life of the society. In addition, a fourth separate unit is the Aarhus City History Museum. The aim of the institution is to reach as many people as possible through the knowledge they convey and to give people the most reliable information. Museum volunteers are a big help here. There is a long tradition of volunteering in Denmark, people here like volunteering and they have a different attitude to volunteering than in Hungary. But museums also value their contributors and consider them full-time museum workers. This is particularly important in Den Gamle By, where nearly 250 volunteers are active, as most volunteers meet visitors during their work. At Aarhus Open-Air Museum mentors help and prepare volunteers. Mainly middle-aged and older people register for voluntary jobs. There is a list to see what types of tasks you can register for. In contrast to our country, queuing - not stagnation - is typical here. Almost anyone in the Old Town of Den Gamle By can volunteer and there is a job for all ages. One of the outstanding methods of the open-air museum is the so-called living history, which is mainly used in museum anthropology. Historical characters appear in period clothing and interact with visitors. Historical sources are used to form the character, but the audio data is also extracted from the primary source. Clothes and tools are not theatrical items, but authentic replicas and remodels. Volunteers applying for the open air museum can also do the work of museologists. They also

¹⁶⁹ Katalin Bognárné dr. Lovász

participate in tasks related to the collection, preparation, archiving, handling and preservation of objects. The Den Gamle By is home to the Aarhus City History Museum, which includes, among other things, a picture archive of the local history collection. Volunteers also play an important role in archiving and digitizing these photos.¹⁷⁰



The ARoS Aarhus Museum of Art was originally founded in 1858 as a branch of the Aarhus Museum. The museum houses Denmark's largest art collection, featuring Danish and international works of art from the 18th century to the present. Its new, modern building was opened in 2004. ARoS is one of the largest art museums in Northern Europe. With about one million visitors a year, it is the second most visited Danish museum. Its collection contains 8,000 works of art; including 1,100 paintings, 400 statues, 200 videos, over 7,000 drawings and other pictures. It includes the world's largest collection of Per Kirkeby and one of the best collections of Danish modernism since the first half of the 20th century. The interior of the museum was inspired by Dante's "Divine Play". The "rainbow viewpoint" on the top of the museum symbolizes the connection to heaven. The "9 rooms" in the basement are specifically designed for international lighting, video and installation art. On the roof you can see a permanent work of art: "Your Rainbow Panorama" is a circular building installation designed by Olafur Eliasson, consisting of a 150-meter-long and three-meter-wide promenade. The circular promenade offers stunning views of the city and the bay. The 1,500m² roof area underneath the "floating" artwork – also designed by Olafur Eliasson – is covered with wooden floors and furnished with benches and plants.

¹⁷⁰ Anna Tanai, Esztergom

At the same time, the rooftop pavilion was created, which, in addition to its information function, also includes various facilities for visitors and 'caterers'.

The park and the outdoor stage surrounding the museum further enhance the attractiveness of the ARoS building. The innovative appearance of facilitating communication with visitors is the so called. Museum Street. On one side of the street dividing the building there are exhibitions, on the other side the restaurant, museum shop, offices and library. The street gives passers-by the opportunity to walk through the building so they can enjoy the ARoS atmosphere without buying tickets. The public road through the museum creates a vital connection to the outer street network. ARoS has been designed to provide the perfect platform for social interaction. They continuously strive to offer new perspectives and opportunities to their visitors through their exhibitions. ARoS is reported to be an "*outstanding universe that attracts both heart and brain*". The reception of art is similar to trampoline very visually. "*You have to move in order to draw from it. After a while you rise higher and see more of the world.*" Their activities aim to provide the widest possible range of experiences, insights and diversity. Five obligations have been formulated for this: playfulness, shaping, professional competence, quality orientation and sustainable, green operation.¹⁷¹

There are only a few museums in the world that are specific to women. At the Women's Museum in Aarhus, they focus on the life and work of Danish women, focusing on the gender issue, the relationship between gender, body and sexuality. The mission of the museum is to formulate a dialogue on the subject, to raise awareness, reflect and arouse curiosity by presenting the situation of women on several historical levels. However, they believe that this can only be done through a comprehensive discussion of the gender issue, and so new exhibitions are already focusing on this. New interdisciplinary faculties and studies, which began in the 1970s, made it possible for the women's movement to develop in Denmark. It was from this movement that the idea of needing a museum to process these results evolved. The creation of the Women's Museum was a grassroots initiative in Denmark with a dual purpose. Beyond demonstrating the values mentioned above, it aimed to create jobs for women, and on 31 October, 1982, they were formally organized and formed an association. The museum building was completely renovated between 1992 and 1994, making it suitable for museum use. In 2014, a permanent exhibition on women's lives from prehistoric times to the present day was held. In 2016, they received a new assignment, the museum's thematic competence became the processing and presentation of gender culture. They became a state museum from 2017 onwards, bringing a major change in maintenance and operation: their status created a predictable financial situation for them. Curator Sara Bradley said that in Denmark the issue of gender equality, and equal opportunities in general, is a key issue, so the state status does not include any professional pressure or guidance; the work remains under the exclusive control of the museum's professional staff. The centralization of the gender issue is due to the fact that the general perception of male-female roles has changed a lot, sexuality is increasingly removed from the list of taboo topics, and so is the freedom of sexual and gender self-determination. They are at the forefront of equal opportunities for women, with the highest female employment rates in Denmark and the most flexible parental leave policy in the European Union. The country ranks among the top five in the World Economic Forum's so-called international "Global Gender Gap Index" every year.

¹⁷¹ István Éliás, HOM - Miskolci Galéria

In 2017, they were the first to remove the concept of transgender from the list of mental illnesses. This road is still ahead of Hungary and Hungarian society.¹⁷²

During our study trip to Denmark, we visited cultural institutions that, in a remarkable but slightly different way, involved local society from the design of the institution to its operation, including funding. The result of social participation is ensuring stable operating conditions with increasing attendance. The new and existing buildings (e.g. DOKK1) have large, high-tech spaces with diverse architectural solutions and community features. It allows learning, research, group work, education, and enjoyable leisure time for individuals, families, and different communities. Preliminary assessment of different needs helped to plan the professional work of the institution, and helped to reinterpret the library as a social interaction space. Besides the many possible forms of cooperation, we have seen the results, too.¹⁷³

¹⁷² Mónika Kontics, Balatonfűzfő

¹⁷³ Ágnes Kőváriné dr. Bartha, Kecskemét