

THE CURRENT SITUATION OF SLOVENES IN HUNGARY

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1. Introduction

Slovensko Porabje is situated by the river Raba near Monošter (Szentgotthárd) and in Železna županija, a territory between the Austrian and Slovene borders. The region covers ninety-four square kilometers and contains seven villages. The hilly southern part consists of the following settlements: Števanovci (Apátistvánfalva), Andovci (Orfalu), Verica-Ritkarovci (Kétyölgy) and Gornji Senik (Felsőszölnök); in the flat northern part there are the villages: Dolnji Senik (Alsószölnök), Slovenska ves (Rábatótfalu), and Sakalovci (Szakonyfalu). Monošter (Szentgotthárd) is the economic and cultural (in the past also administrative) capital of Porabje, settled by Hungarians and Slovenes. Geographically, Porabje is part of the Prekmurje Goričko area of Slovenia.¹ The language of the Porabje Slovenes is a variant of the Prekmurje Slovene dialect.² The name "porabski Slovenci" [Porabje Slovenes] originates from the parent nation-state Slovenia, where after WW I the Slovene press referred to Slovenes from the Monošter area as the "rabski Slovenci," and after WW II as the "porabski Slovenci." Their area of settlement was thus named "Porabje" or "Slovensko Porabje" (in Hungarian Szlovénvidék, Rábavidék). Outside Porabje, Slovenes live in Sombotel (Szombathely) and villages of the Železna županija county, as well as in the Somogy, Győr-Moson-Sopron, in Budapest, and elsewhere in Hungary in small

¹ Goričko is a hilly area in the far northeastern part of Slovenia, between the rivers Mura and Raba.

² There are two variants of the Porabje speech. The first variant includes the speech of Gornji and Dolnji Senik and Ritkarovci; the other group that of all remaining villages (i.e., Sakalovci, Števanovci, Slovenska ves and Andovci). Features typical of Porabje speech are: simplification of declensions, use of feminine forms in masculine and neuter declensions, plural in place of dual number and accentuation of word roots.

numbers. According to different estimates there are about 3,500 Slovenes living in Hungary.³

It is characteristic that in the past centuries the Porabje Slovenes did not live under the same state administration as the majority of the Slovene nation; most Slovenes lived under Austrian, while the Porabje Slovenes lived under Hungarian rule. This long separation from the Slovene national core left a decisive mark upon their development, in linguistic, cultural and other spheres.

The Republic of Hungary, like other states of Central and Eastern Europe, was swept by a wave of democratic changes beginning in the late 1980s. After the transition to a multiparty parliamentary system following the free elections in 1990 and entry into the Council of Europe, the Hungarian government began to modify its stance towards ethnic minorities. This had a positive impact upon the organized life of Slovenes in Hungary (e.g., material assistance from the state budget, adoption of the Law on the Rights of National and Ethnic Minorities, endeavors to establish good relations with neighboring states, etc.).

2. Civic organizations among Slovenes in Hungary

In October 1990, following the dissolution of the Association of Southern Slavs living in Hungary,⁴ young intellectuals and a few older

³ According to the 1980 census, which already used the category "Slovene" [language], and among these 1,565 also by national identity. See Ludvik, Olas, "Porabski Slovenci," *Encyclopedia of Slovenia*, 9 (Ljubljana, 1995) 147.

The ethnologist Marija Kozar-Mukič reported 3,336 Porabje Slovenes in 1981. See *Slovensko Porabje-Sylovévidék* (Ljubljana: Ljubljana UP [Znanstveni inštitut]; Szombathely: Muzej Savaria, 1993) 36. Interviewing methods may influence these and other results. In general, the criterion of mother tongue is more reliable than that of national identity.

⁴ Until 1990, the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes living in Hungary had a common organization, based in Budapest, called the Democratic Association of Southern Slavs (DASS). The organizational and programmatic foundations of the DASS were laid in 1947. The DASS represented the collective and individual rights and interests of Hungarian citizens of Serbian, Croatian and Slovene nationalities. Since 1972,

national activists established their own supra-party, integrative union named the Association of Slovenes in Hungary (*Zveza Slovencev na Madžarskem*, hereafter the Association), with offices in Monošter. In its statutes and program, adopted at the founding session, the Association defined specific goals and tasks intended to contribute to the cultural betterment of Slovenes of Hungarian national identity. Especially significant were their plans for enhancing the status of the Slovene language in educational institutions, churches and at public events; for promoting minority cultural, educational and publishing activities; and for fostering contacts with the parent nation-state of Slovenia.

After five years of the Association's activity, there have been signs of improvement in certain fields; for example, in access to information in Slovene, publishing and culture. On the other hand, it proved more difficult to overcome consequences of the past in such areas as economic opportunity, (Slovene) language use in educational institutions, in public life and in church.

The implementation of the Law on National and Ethnic Minorities in 1993 was related to a number of uncertainties and problems; it has brought important innovations to minority life in Hungary. With the 1994 local elections the Slovenes of Porabje established five minority, self-managing units, while in two Slovene villages where minority self-managing units were not established, representatives were elected to represent those villages' interests in the Slovene State Minority Self-Managing Unit. In the spring of 1995 members of the municipal ethnic self-managing units and representatives of the respective villages established the Slovene State Minority Self-Managing Unit (*Slovenska državna manjšinska samouprava*), headquartered at Gornji Senik. Ethnic self-managing units opened direct communications with the Hungarian government and thus their role is significant, the more so because negotiations over minority representation in the Hungarian parliament were unsuccessful. The activity and role of national self-managing units embraces all fields of minority life, ranging from education to the economy.⁵

Slovenes have had their own representative within the organization.

5

This is true for all national or ethnic communities in Hungary.

Whereas the Association of Slovenes in Hungary deals with issues it deems important to Slovene identity, the Slovene State Minority Self-Managing Unit is a more strictly political organization. The two function side by side, their tasks in the field of minority life being intertwined and complementary. Their competencies are clear, which is essential for so small a national community; any split in common interests could have a negative effect on the existence and promotion of national identity.

The Slovene society of Budapest (Slovensko društvo v Budimpešti) also has a connection with Porabje Slovenes. It was established in 1990 to unite the Slovenes living in the city and surrounding area who had moved there from Porabje in search of employment. Slovenes from Slovenia as well as representatives of Slovene companies in Budapest attend their meetings.

3. Education.

Legislation permits the use of Slovene at all levels of the school system.⁶ Yet Slovenes in Hungary have never had educational institutions that offer instruction in their mother tongue, which has only been taught as a school subject. In the beginning of the 1980s there was an opportunity to institute bilingual instruction in various subjects. The Porabje schools had a bilingual curriculum prepared but never legally confirmed. Reformers encountered such problems as lack of satisfactory educational materials and instructors' insufficient command of the Slovene language—only teachers of Slovene had mastery—and the attempt failed, as is evident from the situation today.

Currently members of the Slovene minority in Porabje attend three elementary schools: in Gornji Senik, Števanovci, and the Second Elementary School of Monošter with an affiliate at Sakalovci (having combined classes from first to third year). 160 pupils in these schools take Slovene classes: all of the pupils in Števanovci, 70% at Gornji

⁶ "Hungarian, together with languages of all minorities living in Hungary, is the language of the educational process in kindergartens and schools. A minority language is taught at all school levels..." (Law on Education I, Article 7, 1985).

Senik and 10% in Monošter.⁷ The curricula and textbooks of these schools contain no material on the history, geography, art history or music of the minority's parent nation-state, Slovenia. Therefore, how much pupils learn in these subjects about Slovenia and their own ethnic affiliation depends primarily upon Slovene language teachers.

In Porabje there are five minority kindergartens—at Gornji Senik, Sakalovci, Slovenska ves, Monošter and Števanovci—that enroll approximately fifty children of Slovene nationality. The use of Slovene in kindergartens is problematic, as it is in the schools. Slovene ought to be used daily in different activities, yet there are difficulties stemming from the children and teachers' poor command of the language: about 10% of children have a passive command of their dialect; kindergarten teachers do not possess high linguist qualifications, having had no formal Slovene schooling. They are now trying to rectify this by taking various education courses, especially in Slovenia. Pupils of the Monošter secondary school also have the opportunity to take Slovene as a foreign language.⁸

The First Elementary School of Monošter was considering introducing a Slovene club in the 1995–96 academic year. The vocational school offered Slovene lessons, but there were too few pupils. Since language is essential for the preservation of ethnic identity, and the schools have a significant role in language maintenance, it seems necessary for members of the Slovene minority to revamp education in Porabje, adapting it to the needs of the minority. Essential to reform are the preparation of a new Slovene language curriculum, extension of Slovene as the language of instruction to other subjects, including those related to ethnic issues, and revised teacher training.

⁷ The elementary schools of Gornji Senik and Monošter are also attended by pupils of German nationality; that is why parents are free to decide which language classes to choose. At the school of Monošter, most parents of Slovene nationality have for years been enrolling their children in German classes, the reason being the incursion of German capital and chances of employment in Austria, etc.

⁸ Since 1993 they have had the possibility to graduate in Slovene as a foreign language. These pupils are able to continue their studies in Sombotel at the Teachers' College or in the Republic of Slovenia (though the opportunity is all too seldom made use of).

4. Culture

In light of conditions in Porabje, the cultural activities of the Slovene ethnic community is very rich and diverse. There are seven cultural associations and groups. Over one hundred members participate in cultural activities, which, considering the total number of Slovenes, is considerable. The Avgust Pavel Chorus from Gornji Senik (established in 1938) has for decades preserved Slovene song and is therefore prominent at different cultural events at home and, increasingly, in Slovenia.⁹ The female singers from Števanovci, the buttonbox band of Laci Korpič and the folklore group and the young puppeteers from Gornji Senik successfully preserve and promote Porabje songs. Apart from singing, dancing and puppet plays, the amateur drama group and the chamber chorus from Števanovci and Monošter, aided by mentors from Slovenia, have become popular.

Tours of the Porabje groups in Slovenia, as well as of Slovene groups in Porabje, have greatly spurred cultural and linguistic interchange, which undoubtedly increases ethnic awareness in Porabje and further stimulates these groups' activities. In recent years some events have become traditional in Porabje, such as the cultural and sports gathering "Porabski dnevi," and the festive "Slovenski bal."¹⁰

5. Media and Publishing

Information exchange in one's mother tongue is one of the most significant factors in the preservation of ethnic identity and survival as a minority. The function of the minority ethnic media is to contribute as much as possible to the viability of the minority language, as well as to

⁹ The chorus is a regular guest at the main Slovene concert at Šentvid pri Stični; recently it has cooperated closely with the Trbovlje Svoboda Chorus.

¹⁰ *Porabje: dokumentarni film o Porabju in porabskih Slovencih*, dir. Andrej Mlakar, Andrej (Ljubljana: Pegaz film and TV Slovenija, 1993). The documentary is inspired by an interesting proverb: "Kak nejga zelenoga konja tak nejga čednoga (pamentnega) Slovenca" (There are no green horses or clever Slovenes.).

the spread of concomitant cultural values and awareness among minority group members.

The Slovenes in Hungary have for decades been isolated from the parent nation-state and have had practically no access to media in their own language, apart from a few pages in the newspaper *Narodne novine*, called *Ljudski list*, and a half-hour weekly program on Radio Győr. That is why the founding in 1991 of the independent bimonthly, *Porabje* (in 850 copies, on eight pages), by the Association is of utmost significance. It reaches every Slovene or mixed family in the Porabje villages. There are a few subscribers in other parts of Hungary as well as in Slovenia. The paper provides readers with information on Porabje events, as well as brief information on current politics in the Republic of Slovenia and Hungary. The right combination of Literary Slovene and Porabje dialect has succeeded in making the paper accessible to all generations.

The Slovene program on Radio Győr has broadcast since 1979, in a fifteen-minute slot every other Sunday and Sundays since 1984 for thirty minutes. Radio Győr's Slovene program covers topics of interest to Hungarian Slovenes, such as brief political surveys, cultural and economic events and news reports in the Porabje dialect. In 1992 Radio Győr began broadcasting on ultrashortwave, which can only be received by radio sets manufactured for the East European market. For this reason its reception is very limited; few people in Monošter and its environs possess such equipment.¹¹

The regional studio of the Hungarian Television Channel 2 has produced the television program *Slovenski utrinki*, about the life of the Slovene minority in Hungary, since October 1992. It airs every other Saturday and is rebroadcast by TV Slovenia Channel 1. Occasionally *Slovenski utrinki* contains news reports from Slovenia.

Other sources of information are available from Slovenia; for instance, *Panonski odmevi* on Murska Sobota Radio, which includes

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This is not an anti-minority measure, as the new wave length does not affect the Radio Győr Slovene program only, but the entire local radio programming as well as other radio stations in the countryside. However, the Slovenes and other minorities in this territory are most affected.

items on Porabje life and work, Radio Slovenia Channel 1's *Sotočje*; the television program, *Slovenci v zamejstvu*, and Slovene periodicals.

The ethnic media enable the Porabje minority to feel themselves part of a wider civic environment. The Hungarian media is, of course, far more pervasive, and owing to this fact—and to limited access to other media until now—Porabje Slovenes often use it.

In recent years Slovene publishing in Hungary has increased substantially. The Association publishes the almanach *Slovenski koledar* a chronicle of Slovene life in Hungary, and supports other, varied publications and handsome literary editions.¹²

6. Religious Life

Organized religious life has frequently played an important role in the life of ethnic communities. In Porabje there are three autonomous Roman Catholic parishes: Gornji Senik, Dolnji Senik and Števanovci. A part of Dolnji Senik and Ritkarovici belong to the Gornji Senik parish. At Gornji Senik there was a Slovene parish priest, and until his death in 1987 the language of the liturgical language was Slovene. The Števanovci parish encompasses the villages of Andovci, Verica, Slovenska ves and Sakalovci. The parish had succursal churches in Slovenska ves and Sakalovci, which, since 1981 belong to the Dolnji Senik parish. A Croatian priest served in the Števanovci parish until his death in 1981. The language of the religious ceremony was the Porabje dialect. After this clergyman's death a native from

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The Association participated in the publication of the following books: Krajcar, Karel, comp. Murec, Mark, Karel Krajcar and Eva Krajcar, trans. *Slovenske pravljice iz Porabje* (Murska Sobota: Demokratčna zveza južnih slovanov, 1990;); Mukič, Francek. *Madžarsko-slovenski frazeološki slovar* (Szombathely: Zveza Slovencev na Madžarskem, 1993); Barber, Irena. *Trnova paut* (Murska Sobota: Zveza Slovencev na Madžarskem, 1993); *Hvalite gospoda* (a collection of prayers in Slovene and in dialect). Kozar, Lojze, comp. (Murska Sobota: ,1994); Stipkovits, Ference. *Porabski Slovenci* (Monošter: Mždsyertaini Szakcsoport, 1994); Székely, András Bertalan. *Od Rabe do Mure* (Monošter: Zveza Slovencev na Madžarskem, 1994); Lianšček, Feri, Miki Roš and Milan Vincetič: *Srebrni breg/Srebrni brejg* (Szombathely: Zveza Slovencev na Madžarskem, 1994).

Gornji Senik assumed his position, but the liturgy has switched to Hungarian. These changes have contributed to the slow but persistent disappearance of Slovene in Porabje Catholic churches, a painful shift for all religious and ethnically-minded Porabje Slovenes.

Such inhabitants of Gornji Senik who were not willing to reconcile themselves to the situation and instituted a search for a Slovene-speaking parish priest. The Association, too, has been striving since its inception for Slovene-language Masses. On several occasions the organization made representations to the highest political and religious authorities of Slovenia and Hungary for a Slovene parish priest. The Košič Fund, established in 1993, took an active part. In 1993 the Porabje Slovenes' longstanding desire for Slovene-language services was finally met. Every Sunday a priest comes to Gornji Senik from Slovenia to say Mass and perform other services in Slovene. Yet this was only a temporary solution. A Porabje student of the Theology School in Ljubljana may return to the area as a priest, meeting the need for Slovene religious services. In the Števanovci parish there are also signs of linguistic progress in religious life. After intense lobbying by Slovene activists a priest of Slovene origin, who has long been conducting services in Hungarian, claiming there was no special interest in Slovene amongs the believers, finally began to say an occasional Slovene Mass in Števanovci and Sakalovci.

7. Economic Conditions

The economic strength of a minority is vital to its existence but the Porabje Slovenes have scant economic power, their main problems being economic underdevelopment and unemployment. The border region lacks industry, and for this reason Slovenes used to seek employment in Monošter factories. In recent years, however, unemployment has increased. Due to the influx of German and American capital (e.g., General Motors' Opel auto plant), Monošter is becoming an increasingly "German" town. The Association has attempted to find investments that would contribute to economic development in the region. The first steps were taken in 1992, when an engineering company from Murska Sobota, assisted by the Intermunicipal Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the executive council of Murska Sobota, launched an economic development program for

Porabje.¹³ A conference of economists and businessmen from Slovenia and Hungary yielded no results, mainly due to the lack of capital, especially acute among Porabje Slovenes. There have also been state conferences between Slovenia and Hungary. Despite the fact that the movement of merchandise increased over the past years, the results are still far below the potential. The Porabje Slovenes need economic cooperation on a regional level. In 1995 an agreement on economic cooperation between Pomurje and Železna županija was signed. Another cooperative agreement, which would enable the underdeveloped border regions to attract more diverse manufacturing and service industries and simplify trade, has been planned.

Recently, the indices of economic development in Železna županija have been favorable in comparison to other regions. Železna županija offers investments in Monošter, where, besides the thriving auto industry, an industrial zone particularly suitable for small companies is being opened. Slovenia's development of Goričko and investment in small-size Porabje companies would aid the Porabje economy. Establishing of a Slovene consulate in Monošter would also be helpful.

Economic development is further related to new transportation links between the two states, especially the building of railways and highways. Commerce would also benefit from the opening of a new border crossing in Porabje.¹⁴ The growing need for Slovene is becoming noticeable owing to the flow of Slovene buyers to the relatively less expensive Hungarian shopping centers.

8. Contacts between the parent nation-state and minority organizations

¹³ Their study analyzed the situation, conditions and causes of underdevelopment and indicated some interesting advantages of the area: from its favorable geographic situation on the border between Hungary, Austria and Slovenia, to beautiful landscape covered by forests. Possible investments would be in the timber industry, agriculture, fruit-growing, smaller textile factories, farming, hunting and tourism.

¹⁴ The Marinje-Gornji Senik border crossing was open in 1992; southern Porabje still has one connection with Slovenia. Verica or Andovci are possible points for new crossings.

Until a few years ago, attitudes of states towards the right of their minorities to cooperate with their parent nation-state varied. With the dissolution of the East European bloc and the adoption of the CSCE documents, the concept of international cooperation changed in such a way as to ensure that international legal norms governed contacts between national minorities and their parent nation-states.¹⁵

Nowadays, in Hungary as in Slovenia, the fostering and promotion of contacts between national minorities and parent nations has become everyday practice confirmed in key legal documents, such as the constitutions, the Law on the Rights of National and Ethnic Minorities,¹⁶ the Agreement on the Provision of Special Rights of the Slovene National Minority in the Republic of Hungary and the Hungarian National Community in the Republic of Slovenia,¹⁷ the Agreement on Cooperation in Education, Culture, and Science between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Hungary,¹⁸ and the Agreement on Free Trade.¹⁹ The efficacy of cooperation is shown in

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At the 1989 Paris and 1990 Copenhagen conferences.

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The parliament of the Republic of Hungary passed this law by a great majority in July 1993. Minorities cooperated in the law's drafting through their representatives. It guarantees such minority rights as self-managing units, cultural autonomy, recognition of minority rights as collective rights and the free choice of one's ethnic identity.

17

The agreement was signed by the foreign ministers of the two states, Dimitrij Rupel and Géza Jeszenszky, in Ljubljana on 6 November 1992. The agreement conforms with most recent European and other international agreements on the protection of minority rights. It stipulates legal safeguards as well as containing provisions for the preservation, promotion and free expression of cultural, linguistic and religious identities. Minorities are granted education in their mother tongue, bilingual place names and signs, bilingual administrative and judicial services, economic development aid and participation in local, regional and national decision making.

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The agreement was signed by Slovene Minister for Education and Sports, Slavko Gaber, and Hungarian Minister for Culture and Education, Bertalan Andrásfalvay, on 2 September 1992. It provides for cooperation between academies, scholarly and research institutions, cultural and religious bodies and exchange of experts in different fields.

19

The agreement was signed by Slovene Minister for Economic Relations

other ways, too, chief among them being regional border cooperation (Agreement on Promotion of Cultural, Economic and other Trans-border Contacts, signed by the municipality of Murska Sobota and the Association of Slovenes in Hungary in 1992), and direct contacts between minority groups and their parent nation.

Intensive cooperation in the fields of culture, information and publishing has taken place between Porabje Slovenes and Slovenia. In addition, there have been several joint sporting events, cooperation between fire brigades and with the Slovene Red Cross. Aside from organized cooperation, informal visits are also important (e.g., visits of relatives and friends, cultural events, shopping, etc.). These contacts grew after the opening the border crossing Martinje-Gornji Senik.

Porabje Slovenes' cooperation with other minority organizations (mainly Slovene organizations in Austria and Italy, as well as Hungarian ones in Slovenia) has increased in recent years. There have been many joint cultural and sporting events, which have led to better mutual understanding. Regardless of the specific character of ethnic minorities, the basic challenges arising from their minority status are similar.

New forms of cooperation between the Slovenes in Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia will undoubtedly have a positive effect upon language use, cultural development, the promotion of national awareness, and thereby upon the bonds with the parent nation state.

9. Conclusion

Despite recent achievements on the global level, the Slovene ethnic community in Hungary faces numerous everyday problems. Many of them are the result of decades-long isolation. The region is

and Development, Davorin Kračun, and Hungarian Minister for International Economic Cooperation, Béla Kádár, in 1994. It classifies industrial output into three groups according to the order in which tariffs on them are being abolished. Goods in the first group represent group are being abolished in 1997. In the third group are products representing 2% of Slovene and 12% of Hungarian imports. Tariffs on them were reduced by one-tenth on 1 January 1995 and by 15% annually thereafter until 2000.

situated directly adjacent to the former Iron Curtain (within the triangle between Austria and Slovenia). Concentrated settlement and the isolation of the region contributed, over time, to the preservation of the population's ethnic characteristics, particularly language. But assimilation and language loss rapidly increased with the industrial development in nearby Monošter, and in Hungary in general. The marginal situation and economic underdevelopment of Slovene Porabje has caused, in comparison with other regions in Hungary, typical, negative demographic changes, such as an aging of population, a drop in the number of ethnic Slovenes and out migration. Negative consequences of isolation have also affected education, cultural and linguistic development, and in some respects the very preservation of the Slovene ethnic community.

The following steps might be deemed essential to the continued existence and progress of the Porabje community:

1. Enhancement of the rural economy with assistance from the parent nation-state (e.g., small factories, crafts workshops and rural tourism). Slovene investment would have a positive impact upon the social status of the population, upon the people's attitude towards the parent nation-state and their contacts with it and upon the use of language in public and at home, which would provide higher motivation for the study of Slovene by the young).
2. An additional border crossing in southern Porabje. This would strengthen informal contacts between the two border regions.
3. Systematic, scholarly research could yield better knowledge about the Porabje Slovenes and recommendations for improving their economic, sociopolitical and cultural situation.²⁰

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Due to the isolation of Porabje, research on the Slovene minority is scarce. In 1984, the Institute of Ethnic Studies (Ljubljana) and the Gorki State Library (Budapest) carried out a joint Hungarian-Slovene study comparing two nationally mixed settlements in the regions of Prekmurje and Porabje. In 1992, the Institute for Ethnic Studies did a study in Monošter (repeated in 1994), as part of the project, "Inter-ethnic relations and national identity in the Slovene ethnic territory," ("Medetnični odnosi in narodna identiteta v slovenskem etničnem

4. The presence of a Slovene institution (e.g., a consulate in Monošter) would contribute to closer contacts and cooperation between the Slovene community and Slovenia.

5. Fundamental educational reform. Schools with appropriate curricula, including linguistics and other subjects linked to Slovene identity and origin, could contribute to the preservation of the national identity of the Porabje Slovenes.

Altered political conditions in Slovenia and Hungary offer the Slovenes in Hungary new opportunities in many fields. The number of benefits to the Slovene ethnic community depends upon the Slovenes themselves, but also upon the Republic of Hungary and Slovenia and their implementation of new laws. Though not without political risks, the changes taking place in Porabje appear generally appear to benefit the Slovene ethnic community.

Inštitut za Slovensko Izeljenstvo, ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana

prostoru"), entitled "Interethnic relations and national identity in Monošter/Szentgotthárd." The results of these studies can be found in: *Madžari in Slovenci: Sodelovanje in sožitje ob jugoslovansko-madžarski meji*. Ljubljana, 1987. Nećak-Lük, Albina et al. *Medetnični odnosi in narodna identiteta v mestu Monošter/Szentgotthárd.: Sumarni pregled*. (Ljubljana: Inštitut za narodnostna vprašanja, 1993). Nećak-Lük, Albina, et al. *Medetnični odnosi in narodna identiteta v mestu Monošter/Szentgotthárd (pismo 1995): Sumarni pregled*. (Ljubljana: Inštitut za narodnostna vprašanja, 1995). Nećak Lük, Albina. "Jezik in etnična pripadnost." In *Razprave in gradivo*, 29-30 (Ljubljana: Inštitut za narodnostna vprašanja, 1995) 78-84. Mejak, Renata. "Kako nastaja podoba o Sloveniji pri prebivalcih Monoštra: Nekateri izsledki raziskave." In *Slovenski koledar* (Monošter: Zveza Slovencev na Madžarskem, 1995) 85-89.

POVZETEK**TRENUTNI POLOŽAJ SLOVENCEV NA MADŽARSKEM**

Članek osvetljuje položaj Slovencev na Madžarskem, natančneje v Porabju, upoštevajoč demokratične spremembe v tej državi. Premišlja o negativnih posledicah desetletja dolge jezikovne in ekonomske izoliranosti pokrajine ter kulturne asimilacije in o možnih ukrepih za izboljšanje stanja. Pregleduje dejavnosti slovenskih organizacij, vzgojo, njihove medije, versko življenje, gospodarski položaj, stike z republiko Slovenijo in sodelovanje z drugimi manjšinami.